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VOLAR: A DIGITAL COMPUTER PROGRAM FOR SIMULATING VSTOL AIRCRAFT--ETC(U)

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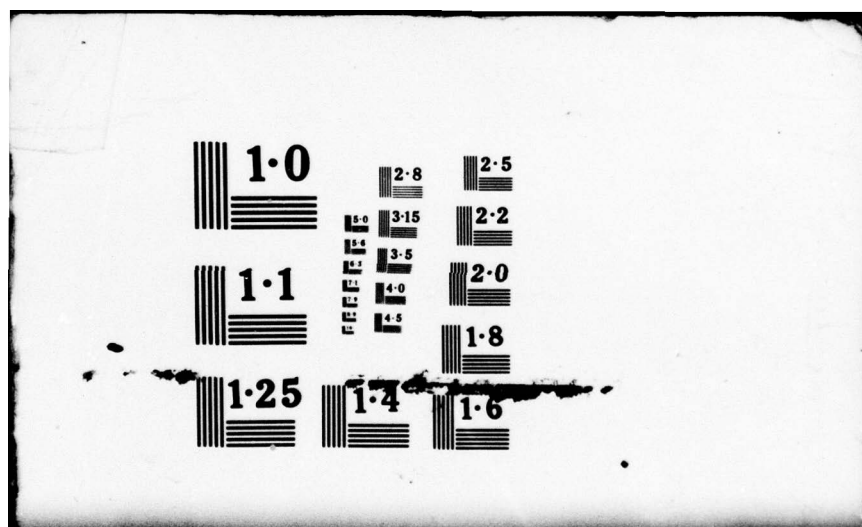
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VOLAR: A Digital Computer Program for Simulating VSTOL Aircraft Launch and Recovery from Small Ships

Volume II - Appendices

Julian Wolkovitch
Billy B. Brassell

14 December 1978



Performed for:

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Final rept.

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which requires multiple runs, plus subsequent averaging. Typically, VOLAR requires approximately 7 percent of the computer time required for comparable Monte Carlo simulations.

The program includes a general airframe mathematical model suitable for helicopters or fixed-wing aircraft. The airwake of a small ship is also modeled and ship motion models are included. Two alternative models of the human pilot are supplied, one is based on verbal adjustment rules, the other is based on optimal control theory, utilizing performance index parameters deduced from manned simulator experiments. The program is demonstrated for AV-8A recovery on a small ship. The trends predicted by VOLAR are shown to agree with flight test data.

FOREWORD

The work described in this report was sponsored by the Flight Dynamics Branch of Air Vehicle Technology Department of the Naval Air Development Center. Mr. Ronald L. Nave served as project engineer and technical monitor for the Naval Air Development Center. Mr. Carmen J. Mazza was NADC program manager.

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SUMMARY

A digital computer program has been developed for simulating the launch and recovery of VSTOL aircraft operating from small ships. The program, known as VOLAR (Vought Launch and Recovery Dynamics Program), employs the computational technique of non-linear covariance propagation. This permits the time histories of the means and variances of all system state variables to be computed from a single run, as opposed to the Monte Carlo technique, which requires multiple runs, plus subsequent averaging. Typically, VOLAR requires approximately 7 percent of the computer time required for comparable Monte Carlo simulations.

The program includes a general airframe mathematical model suitable for helicopters or fixed-wing aircraft. The airwake of a small ship is also modeled and ship motion models are included. Two alternative models of the human pilot are supplied, one is based on verbal adjustment rules, the other is based on optimal control theory, utilizing performance index parameters deduced from manned simulator experiments. The program is demonstrated for AV-8A recovery on a small ship. The trends predicted by VOLAR are shown to agree with flight test data.

Volume I of this report describes the program, Volume II is the user's manual.

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APPENDIX A

USER'S MANUAL

APPENDIX A USER'S MANUAL

A.1 Philosophy

VOLAR is designed to be a useful analytical tool for any task involving covariance propagation. It definitely is not limited or restricted to the examples presented in this user's guide. VOLAR is not a simple routine to learn, but once mastered it provides the familiar user with a powerful analytical tool. The intended user should have knowledge of differential equations, matrix algebra, aerodynamics, modeling, control system analysis and synthesis, and Fortran programming.

VOLAR is a relatively flexible program. The basic structure allows one to tailor the routine to his/her particular need or requirement. Then once a problem is run, the user may select from several types of output; including line printer, printer plots, CalComp plots and punch cards.

The program is written in Fortran IV and COMPASS for CDC 6000 or CYBER series computers. Each COMPASS subroutine has a Fortran equivalent.

The subroutines include many comment statements; and for some users, will serve as their own best user's guide. Great care was taken to program in a simple concise manner. When complex programming appears, the authors felt it was necessary due to speed and/or efficiency considerations.

A.2 Some Comments on the Use of VOLAR

The user's guide should be regarded as just that - a guide. VOLAR cannot be completely learned from a book. The prospective user must get hands-on experience. It is highly recommended that VOLAR be activated and exercised thoroughly. The two sample problems presented in this document provide a good starting point.

The first step in the learning process is to review the general purpose and function of each subroutine (Section A.3). Next, the user should read Section A.4 which introduces the I and R arrays and then become familiar with the main program, VOLAR, and its options (Section A.5). After this, select one of the sample cases and compare the problem-specific programming (refer to Appendices B and C) in the subroutines (particularly DEQU, PROP, and SETUP) with the general descriptions in Section A.3. The explanation of the input decks in Section A.8 or Section A.9 is next. Following this,

activate VOLAR on your system. After running the sample cases, try changing a gain or time constant; CalComp plot a new variable; or change output forms. The important point is; roll up your sleeves and dig in.

A.3 Description of Subroutines

This section presents a brief description of the subroutines. There are basically two types of subroutines. The first type falls into the broad category of "support". These subroutines perform canned operations (e.g. matrix multiplication, integration, etc.) and do not change from problem to problem. The second type of subroutine is very much problem dependent. Through these subroutines the user tailors VOLAR to model and solve his particular problem. Subroutines requiring user interface are so noted in the descriptions which follow.

- ADAMS - This subroutine performs second order Adams integration. It is the simplest of the three integration techniques available to the user. All the integration subroutines are constructed to integrate a set of first order differential equations describing the means and three covariance matrices (three are required when an optimal pilot is used). The calling routine is VOLAR.
- AIRWAKE - This subroutine calculates airwake disturbance, means and standard deviations, due to the ship's presence. The programmed equations are from Reference 12. The calling routine is DEQU.
- AIRWTBL - The airwake data tables of Reference 12 are contained here in DATA statements. This subroutine is called once by SETUP to construct a case-particular particular (V_{WOD} , ψ_{WOD}) set of airwake tables to be used by AIRWAKE.

- AXIS - This subroutine produces a coordinate axis for CalComp plots. The calling routine is CALPLT.
- CALPLT - This is a general purpose CalComp plot routine. The calling program is VOLAR.
- DASPLT - This subroutine draws dashed lines on CalComp plots. The calling routine is CALPLT.
- DEQU - This subroutine contains the differential equations describing the propagation of the means, the aero data table look ups and open loop control inputs. The reference flight values about which the trajectory is linearized are defined and updated here. DEQU is one of the user defined subroutines. It must be programmed by the user to meet the requirements of his particular application. DEQU is called by SETUP and the integration subroutines ADAMS, RUNGE, and KUTTA.
- DESCRIB - This routine calculates single-valued nonlinear describing functions of one variable. TABRD must be called before the first call to DESCRIB. The calling routine for DESCRIB is DEQU.
- ELLIPSE - This routine draws a 50 percent probability ellipse on CalComp trajectories. These ellipses can be scaled differently from the trajectory to increase the clarity of presentation. The calling routine is CALPLT.
- ERF - This routine evaluates the error function associated with the normal distribution curve. The calling routine is DESCRIB.
- KUTTA - One of three integration subroutines. This subroutine performs third order Runge-Kutta integration. The calling program is VOLAR.

- MATINV - This subroutine calculates the inverse of a matrix. The calling routine is SOLVR.
- MATRIX - This routine handles general matrix operations. The operations include adding two matrices, subtracting two matrices, multiplying two matrices, multiplying one matrix by the transpose of another matrix, matrix transposition, and laying a matrix into another matrix. MATRIX is programmed in COMPASS. The FORTRAN equivalent operations appear as comments in MATRIX. The COMPASS version executes about 20 percent faster than the FORTRAN version. The calling routines are PROP and SOLVR.
- MISCAL - This subroutine handles miscellaneous calculations that have no logical place to go. MISCAL is called by VOLAR before the output file is written. This subroutine is user specified.
- PRNPLT - This is a general purpose line-printer plot routine. A 7 by 7 inch plot is produced. The calling routine is VOLAR.
- PROP - This subroutine contains the matrix differential equation for covariance propagation. The user must define the elements of the F and G matrices in PROP. These matrices define the linearized system equations and are normally composed of several smaller submatrices. PROP is called by SETUP and the integration subroutines ADAMS, RUNGE, and KUTTA.
- ROTATE - This subroutine rotates a coordinate system through any angle. The calling routines are CALPLT and ELLIPSE.

- RUNGE - This subroutine performs fourth order Runge-Kutta integration. It is the more accurate but most time-consuming of the three integration methods available in VOLAR. The calling program is VOLAR.

- SETUP - This subroutine initializes the integrators. Any calculations to be initialized and one-time-only calculations also appear in SETUP. For example, ship scaling factors and wind over deck are calculated here because they are fixed for a given run. Because of its problem dependence, SETUP is user defined. SETUP is called by VOLAR.

- SOLVR - This subroutine solves for the steady-state ($t \rightarrow \infty$) solution of the matrix Riccati equation. It may be used to initialize the covariance matrix, P, before running a time history. It will not work when more than one covariance matrix (e.g. the optimal pilot model case) is involved. The calling routine is PROP.

- TABRD - This subroutine decomposes nonlinear functions into even and odd describing function elements. The inputs to TABRD are a table of independent variables, a table of dependent variables, and the number of variables in the tables. TABRD must be called once for each nonlinear element before DESCRIB can calculate the appropriate describing function. The calling routine is SETUP.

- TLU - This routine is used to look up a series of dependent variables. Linear interpolation is used to generate the dependent variables. With one call, several dependent variables can be made available to COMMON provided that all the dependent variable tables are associated with the same independent variable table. The calling subroutines are DEQU and PROP.
- VOLAR - This routine is the main program and handles almost all the program input and output through its various options.

A.4 Description of the I and R Arrays

The I and R arrays contain all the integer and real variables of the program respectively. The I array is equivalenced to the elements of the labeled common, "INTEGER". The R array is equivalenced to elements of blank common. The arrays not only handle the communication between the subroutines but also all of the programs input and output. The I and R arrays are user defined.

A.4.1 Program Modification

If the user wishes to modify the program, any new variables would be added to the common blocks (I or R arrays). This gives the user the capability of inputting or outputting the variables. The new variables may be added anywhere within the commons.

A.4.2 Input and Output through the I and R Arrays

All of the programs input and output were designed around the I and R arrays. Since the I and R arrays (common blocks) have many variables and arrays within them, bookkeeping the variables is difficult. To simplify the bookkeeping, the I and R arrays are divided into segments and elements. Each segment is defined by a specific number of elements. The segments are classified by groups of elements which are defined by a collection of simple variables or subscripted variables. The lengths of the segments are specified in the problem initialization phase (A.5.1). The initialization phase actually

aligns the commons with the I and R arrays. Care must be taken in setting the lengths of the segments after program modification because the input and output will be malaligned. Figure A.1 is an example of a simple R array. In this example, DTOUT may be referred to as segment 1, element 4. The fifth element of TABV2 is segment 3, element 5. Once the user has established the order of variables in the R array, then each variable may be referred to by its segment number and element number within that segment. This facilitates input/output and simplifies modifications to the program. Understanding the concept of the I and R arrays is extremely important to the use of VOLAR.

```
COMMON TIME, T0, DTIME, DTOUT, DTOUT2, TMAX
COMMON TABV1(6), TABV2(10)
```

<u>Variable</u>	<u>Segment No.</u>	<u>Element No.</u>
TIME	1	1
T0	1	2
DTIME	1	3
DTOUT	1	4
DTOUT2	1	5
TMAX	1	6
TABV1	2	1-6
TABV2	3	1-10

Figure A.1

Appendix E presents the variables in the R and I arrays for the analysis reported in this document.

A.5 The Main Program (Description of Options)

The program is divided into two input phases. The first phase is program initialization which defines the lengths for the R and I arrays. The second phase is user defined and directs the program through the various program options.

A.5.1 Program Initialization (Phase I)

Definition of the R and I array lengths are input through the following namelist. The lengths of the segments, defined in the program input, must be compatible with the number of variables in blank and labeled COMMON. The segment lengths allow the main program to bookkeep the absolute location of a variable in COMMON.

1	2 - 80
	\$SEGMNT NSEGI=____, NSEGR=____, NPRNT=____,

1	2 - 80
	NI(1)=____,____,____,...

1	2 - 80
	NR(1)=____,____,____,...

1	2 - 80
	\$END

where:

NSEGI - Number of segments in the I array.

NSEGR - Number of segments in the R array.

NPRNT - Print option to display the segments and elements.

NPRNT = 0 - No print.

NPRNT \neq 0 - Print.

NI - Array containing the number of elements in each I array segment.

NR - Array containing the number of elements in each R array segment.

NOTE: See paragraph A.5.3.1 for a sample input.

A.5.2 Program Options (Phase II)

The program is divided into 28 options to handle problem execution, input, and output. The definition of the options are as follows:

<u>Option</u>	<u>Task</u>
1	Write I and R array I/O instructions on a file.
2	Store data into the I array and write I array data on a file.
3	Print data from the I array.
4	Store data into the R array and write R array data on a file.
5	Print data from the R array.
6	Setup the differential equations.
7	Designate the time history variables from the R array to be written to a file by option 21.
8-9	Inactive.
10	Read data from input and generate a file compatible for options 14, 15, 17, or 18.
11	Store tabulating or punching instructions on a file. The file will be used in option 14 or 15.
12	Store printer plotter instructions on a file. The file will be used by option 17.
13	Store CalComp plotter instructions on a file. The file will be used by option 18.
14	Print the time history output in a tabular form.
15	Punch cards from the time history output.
16	Inactive.
17	Plot the time history output on the printer.
18	Plot the time history output on a CalComp plotter.
19	Print the contents of a file in blocked form.
20	Inactive.
21	Generate a time history.
22-27	Inactive.
28	Store the R array on Tape 28 or retrieve the R array from Tape 28.

A.5.2.1 Option 1 - Write I and R array I/O instructions on a file

1.	1-5	6-10	11-80			
	NØPT		LBLØUT			
2.	1-5					
	NLIST					
3.	1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-70	71-80
	I	J	K	L	LABEL	SCALE

Input the following card if $I < 0$.

4.	1-40	41-80
	FMTI	FMTØ

where:

NOPT	- Option number (input a 1 for this option).	(I5)
LBLØUT	- Description of option.	(7A10)
NLIST	- File where the instructions will be written.	(I5)
I	- Beginning segment number of the I or R array.	(I5)
J	- Beginning element number of the I or R array.	(I5)
K	- Ending segment number of the I or R array.	(I5)
L	- Ending element number of the I or R array.	(I5)
LABEL	- Variable names for the elements defined between 1,J and K,L.	(5A10)
SCALE	- Scale factor to be applied to the elements. Default is one.	(E10.3)
FMTI	- Variable input format.	(4A10)
FMTØ	- Variable output format	(4A10)

NOTE:

1. Multiple sets of cards 3 and 4 may be input.
2. FMTI and FMTØ are input only if $I < 0$.
3. Option 1 is terminated when a blank card is input for I,J,K,L.
4. See Paragraph A.5.3.2 for a sample input.

A.5.2.2 Option 2 - Store data into the I array

1.	1-5	6-10	11-80
	NØPT		LBLØUT

2.	1-5	6-10	11-15	
	NLIST	NØDATA	NPF	

Input the following cards if NLIST = 5.

3.	1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-70	71-80
	I	J	K	L	LABEL	SCALE

Input the following card if $I < 0$.

4.	1-40	41-80
	FMTI	FMTØ

5.	1-5	6-10	11-15		76-80
	IN(K+I)	IN(K+I+1)	IN(K+I+2)	. . .	IN(J+L)

where:

- NØPT - Option number (input a 2 for this option). (I5)
- LBLØUT - Option description. (7A10)
- NLIST - File containing input instructions. (I5)

NDA	- File containing I array data.	(I5)
NPF	- File to be created containing I array data. If NPF = 0, no file is created.	(I5)
I	- Beginning segment number of the I array.	(I5)
J	- Beginning element number of the I array.	(I5)
K	- Ending segment number of the I array.	(I5)
L	- Ending element number of the I array.	(I5)
LABEL	- Variable names for the elements defined between I,J and K,L.	(5A10)
SCALE	- Scale factor to be applied to the elements in the I array between I,J and K,L.	(E10.3)
FMTI	- Variable input format.	(4A10)
FMTØ	- Variable output format.	(4A10)
IN	- I array elements (Default is 16I5 and may be changed to FMTI).	

NOTE:

1. Multiple sets of cards 3, 4 and 5 may be input.
2. The format for card 5 may be changed by specifying a negative I on card 3 and inputting the format on card 4.
3. If NLIST and NDATA are not equal to 5, cards 3, 4, and 5 are input from files NLIST and NDATA.
4. Option 2 is terminated when a blank card is input for I,J,K,L.
5. See Paragraph A.5.3.3 for a sample input.

A.5.2.3 Option 3 - Print from the I array

1.	1-5	6-10	11-80
	NØPT		LBLØUT

2.	1-5	
	NLIST	

Input the following cards if NLIST = 5.

3.	1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-70	71-80
	I	J	K	L	LABEL	SCALE

Input the following card if I < 0.

4.	1-40	
	FMTØ	

where:

NØPT	- Option number (input a 3 for this option).	(I5)
LBLØUT	- Option description.	(7A10)
NLIST	- File where print instructions reside.	(I5)
I	- Beginning segment number of the I array.	(I5)
J	- Beginning element number of the I array.	(I5)
K	- Ending segment number of the I array.	(I5)
L	- Ending element number of the I array.	(I5)
LABEL	- Variable names for the elements defined between I,J and K,L.	(5A10)
SCALE	- Scale factor to be applied to the I array elements between I,J and K,L when printed. Default is one.	(E10.3)
FMTØ	- Variable output format.	(4A10)

NOTE:

1. Multiple sets of cards 3 and 4 may be input.
2. The print format may be changed by specifying a negative I and inputting the format on card 4. The format is maintained until it is reset or another option is specified.
3. The option is terminated when a blank card is input for I,J,K,L.
4. See Paragraph A.5.3.4 for a sample input.

A.5.2.4 Option 4 - Store data into the R array, and write the R array on to a file

1.

1-5	6-10	11-80
NØPT		LBLØUT
2.

1-5	6-10	11-15	
NLIST	NDATA	NPF	

Input the following 2 cards if NLIST = 5.

3.

1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-70	71-80
I	J	K	L	LABEL	SCALE

Input the following card if I < 0.

4.

1-40	41-80
FMTI	FMTØ

Input the following card if NDATA = 5.

5.

1-10	11-20	21-30		71-80
R(K+I)	R(K+I+1)	R(K+I+2)	...	R(J+L)

where:

NØPT	- Option number (input a 4 for this option).	(I5)
LBLØUT	- Option description.	(7A10)
NLIST	- File containing input instructions.	(I5)
NDAATA	- File containing R array data.	(I5)
NPF	- File containing R array data is to be created. If NPF = 0, no file is created.	(I5)
I	- Beginning segment number of the R array.	(I5)
J	- Beginning element number of the R array.	(I5)
K	- Ending segment number of the R array.	(I5)
L	- Ending element number of the R array.	(I5)
LABEL	- Variable names for the elements defined between I,J and K,L.	(5A10)
SCALE	- Scale factor to be applied to the R array elements between I,J and K,L. Default is one.	(E10.3)
FMTI	- Variable input format.	(4A10)
FMTØ	- Variable output format.	(4A10)
R	- R array elements (Default is 8F10.3 and may be changed to FMTI).	

NOTE:

1. The format for card 5 may be changed by specifying a negative I on card 3, and inputting the format on card 4. The format is maintained until it is reset or another option is specified.
2. If NLIST and NDAATA are not equal to 5, cards 3, 4, and 5 are input from files NLIST and NDAATA.
3. Multiple sets of cards 3, 4, and 5 may be input.
4. Option 4 is terminated when a blank card is input for I,J,K,L.
5. See Paragraph A.5.3.5 for a sample input.

A.5.2.5 Option 5 - Print from the R array.

1.	1-5	6-10	11-80
	NØPT		LBLØUT

2.	1-5	
	NTAP	

Input the following cards if NTAP = 5.

3.	1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-70	71-80
	I	J	K	L	LABEL	SCALE

Input the following card if I < 0.

4.	1-40	
	FMTØ	

where:

NØPT	- Option number (input a 5 for this option).	(I5)
LBLØUT	- Option description.	(7A10)
NTAP	- File where write instructions reside.	(I5)
I	- Beginning segment number of the R array.	(I5)
J	- Beginning element number of the R array.	(I5)
K	- Ending segment number of the R array.	(I5)
L	- Ending element number of the R array.	(I5)
LABEL	- Variable names for the elements defined between I,J and K,L.	(5A10)
SCALE	- Scale factor to be applied to the R array elements when printed. Default is one.	(E10.3)
FMTØ	- Variable output format.	(4A10)

NOTE:

1. If NTAP is not equal to 5, cards 3 and 4 are input from file NTAP.
2. The default print format of (7F14.5) may be changed to FMTØ by specifying a negative I and inputting the new format. The new format remains in effect until reset or a new option is input.
3. Multiple sets of cards 3 and 4 may be input.
4. Option 5 is terminated by inputting a blank card for I,J,K,L.
5. See Paragraph A.5.3.6 for a sample input.

A.5.2.6 Option 6 - Set up differential equations.

This option is composed of five groups of data:

1. Derivative indices.
2. State indices.
3. PDØT and P indices.
4. PEDØT and PE indices.
5. PXDØT and PX indices.

Groups 3, 4, and 5 above must be input in the order specified. Each group of data is composed of cards 2 and 3 below.

1.

1-5	6-10	11-80		
NØPT		LBLØUT		

2.

1-5	6-10			
M	N			

3.

1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-70
I	J	K	L	LABEL

where:

NØPT	- Option number (input a 6 for this option).	(15)
LBLØUT	- Option description.	(7A10)
M	- The segment number of the I array where the R array location of the differential equation elements will be stored.	(15)
N	- The element number of the I array where the R array location of the differential equation elements will be stored.	(15)
I	- Beginning segment number of the R array where the differential equation elements will be stored.	(15)
J	- Beginning element number of the R array where the differential equation elements will be stored.	(15)
K	- Ending segment number of the R array where the differential equation elements will be stored.	(15)
L	- Ending segment number of the R array where the differential equation elements will be stored.	(15)
LABEL	- Variable names for the elements defined between I,J and K,L.	(5A10)

NOTE:

1. Multiple sets of card 3 may be specified.
2. Each group of indices will be terminated when a blank card is specified for I,J,K,L.
3. PDØT and P indices are defined by I,J and K,L respectively.
4. PEDØT and PE indices are defined by I,J and K,L respectively.
5. PXDØT and PX indices are defined by I,J and K,L respectively.
6. See Paragraph A.5.3.7 for a sample input.

A.5.2.7 Option 7 - Designate the time history variables to be output

1.	1-5	6-10	11-80	
	NØPT		LBLØUT	

2.	1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-70
	I	J	K	L	LABEL

where:

NØPT	- Option number (input a 7 for this option).	(I5)
LBLØUT	- Option description.	(7A10)
I	- Beginning segment number of the R array to be output.	(I5)
J	- Beginning element number of the R array to be output.	(I5)
K	- Ending segment number of the R array to be output.	(I5)
L	- Ending element number of the R array to be output.	(I5)
LABEL	- Variable names for the elements defined between I,J and K,L.	(5A10)

NOTE:

1. Multiple sets of card 2 may be input
2. Option 7 is terminated when a blank card for I,J,K,L is input.
3. See Paragraph A.5.3.8 for a sample input.

A.5.2.8 Option 10 - Read data from input and generate a file compatible for options 14, 15, 17, and 18.

1.	1-5	6-10	11-80	
	NØPT		LBLØUT	
2.	1-5			
	NLIST			
3.	1-5	6-10	11-15	
	K1	K2	L	

Input the following card K1 times.

4.	1-10	11-20	21-30		71-80
	RØW(1)	RØW(2)	RØW(3)	...	RØW(K2)

where:

- NØPT - Option number (input a10 for the option). (I5)
- LBLØUT - Option description. (7A10)
- NLIST - File where data is to be written. (I5)
- K1 - Number of rows of data. (I5)
- K2 - Number of columns of data. (I5)
- L - Data Flag (I5)
 - L = 0 - Number of data points equal to the number of rows.
 - L ≠ 0 - First data point indicates the number of data points in a floating point number.
- RØW - Data point array.

NOTE:

1. See Paragraph A.5.3.9 for a sample input.

A.5.2.9 Option 11 - Store tabulating or punching instructions on a file

A. Cards for tabulating instructions.

1.	1-5	6-10	11-80
	NØPT		LBLØUT
2.	1-5		
	NLIST		
3.	1-5	6-10	11-80
	K1		TITLE

Input the following card K1 times.

4.	1-5	6-10	11-20	21-70	71-80
	NTAP	K2	L	LABEL	SCALE

B. Cards for punching instructions.

1.	1-5	6-10	11-80		
	NØPT		LBLØUT		

2.	1-5	6-10			
	NLIST	I			

3.	1-5	6-10	11-20	21-70	71-80
	NTAP	K2	L	LABEL	SCALE

where:

NØPT	- Option number (input an 11 for this option).	(I5)
LBLØUT	- Option description.	(7A10)
NLIST	- File where instructions will be written.	(I5)
I	- Punching instruction flag.	(I5)
	I = 0 - Tabulating instruction.	
	I ≠ 0 - Punching instruction.	
K1	- Number of columns for tabulated data (Maximum = 10).	(I5)
TITLE	- Title for tabulated data.	(7A10)
NTAP	- File where the instructions will reside.	(I5)
K2	- Data column to be tabulated or punched.	(I5)
L	- Column heading.	(A10)
LABEL	- Variable description.	(5A10)
SCALE	- Scale factor to be applied to the data (Default-1.0).	(E10.3)

NOTE:

1. K2 is the sequential number for the variable as ordered in option 7.
2. For tabulating instructions, multiple sets of cards 3 and 4 may be input. The option is terminated when a blank card is input for K1.
3. For punching instructions, a multiple set of card 3 may be input. The option is terminated when a blank card for NTAP and K2 is input.
4. The file NLIST will be used in option 14 or 15.
5. See Paragraph A.5.3.10 for a sample input.

A.5.2.10 Option 12 - Store printer plot instructions on a file.

1.	1-5	6-10	11-80
	NØPT		LBLØUT
2.	1-5		
	NLIST		
3.	1-5		
	K1		

Input the following cards K1 times.

4.	1-80							
	TITLE							
5.	1-80							
	TITLE							
6.	1-80							
	TITLE							
7.	1-5	6-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70
	NCURVS		XPLØT	YPLØT	DELX	DELY	STARTX	STARTY
8.	1-40				41-80			
	FMTI				FMTØ			

Input the following cards NCURVS times.

9.	1-40	41-45	46-50	51-55	56-57	58	59-60	61-70	71-80
	LABEL	NDATA	NCØLX	NCØLY		NSYM		SCALEX	SCALEY

where:

NØPT	- Option number (input a 12 for this option).	(I5)
LBLØUT	- Option description.	(7A10)
NLIST	- File where instructions will be written.	(I5)
K1	- Number of plots.	(I5)
TITLE	- Three card plot title.	(8A10)
NCURVS	- Number of curves per plot.	(I5)
XPLØT	- Number of inches from left paper margin to the left end of the X axis.	(F10.3)
YPLØT	- Number of inches from top of the paper to the bottom of the Y axis.	(F10.3)
DELX	- Increment per inch on the X axis.	(F10.3)
DELY	- Increment per inch on the Y axis.	(F10.3)
STARTX	- X value at axis intersection.	(F10.3)
STARTY	- Y value at axis intersection.	(F10.3)
FMTI	- Label on X axis.	(4A10)
FMTØ	- Label on Y axis.	(4A10)
LABEL	- Legend associated with a curve.	(4A10)
NDATA	- File where data for the curve is located.	(I5)
NCØLX	- Column number on the file where the X data is located.	(I5)
NCØLY	- Column number on the file where the Y data is located.	(I5)
NSYM	- Plotting symbol.	(A1)
SCALEX	- Scale factor to be applied to the X data (Default = 1.0).	(F10.3)
SCALEY	- Scale factor to be applied to the Y data (Default = 1.0).	(F10.3)

NOTE:

1. See Paragraph A.5.3.11 for a sample input.

A.5.2.11 Option 13 - Store CalComp plotting instructions on a file

1.

1-5	6-10	11-80
NØPT		LBLØUT

2.

1-5	
NLIST	

3.

1-10	11-20	
PCØDE	NTAP	

4.

1-5	6-10	11-15	
K1		L	

Input the following cards K1 times.

5.

1	2-80
	\$PLØTD NCURVS=____,ANGLE=____,XPLOT=____,

6.

1	2-80
	YPLØT=____, XEXIT=____, YEXIT=____, XLEGND=____,

7.

1	2-80
	YLEGND=____, XØRG=____, YØRG=____, LNGTHX=____,

8.

1	2-80
	LNGTHY=____, STARTX=____, STARTY=____, DELX=____,

9.

1	2-80
	DELY=____, ISØPT=____\$END

Input the following four cards if bit zero of ISØPT is one.

10.

	1-80
TITLE	

11.	1-80
TITLE	

12.	1-80
TITLE	

13.	1-80
TITLE	

Input the following card if bit one of ISOPT is one.

14.	1-40	
LABELX		

Input the following card if bit two of ISOPT is one.

15.	1-40	
LABELY		

Input the following card if bit three of ISOPT is one.

16.	1-40	
LEGEND		

Input the next five cards if bit four of ISOPT is one.

17.	1-10	11-20	
X		Y	

18.	1-80
TITLE	

19.	1-80
TITLE	

20.	1-80
TITLE	

21.	1-80
TITLE	

Input the following cards NCURVS times.

22.	1	2-80
\$CURVE NDATA=____, NCØLX=____, NCØLY=____, NCX=____,		

23.	1	2-80
NCY=____, NCXY=____, LINTYP=____, DASH=____,		

24.	1	2-80
NSYM=____, SCALEX=____, SCALEY=____, SCALXX=____,		

25.	1	2-80
SCALYY=____ \$END		

26.	1-6	7-10	11-50	
	K		LABEL	

where:

- | | | |
|--------|---|--------|
| NØPT | - Option number (input a 13 for this option). | (I5) |
| LBLØUT | - Option description. | (7A10) |
| PCØDE | - CalComp plot code. | (A10) |
| NTAP | - File produced by CalComp. | (A10) |
| NLIST | - File where plotting instructions will be written. | (I5) |
| K1 | - Number of plots to be produced. | (I5) |
| L | - Indicator for plotting on centimeter paper.
L = "C.M." | (A4) |
| NCURVS | - Number of curves per plot | |




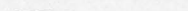



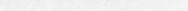
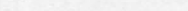









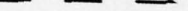
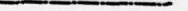







ANGLE	- Plot rotation angle in degrees (0 or 90 degrees).	
XPLØT	- Distance in inches for which the origin of the plot is to be moved in the X direction.	
YPLØT	- Distance in inches for which the origin of the plot is to be moved in the Y direction.	
XEXIT	- Final pen movement in the X direction.	
YEXIT	- Final pen movement in the Y direction.	
XLEGND	- X coordinate of the plot legend in inches.	
YLEGND	- Y coordinate of the plot legend in inches.	
XØRG	- X value at which axes intercept.	
YØRG	- Y value at which axes intercept.	
LNGTHX	- Length of X axis in inches.	
LNGTHY	- Length of Y axis in inches.	
STARTX	- Initial value on the X axis.	
STARTY	- Initial value on the Y axis.	
DELX	- Increment per inch on the X axis.	
DELY	- Increment per inch on the Y axis.	
ISØPT	- Bit array for read option. See Figure A.4.	
	BIT(0) = 1 - Read title to be centered over plot.	
	BIT(1) = 1 - Read X axis label.	
	BIT(2) = 1 - Read Y axis label.	
	BIT(3) = 1 - Read legend title.	
	BIT(4) = 1 - Read coordinates of the title and the title.	
TITLE	- Four card title.	(8A10)
LABELX	- X axis label.	(4A10)
LABELY	- Y axis label.	(4A10)
LEGEND	- Legend for the curve.	(4A10)

X	- X coordinate for the title.	(F10.3)
Y	- Y coordinate for the title.	(F10.3)
NDATA	- File where data to be plotted is located.	
NCØLX	- Column number on the file where the X data is located.	
NCØLY	- Column number on the file where the Y data is located.	
NCX	- Column number where the X elliptical axis data is located.	
NCY	- Column number where the Y elliptical axis data is located.	
LINTYP	- Line type for plot. LINTYP = Zero, line only (no symbol) LINTYP = Negative, symbol only (no line) LINTYP = Positive, both line and symbol	
DASH	- Length of plotting segments for dashed line in inches. See Table A.1.	
NSYM	- CalComp symbol code (99 if ellipse).	
SCALEX	- Scale factor for the X data (Default = 1.0).	
SCALEY	- Scale factor for the Y data (Default = 1.0).	
SCALXX	- Scale factor for the X elliptical axis (Default = SCALEX).	
SCALYY	- Scale factor for the Y elliptical axis (Default = SCALEY).	
K	- Line style. See Table A.1.	(Ø6)
LABEL	- Legend for line style.	(4A10)

NOTE:

1. See Paragraph A.5.3.12 for a sample input.
2. See Figure A.3 for a plot of ellipses of probability.
3. See Figure A.2 for a diagram of plotting variables.

Table A.1

LINE	LSTYLE	DASH
	177610	.01
	177610	.05
	177430	.01
	177430	.05
	177070	.01
	177070	.05
	177774	.01
	177774	.05
	177400	.01
	177400	.05
	177752	.01
	177752	.05
	177714	.01
	177714	.05
	125452	.01
	125452	.05
	170360	.01
	170360	.05
	177744	.01
	177744	.05
	177444	.01
	177444	.05
	146314	.01
	146314	.05
	176314	.01
	176314	.05
	177777	ANY

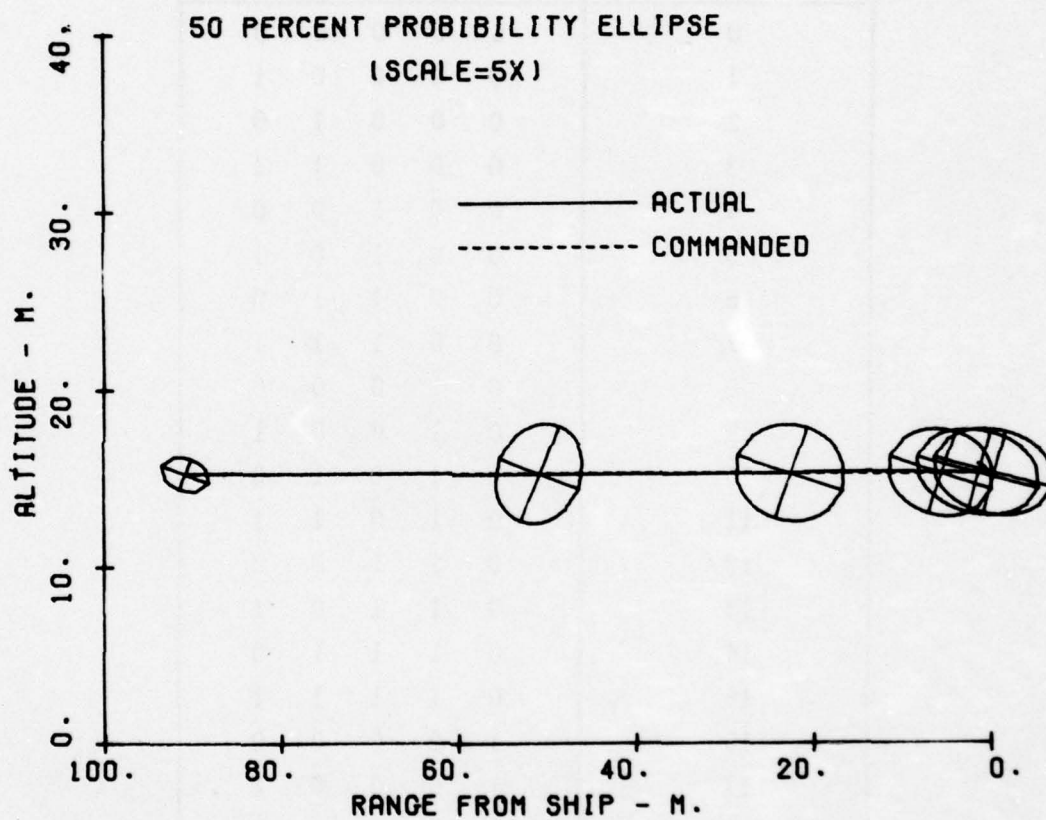


Figure A.3 Example of Probability Ellipses

60 BITS/WORD	
BITS 59 - 6	BITS 5 - 0

BIT #	4	3	2	1	0
VALUE	2^4	2^3	2^2	2^1	2^0

ISOPT	BIT PATTERN				
0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	1
2	0	0	0	1	0
3	0	0	0	1	1
4	0	0	1	0	0
5	0	0	1	0	1
6	0	0	1	1	0
7	0	0	1	1	1
8	0	1	0	0	0
9	0	1	0	0	1
10	0	1	0	1	0
11	0	1	0	1	1
12	0	1	1	0	0
13	0	1	1	0	1
14	0	1	1	1	0
15	0	1	1	1	1
16	1	0	0	0	0
17	1	0	0	0	1
18	1	0	0	1	0
19	1	0	0	1	1
20	1	0	1	0	0
21	1	0	1	0	1
22	1	0	1	1	0

Figure A.4

A.5.2.12 Option 14 - Print the time history in a tabular form

1.	1-5	6-10	11-80
	NØPT		LBLØUT
2.	1-5		
	NLIST		

where:

- NØPT - Option number (input a 14 for this option). (I5)
- LBLØUT - Option description. (7A10)
- NLIST - File where tabulating instructions are located. (I5)

NOTE:

- 1. File NLIST is generated by option 11.
- 2. See Paragraph A.5.3.13 for a sample input.

A.5.2.13 Option 15 - Punch the time history

1.	1-5	6-10	11-80
	NØPT		LBLØUT
2.	1-5		
	NLIST		

where:

- NØPT - Option number (input a 15 for this option). (I5)
- LBLØUT - Option description. (7A10)
- NLIST - File where the punching instructions are located. (I5)

NOTE:

1. File NLIST is generated by Option 11.
2. See Paragraph A.5.3.14 for a sample input.

A.5.2.14 Option 17 - Produce a printer plot of the time history

1.

1-5	6-10	11-80
NØPT		LBLØUT
2.

1-5	6-10	
NLIST	NPRNT	

Input the following cards if NLIST = 5.

3.

1-5	
NPLØTS	

Input the following cards NPLØTS times.

4.

	1-80
TITLE	
5.

	1-80
TITLE	
6.

	1-80
TITLE	
7.

1-5	6-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70
NCURVS		XØRG	YØRG	DELX	DELY	STARTX	STARTY
8.

1-40	41-80
LABELX	LABELY

Input the following card NCURVS times.

9.	1-40	41-45	46-50	51-55	56-57	58	59-60	61-70	71-80
	LEGEND	NDATA	NCØLX	NCØLY		ISYM		SCALEX	SCALEY

where:

- NØPT - Option number (input a 17 for this option). (I5)
- LELØUT - Option description. (7A10)
- NLIST - File where the plotting instructions are located. (I5)
- NPRNT - Print option to display input. (I5)
 - NPRNT = 0 - no print
 - NPRNT = 1 - print
- NPLØTS - Number of plots to be produced. (I5)
- TITLE - Three card plot title. (8A10)
- NCURVS - Number of curves per plot. (I5)
- XØRG - Number of inches from the left paper margin to begin the X axis. (E10.3)
- YØRG - Number of inches from the top of the paper margin to begin the Y axis. (E10.3)
- DELX - Increment per inch on the X axis. (E10.3)
- DELY - Increment per inch on the Y axis. (E10.3)
- STARTX - First value on the X axis. (E10.3)
- STARTY - First value on the Y axis. (E10.3)
- LABELX - X axis label. (4A10)
- LABELY - Y axis label. (4A10)
- LEGEND - Legend for the curve. (4A10)
- NDATA - File where the X and Y data are located. (I5)

NCØLX - Column on the data file where the X data is located. (I5)
 NCØLY - Column on the data file where the Y data is located. (I5)
 ISYM - Curve plotting symbol. (R1)
 SCALEX - Scale factor to be applied to the X data. (E10.3)
 SCALEY - Scale factor to be applied to the Y data. (E10.3)

NOTE:

1. Cards 3 through 9 may be eliminated by using option 12.
2. See Paragraph A.5.3.15 for a sample input.

A.5.2.15 Option 18 - Produce a CalComp plot of the time history

1.	1-5	6-10	11-80
	NØPT		LBLØUT
2.	1-5	6-10	
	NLIST	NPRNT	
3.	1-10	11-20	
	K1	NTAP	

Input the following cards if NLIST = 5.

4.	1-5	6-10	11-4	
	NPLØTS		I	

Input the following cards NPLØTS times.

5.	1	2-80
	\$PLØTD	NCURVS=__, ANGLE=__, XPLØT=__, YPLØT=__,

6.

1	2-80
XEXIT=__, YEXIT=__, XLEGND=__, YLEGND=__,	

7.

1	2-80
XØRG=__, YØRG=__, LNGTHX=__, LNGTHY=__, STARTX=__,	

8.

1	2-80
STARTY=__, DELX=__, DELY=__, ISØPT=__ \$END	

Input the following 4 cards if bit zero of ISØPT is one.

9.

1	1-80
TITLE	

10.

1	1-80
TITLE	

11.

1	1-80
TITLE	

12.

1	1-80
TITLE	

Input the following card if bit one of ISØPT is one.

13.

1	1-40	
LABELX		

Input the following card if bit two of ISØPT is one.

14.

1	1-40	
LABELY		

Input the following card if bit three of ISOPT is one.

15.	1-40	
	LEGEND	

Input the following 5 cards if bit four of ISOPT is one.

16.	1-10	11-20	
	X	Y	

17.	1-80
	TITLE

18.	1-80
	TITLE

19.	1-80
	TITLE

20.	1-80
	TITLE

Input the following cards NCURVS times.

21.	1	2-80
		\$CURVE NDATA=__, NCØLX=__, NCØLY=__, NCX=__,

22.	1	2-80
		NCY=__, NCXY=__, LINTYP=__, DASH=__, NSYM=__,

23.	1	2-80
		SCALEX=__, SCALEY=__, SCALXX=__, SCALYY=__ \$END

24.

1-6

7-10

11-50

LABEL

where:

NØPT	- Option number (input an 18 for this option).	(I5)
LBLØUT	- Option description.	(7A10)
NLIST	- File where the plot instructions are located.	(I5)
NPRNT	- Print flag to display input (NPRNT=0, no print)	(I5)
K1	- CalComp plot code.	(A10)
NTAP	- File where CalComp writes its data.	(A10)
NPLØTS	- Number of plots to be produced.	(I5)
I	- Centimeter plot indicator. I = "C.M." pen movements are in centimeter.	(A4)
NCURVS	- Number of curves per plot.	
ANGLE	- Plot rotation angle in degrees.	
XPLØT	- Distance in inches for which the origin of the plot is to be moved in the X direction.	
YPLØT	- Distance in inches for which the origin of the plot is to be moved in the Y direction.	
XEXIT	- Final pen movement in the X direction in inches.	
YEXIT	- Final pen movement in the Y direction in inches.	
XLEGND	- X coordinate of the plot legend in inches.	
YLEGND	- Y coordinate of the plot legend in inches.	
XØRG	- X value at which axes intercept (Default = 0.0).	
YØRG	- Y value at which axes intercept (Default = 0.0).	
LNTHX	- Length of X axis in inches.	
LNTHY	- Length of Y axis in inches.	

STARTX	- Initial value on the X axis.	
STARTY	- Initial value on the Y axis.	
DELX	- Increment per inch on the X axis.	
DELY	- Increment per inch on the Y axis.	
ISOPT	- Bit array for read option. See Figure A.4	
	BIT(0) = 1 - Read title to be centered over plot.	
	BIT(1) = 1 - Read X axis label.	
	BIT(2) = 1 - Read Y axis label.	
	BIT(3) = 1 - Read legend title.	
	BIT(4) = 1 - Read coordinates of the point and the title.	
TITLE	- Four card plot title.	(8A10)
LABELX	- X axis label.	(4A10)
LABELY	- Y axis label.	(4A10)
LEGEND	- Legend for the curve.	(4A10)
X	- X coordinate for plot title.	(F10.0)
Y	- Y coordinate for plot title.	(F10.0)
NDATA	- File where the plot data is located.	
NCOLX	- Column number on the data file where the X data is located.	
NCOLY	- Column number on the data file where the Y data is located.	
NCX	- Column number on the data file where the X elliptical axis data is located.	
NCY	- Column number on the data file where the Y elliptical axis data is located.	
NCYY	- Column number on the data file where the cross correlation data is located.	

- LINTYP - Type of line for the plot.
- LINTYP = zero, line only (no symbol)
 LINTYP = negative, symbol only (no line)
 LINTYP = positive, both line and symbol
- DASH - Length of plotting segments for dashed lines in inches. See Table A.1.
- NSYM - CalComp symbol code (99 if ellipse).
- SCALEX - Scale factor to be supplied to the X data (Default = 1.0).
- SCALEY - Scale factor to be applied to the Y data (Default = 1.0).
- SCALXX - Scale factor to be applied to the X elliptical axis (Default = 1.0).
- SCALYY - Scale factor to be applied to the Y elliptical axis (Default = 1.0).
- LSTYLE - Line style. See Table A.1. (06)
- LABEL - Legend for line style. (4A10)

NOTE:

1. Cards 3 through 24 may be input from file NLIST generated by option 13.
2. Ellipses of probability may be plotted by specifying NSYM = 99, NCX, NCY, and NCXY. See Figure A.3 for an example of a plot with ellipses of probability.
3. See Paragraph A.5.3.16 for a sample input.
4. See Figure A.2 for a diagram of the plot variables.

A.5.2.16 Option 19 - Print the time history in a blocked form

1.	1-5	6-10	11-80
	N0PT		LBL0UT

2.

1-5	
NTAP	

where:

- NØPT - Option number (input a 19 for this option). (I5)
- LBLØUT - Option description. (7A10)
- NTAP - File to be printed. (I5)

NOTE:

1. See Paragraph A.5.3.17 for a sample input.

A.5.2.17 Option 21 - Generate a time history

1.

1-5	6-10	11-80
NØPT		LBLØUT

2.

1-80
TITLE

3.

1-80
TITLE

4.

1-80
TITLE

5.

1-80
TITLE

6.

1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-25	
NLIST	NTAP	NDATA	INT	NPRNT	

Input the following three cards as many times as needed if NLIST = 5.

7.	1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-70	71-80
	I	J	K	L	LABEL	SCALE

Input the following card if I < 0.

8.	1-40	41-80
	FMTI	FMTØ

9.	1-10	11-20	21-30		71-80
	R(I+J)	R(I+J+1)	R(I+J+2)	. . .	R(K+L)

Input the following two cards as many times as needed if NTAP = 5.

10.	1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-70	71-80
	I	J	K	L	LABEL	SCALE

Input the following card if I < 0.

11.	1-40	
	FMTØ	

where:

- NØPT - Option number (input a 21 for this option) (I5)
- LBLØUT - Option description. (7A10)
- TITLE - Four card title for problem definition. (8A10)
- NLIST - File containing the R array input instructions for the integration variables. (I5)
- NTAP - File containing the R array output instructions for the initial integration print. (I5)
- NDATA - File to be written containing the time history output. Variables set up by option 7. (I5)

INT	- Integration option.	(I5)
	INT = 1 - Fourth order Runge-Kutta.	
	INT = 2 - Third order Runge-Kutta.	
	INT = 3 - Second order Adams.	
NPRNT	- Print the time history as a block of data.	(I5)
I	- Beginning segment number of the R array.	(I5)
J	- Beginning element number of the R array.	(I5)
K	- Ending segment number of the R array.	(I5)
L	- Ending element number of the R array.	(I5)
LABEL	- Variable names for the elements between I,J and K,L.	(4A10)
SCALE	- Scale factor to be applied to R array data between I,J and K,L.	(E10.3)
FMTI	- Variable input format for inputting data into the R array for card 9 above.	(4A10)
FMTØ	- Variable output format for printing data from the R array. (Default = 7F14.5).	(4A10)
R	- R array elements.	(F10.3)

NOTE:

1. Cards 7, 8, and 9 are input through Option 4. The branch to Option 4 occurs within Option 21 and is invisible to the user. Any R array element may be input through this option. To terminate the read for cards 7, 8, and 9, a blank card for I,J,K,L must be input.
2. If NLIST \neq 5, cards 7 and 8 are input through file NLIST. Card 9 is input through file 5 (INPUT).

3. Cards 10 and 11 are input through option 5. These cards print the results of trim and the call to Setup. Any R array elements may be printed at this time. To terminate the read for cards 10 and 11, input a blank card for I,J,K,L.
4. If NTAP \neq 5, input cards 10 and 11 through file NTAP.
5. See Paragraph A.5.3.18 for a sample input.

A.5.2.18 Option 28 - Store or retrieve R array data to or from a file (TAPE28)

1.	1-5	6-10	11-80			
	NØPT		LBLØUT			

2.	1-5					
	K1					

3.	1-5 *	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-70	71-80
	I	J	K	L	LABEL	SCALE

where:

- NØPT - Option number (input a 28 for this option). (I5)
- LBLØUT - Option description. (7A10)
- K1 - Data option flag. (I5)
 - K1 = 0 - Read data from a file (TAPE28).
 - K1 \neq 0 - Write data to a file (TAPE28).
- I - Beginning segment number of the R array to be read/written from/to the file. (I5)
- J - Beginning element number of the R array to be read/written from/to the file. (I5)
- K - Ending segment number of the R array to be read/written from/to the file. (I5)
- L - Ending element number of the R array to be read/written from/to the file. (I5)

- | | | |
|-------|---|---------|
| LABEL | - Variable names appearing between segments I,J to K,L. | (5A10) |
| SCALE | - Scale factor to be applied to the R array. | (E10.3) |

NOTE:

1. Multiple sets of card 3 may be input.
2. To terminate option 28, a blank card for I,J,K,L must be input.
3. See Paragraph A.5.3.19 for a sample input.

A.5.3 Sample Input for Each Program Option

The following examples are sample inputs for the initialization phase and the program options.

A.5.3.1 Sample of program initialization

```

$SEGMENT NSEGI=7, NSEGR=143, NPRNT=1,
  NI(1)=10,0,0,14,14,6,
  NR(1)=6,17,17,26,18,11,37,66,9,37,
  NR(11)=14,18,6,10,0,6,19,0,0,10,
  NR(21)=10,10,10,10,10,0,6,6,6,6,
  NR(31)=6,6,6,6,6,6,6,6,6,6,
  NR(41)=6,6,6,6,6,6,6,6,0,289,
  NR(51)=289,289,44,16,50,50,75,75,75,75,
  NR(61)=75,75,6,6,6,6,6,6,6,6,
  NR(71)=6,6,6,6,6,6,6,6,6,6,
  NR(81)=36,24,42,49,28,1,1,1,1,24,
  NR(91)=16,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,
  NR(101)=1,1,1,1,1,1,12,6,6,6,
  NR(111)=6,6,6,6,6,6,6,6,6,6,
  NR(121)=6,6,6,6,6,6,6,6,6,6,
  NR(131)=6,6,6,6,10,10,10,10,10,4,
  NR(141)=4,4,4,
$END

```

A.5.3.2 Sample of Option 1

```

1      STORE R ARRAY INSTRUCTIONS ON A FILE.
3
6      1      6      6      WEIGHT,G,IX,IY,IZ,IXZ
6      7      6      9      LM, WM, LTDM
7      9      7      9      TAUD
7      28     7      29     OMEGAV, KV
7      30     7      35     TAU, K1, K2, KY, B1, B2
13     1      13     6      TABV1 (V TABLE FOR AERO DATA)      1.688
14     1      14     10     TABV2 (TIME TABLE FOR OPEN LOOP INPUTS)
20     1      20     10     TARTC (OPEN LOOP THETA)
120    1      120    6      TYV
121    1      121    6      TYP
122    1      122    6      TYR
123    1      123    6      TYDA
124    1      124    6      TYDR
125    1      125    6      TLV
126    1      126    6      TLP
127    1      127    6      TLR
128    1      128    6      TLDA
129    1      129    6      TLDR
130    1      130    6      TNV
131    1      131    6      TNP
132    1      132    6      TNR
133    1      133    6      TNDA
134    1      134    6      TNDR
135    1      135    10     TABUB
136    1      136    10     TABWR
137    1      137    10     TXAPP
138    1      138    10     TZAPP
139    1      139    10     TXSP
140    1      140    4      TDAIN
141    1      141    4      TDAOUT
142    1      142    4      TORIN
143    1      143    4      TOROUT
      BLANK CARD FOR READ R

```

A.5.3.3 Sample of Option 2

```

2      READ INTO I ARRAY
5      5      0
1      3      1      6      NSTATES, NPA, NOM, NGM
11     17     4      11
1      7      1      10     NPE, NPX, NOAW, NOINIT
1      1      0      1
      BLANK CARD FOR READ I

```

A.5.3.4 Sample of Option 3

```

3      PRINT DATA FROM THE I ARRAY
5
1      3      1      6  NSTATES, NPA, NOM, NGM
1      7      1     10  NPE, NPX, NOAW, NOINIT
                        BLANK CARD TO TERMINATE OPTION 3

```

A.5.3.5 Sample of Option 4

```

4      READ R  (CASE-PARTICULAR INPUT)
5      5      0
8      14     8     14  VAMB                                1.688
20.
8      15     8    -15  PSIAMB                             .01745329
150.
8      10     8     10  V5  (SHIP SPEED)                   1.688
20.
8      11     8     11  PSI5 ((SHIP HEADING)               .01745329
30.
8      3      8      5  UAS, VAS, WAS
74.71  -7.012  10.495
3      15     3     16  PHI, PSI                           .01745329
-1.    0.
5      10     5     12  SUMFYO, SUMLO, SUMNO
290.41  0.    0.
2      17     2     17  YSP
0.
2      14     2     14  YAPP
0.
7      36     7     37  TL1, TL2
10.    2.
16     5      16     6  GAINOA, GAINDR
1.      1.
                        BLANK CARD TO TERMINATE OPTION 4

```

A.5.3.6 Sample of Option 5

```

5      PRINT DATA FROM THE R ARRAY
5
2      1      2      5  UDOT, WDOT, QDOT, TDOT, XAPDOT
-8     1      8      6  ALT, VAIR, UBAS, VBAS, WBAS, ALPHA
(6E20.10)
                        BLANK CARD TO TERMINATE OPTION 5

```


A.5.3.7 Sample of Option 6

```

6          SETUP DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS
4      1
2      11  2      17  VDOT, PDOT, ROOT, YAPPDOT, PHIDOT, PSIDOT, YSPDOT
12     15  12     18  DA1D, DA2D, DP1D, DR2D
                        BLANK CARD TO TERMINATE DERIVATIVES

5      1
3      11  3      17  VB, PB, RB, YAPP, PHI, PSI, YSP
12     11  12     14  DA1, DA2, DR1, DR2
                        BLANK CARD TO TERMINATE STATES

6      1
52     1  51     1  PDOT, P
                        BLANK CARD

6      3
100    1  99     1  PED, PE
                        BLANK CARD

6      5
104    1  103    1  PXHATD, PXHAT
                        BLANK CARD, END OF OPTION 6

```

A.5.3.8 Sample of Option 7

```

7          DESIGNATE OUTPUT VARIABLES
1      1      1      1  TIME
8      1      8      2  ALT, VAIR
3      5      3      6  XAPP, ZAPP
3      14     3      14  YAPP
3      17     3      17  YSP
3      15     3      16  PHI, PSI
12     7      12     8  DA, DR
16     3      16     4  SIGDA, SIGDR
3      11     3      11  VB
3      1      3      2  UB, WB
8      27     8      29  XM, YM, ZM
8      30     8      32  PSIA, THETA, PHIA
8      33     8      35  SIGMAVX, SIGMAVY, SIGMAVZ
8      39     8      42  UWIND, UMEAN, UR, UAW
8      43     8      46  VWIND, VMEAN, VR, VAW
8      47     8      50  WWIND, WMEAN, WR, WAW
55     1      55     17  SIGMAS OF THE STATES
11     9      11     9  ERY
16     1      16     2  SIGDAP, SIGDRP
                        BLANK CARD TO TERMINATE OPTION 7

```

A.5.3.9 Sample of Option 10

```

10          CREATE A FILE COMPATIBLE FOR OPTION 10
5
5      8      0
1.0      2.0      3.0      4.0      5.0      6.0      7.0      8.0
1.1      2.1      3.1      4.1      5.1      6.1      7.1      8.1
1.2      2.2      3.2      4.2      5.2      6.2      7.2      8.2
1.3      2.3      3.3      4.3      5.3      6.3      7.3      8.3
1.4      2.4      3.4      4.4      5.4      6.4      7.4      8.4
1.5      2.5      3.5      4.5      5.5      6.5      7.5      8.5

```

A.5.3.10 Sample of Option 11

11		STORE TABBING INSTRUCTIONS	
2	0		
9			
10	1	TIME	
10	2	ALT	
10	3	VA-KTS	.5924
10	8	PHI	57.3
10	9	PSI	57.3
10	4	XAPP	
10	6	YAPP	
10	7	YSP	
10	55	ERY	
10			
10	1	TIME	
10	14	VR	
10	30	VWIND	
10	31	VPEAN	
10	33	VAW	
10	24	SIGMAVY	
10	10	DA	
10	11	DR	
10	12	SIGDA	
10	13	SIGDR	
10			
10	1	TIME	
10	38	SIGV	
10	39	SIGP-DEG	57.3
10	40	SIGR-DEG	57.3
10	41	SIGPHI	57.3
10	42	SIGPSI	57.3
10	43	SIGY	
10	20	PSIA	57.3
10	21	THETAA	57.3
10	22	PHIA	57.3
5			
10	1	TIME	
10	56	SIGDAP	
10	57	SIGDRP	
10	12	SIGDA	
10	13	SIGOR	

BLANK CARD TO TERMINATE OPTION 11

A.5.3.11 Sample of Option 12

12 STORE PRINTER PLOTTER INSTRUCTIONS ON A FILE.

3

3

VOLAR CHECKOUT - 16 FEB 78
EFFECT OF AIRWAKE ON SIMPLE MODEL
UAW VS TIME

1	0.0	7.0	3.0	1.0				
	TIME - SEC.						UAW	FT/SEC.
UAW IN FEET PER SECOND.					10	1	40 U	1.0 1.0

VOLAR CHECKOUT - 16 FEB 78
EFFECT OF AIRWAKE ON SIMPLE MODEL
WAW VS TIME

1	0.0	0.0	3.0	1.0				
	TIME - SEC.						WAW	FT/SEC.
WAW IN FEET PER SECOND.					10	1	48 W	1.0 1.0

VOLAR CHECKOUT - 16 FEB 78
EFFECT OF AIRWAKE ON SIMPLE MODEL
VAW VS TIME

1	0.0	7.0	3.0	1.0				
	TIME - SEC.						VAW	FT/SEC.
VAW IN FEET PER SECOND.					10	1	44 V	1.0 1.0

A.5.3.12 Sample of Option 13

```

13      STORE CALCOMP PLOTTER INSTRUCTIONS ON A FILE.
2
CAL34   PLOT
9
$PLOTD NCURVS=1,XPLOT=2.0,YPLOT=0.5,ANGLE=0.0,NGTHX=5.0,STARTX=500.0,
DELX=-100.0,XORG=500.0,NGTHY=4.0,STARTY=0.0,DELY=2.0,YORG=0.0,
ISOPT=22,$END
      RANGE FROM SHIP - FT.
      SIGMA APP. PATH - FT.
5.0     9.75
      VOLAR CHECKOUT
      14 FEB 78
      EFFECT OF AIRWAKE
      ON SIMPLE MODEL
$CURVE NDATA=10,NCOLX=21,NCOLY=31,LINTYP=0,DASH=0.01,SCALEX=1.0,
SCALEY=1.0,$END
177777
$PLOTD NCURVS=2,XPLOT=0.0,YPLOT=5.5,XLEGND=0.25,YLEGND=1.00,
DELY=50.0,ISOPT=12,$END
      ALTITUDE - FT.
50 PERCENT PROB. ELLIPSE X 5
$CURVE NCOLY=2,NSYM=99,LINTYP=10,NCX=23,NCY=24,NCXY=53,
SCALXX=5.0,SCALYY=5.0,$END
177777   ACTUAL
$CURVE NCOLY=16,LINTYP=0,SCALEY=-1.0,$END
170360   COMMANDED
$PLOTD NCURVS=1,XPLOT=7.5,YPLOT=0.0,DELY=2.0,ISOPT=4,$END
      SIGMA XAP - FT.
$CURVE NCOLY=23,SCALEY=1.0,$END
177777
$PLOTD NCURVS=1,XPLOT=0.0,YPLOT=-5.5,DELY=2.0,$END
      SIGMA ZAP - FT.
$CURVE NCOLY=24,$END
177777
$PLOTD   XPLOT=9.5,YPLOT=0.,DELY=2.   $END
      SIGMA THETA - DEG.
$CURVE   NCOLY=22, SCALEY=57.3   $END
177777
$PLOTD XPLOT=0.0,YPLOT=5.5,STARTY=-8.0,DELY=4.0,$END
      THETA - DEG.
$CURVE   NCOLY=4   $END
177777
$PLOTD   XPLOT=7.5,YPLOT=0.,STARTY=-.2,DELY=.1   $END
      DE - UNITS
$CURVE   NCOLY=7, SCALEY=1.   $END
177777
$PLOTD   XPLOT=0.,YPLOT=-5.5,STARTY=0.,DELY=.05   $END
      SIGMA DE - UNITS
$CURVE   NCOLY=28 $END
177777
$PLOTD   XPLOT=9.5,YPLOT=0.,DELY=10.0 $END
      SIGMA RPM - RPM
$CURVE   NCOLY=25 $END
177777

```

A.5.3.13 Sample of Option 14

14 TAB THE OUTPUT
2 TAB INSTRUCTIONS STORED ON FILE 2

A.5.3.14 Sample of Option 15

15 PUNCH TIME HISTORY
3

A.5.3.15 Sample of Option 17

17 PRODUCE PRINTER PLOTS
5 1
3

VOLAR CHECKOUT - 16 FEB 78
EFFECT OF AIRWAKE ON SIMPLE MODEL
UAW VS TIME

1	0.0	7.0	3.0	1.0	UAW	FT/SEC.
TIME - SEC.						
UAW IN FEET PER SECOND.					10 1 40 U 1.0	1.0

VOLAR CHECKOUT - 16 FEB 78
EFFECT OF AIRWAKE ON SIMPLE MODEL
WAW VS TIME

1	0.0	0.0	3.0	1.0	WAW	FT/SEC.
TIME - SEC.						
WAW IN FEET PER SECOND.					10 1 48 W 1.0	1.0

VOLAR CHECKOUT - 16 FEB 78
EFFECT OF AIRWAKE ON SIMPLE MODEL
VAW VS TIME

1	0.0	7.0	3.0	1.0	VAW	FT/SEC.
TIME - SEC.						
VAW IN FEET PER SECOND.					10 1 44 V 1.0	1.0

A.5.3.16 Sample of Option 18

```

18      PRODUCE CALCOMP PLOTS
5      1
CAL34   PLOT
10
$PLOTD NCURVS=2,XPLOT=.75,YPLOT=0.0,ANGLE=0.0,LNGTHX=4.0,STARTX=0.0,
DELX=5.0,XORG=0.0,LNGTHY=4.0,STARTY=0.0,DELY=40.0,YORG=0.0,
ISOPT=6,XLEGND=2.0,YLEGND=1.0 $END
      TIME - SEC.
      LATERAL POS. - M.
$CURVE DASH=.01,NDATA=10,NCOLX=1,NCOLY=6,LINTYP=0,SCALEX=1.0,SCALEY=.3048 $END
177777
$CURVE DASH=.01,NDATA=10,NCOLY=7,$END
170360   COMMANDED
$PLOTD NCURVS=1,XPLOT=0.0,YPLOT=5.0,LNGTHY=4.0,STARTY=0.0,DELY= 1.0,YORG=0.0,
ISOPT=4,XLEGND=2.0,YLEGND=4.5,$END
      SIGMA LAT. POS. - M.
$CURVE DASH=.01,NDATA=10,NCOLY=43,SCALEX=1.0,SCALEY=.3048 $END
177777
$PLOTD NCURVS=1,XPLOT=5.5,YPLOT=-5.0,LNGTHY=4.0,STARTY=-4.0,DELY=2.0,YORG=0.0,
ISOPT=4,XLEGND=2.0,YLEGND=3.5 $END
      BANK ANGLE - DEG.
$CURVE DASH=.01,NDATA=10,NCOLY=8,SCALEX=1.0,SCALEY=57.3 $END
177777
$PLOTD NCURVS=1,XPLOT=0.0,YPLOT=5.0,LNGTHY=4.0,STARTY=0.0,DELY= 2.0,YORG=0.0,
ISOPT=4,XLEGND=2.0,YLEGND=4.5,$END
      SIGMA PHI - DEG.
$CURVE DASH=.01,NDATA=10,NCOLY=41,SCALEX=1.0,SCALEY=57.3 $END
177777
$PLOTD NCURVS=1,XPLOT=5.5,YPLOT=-5.0,LNGTHY=4.0,STARTY=-0.2,DELY=0.1,YORG=0.0,
ISOPT=4,$END
      ROLL CONTROL - UNITS
$CURVE DASH=.01,NDATA=10,NCOLY=10,SCALEX=1.0,SCALEY=1.0,$END
177777
$PLOTD NCURVS=1,XPLOT=0.0,YPLOT=5.0,LNGTHY=4.0,STARTY=0.0,DELY=.20,YORG=0.0,
ISOPT=4,XLEGND=2.0,YLEGND=4.5,$END
      SIGMA ROLL CONTROL - UNITS
$CURVE DASH=.01,NDATA=10,NCOLY=56,SCALEX=1.0,SCALEY=1.0,$END
177777
$PLOTD NCURVS=1,XPLOT=6.0,YPLOT=-5.0,LNGTHY=4.0,STARTY= -.02,DELY=.01,
YORG=0.0,ISOPT=4,$END
      YAW CONTROL - UNITS
$CURVE DASH=.01,NDATA=10,NCOLY=11,SCALEX=1.0,SCALEY=1.0,$END
177777
$PLOTD NCURVS=1,XPLOT=0.0,YPLOT=5.0,LNGTHY=4.0,STARTY=0.0,DELY= .01,YORG=0.0,
ISOPT=4,XLEGND=2.0,YLEGND=4.5,$END
      SIGMA YAW CONTROL - UNITS
$CURVE DASH=.01,NDATA=10,NCOLY=57,SCALEX=1.0,SCALEY=1.0,$END
177777
$PLOTD NCURVS=1,XPLOT=5.5,YPLOT=-5.0,LNGTHY=4.0,STARTY= -2.0,DELY=1.0,
YORG=0.0,ISOPT=4,$END
      LAT. POS. ERROR - M.
$CURVE DASH=.01,NDATA=10,NCOLY=55,SCALEX=1.0,SCALEY=.3048,$END
177777
$PLOTD NCURVS=1,XPLOT=0.0,YPLOT=5.0,LNGTHY=4.0,STARTY=0.0,DELY=1.0,YORG=0.0,
ISOPT=4,XLEGND=2.0,YLEGND=4.5,$END
      VAW - M/SEC.
$CURVE DASH=.01,NDATA=10,NCOLY=33,SCALEX=1.0,SCALEY=.3048,$END
177777

```


A.5.3.17 Sample of Option 19

```

19      PRINT A FILE IN BLOCKED FORM.
18

```

A.5.3.18 Sample of Option 21

```

21      GENERATE A TIME HISTORY BY COVARIANCE PROPAGATION.
*****
**          AV-8A          **
**  35 KT WOD, LAT/DIR  **
*****
5      5      10      3      0
1      3      1      6      DTIME, DTOUT, DTOUT2, TMAX
0.0125      0.2      5.0      5.0
      BLANK CARD FOR READ R
8      1      8      66      PRINT SEGMENT 8
      BLANK CARD FOR WRITE R

```

A.5.3.19 Sample of Option 28

```

28      STORE R ARRAY VALUES ON TAPE28
1      FILE TO BE CREATED
51      1      51 2764 P ARRAY
99      1      99 324 PE ARRAY
103     1      103 324 PXHAT ARRAY
93      1      93 9 VU ARRAY
94      1      94 36 VY ARRAY
      BLANK CARD TO TERMINATE OPTION 28

```

A.5.4 Program Output

The program's output is divided into four categories: disk storage, printed output, plotted output and punched output. Before the time history output can be printed, plotted, or punched, it has to be stored on a file.

A.5.4.1 Disk storage

Disk storage is divided into two sections: instructions and time history.

A.5.4.1.1 Instruction storage

Option 1 stores I or R array instructions on a file. Options 2 and 4 have the capability of storing I and R array instructions with the data on a file by specifying the NPF parameter. Options 11, 12, and 13 store tabulating and plotting instructions on a file. Option 28 stores only the R array values on a file.

A.5.4.1.2 Time history storage

Option 21 stores the time history output (specified by Option 7) on a file. Option 10 reads input and creates a file of the same structure as the time history file. This file is thus compatible with the program's output features.

A.5.4.2 Printer output

The time history output can be printed in two forms: tabular and blocked.

A.5.4.2.1 Tabular output

Once the time history has been generated and stored on a file (A.5.4.1.2), a tabular print of the output can be produced by using Options 11 and 14. Option 11 designates which elements from the stored file (A.5.4.1.2) are to be printed along with page title and column headings. Option 14 produces the tabular print. See paragraphs A.5.3.10 and A.5.3.13 for examples of Options 11 and 14 respectively.

A.5.4.2.2 Blocked output

The contents of a file can be printed in a blocked form by using Option 19. The output elements are not titled but appear in the same order as they appear on the file being dumped. Option 21 has the capability to print the time history in a blocked form by specifying $NPRNT \neq 0$. This is to be used for debugging because the print is generated every DTOUT seconds until job

termination. When using Option 14 to tab the output, the job must have executed normally. See paragraphs A.5.3.17 and A.5.3.19 for examples of Options 19 and 21 respectively.

A.5.4.3 Plot output

The time history output can be plotted in two forms: CalComp plots and printer plots.

A.5.4.3.1 CalComp plots

After the time history has been placed on a file (A.5.4.1.2), a CalComp plot can be produced by using Option 18. See the text for examples of the plots. See paragraph A.5.3.16 for an example of Option 18.

A.5.4.3.2 Printer plots

After the time history has been placed on a file (A.5.4.1.2), a printer plot can be produced by Option 17. The plots consist of a 7 by 7 inch grid with one plot per page. See paragraph A.5.3.15 for an example of Option 17. See Figure A.5.4.3.2 for a sample printer plot.

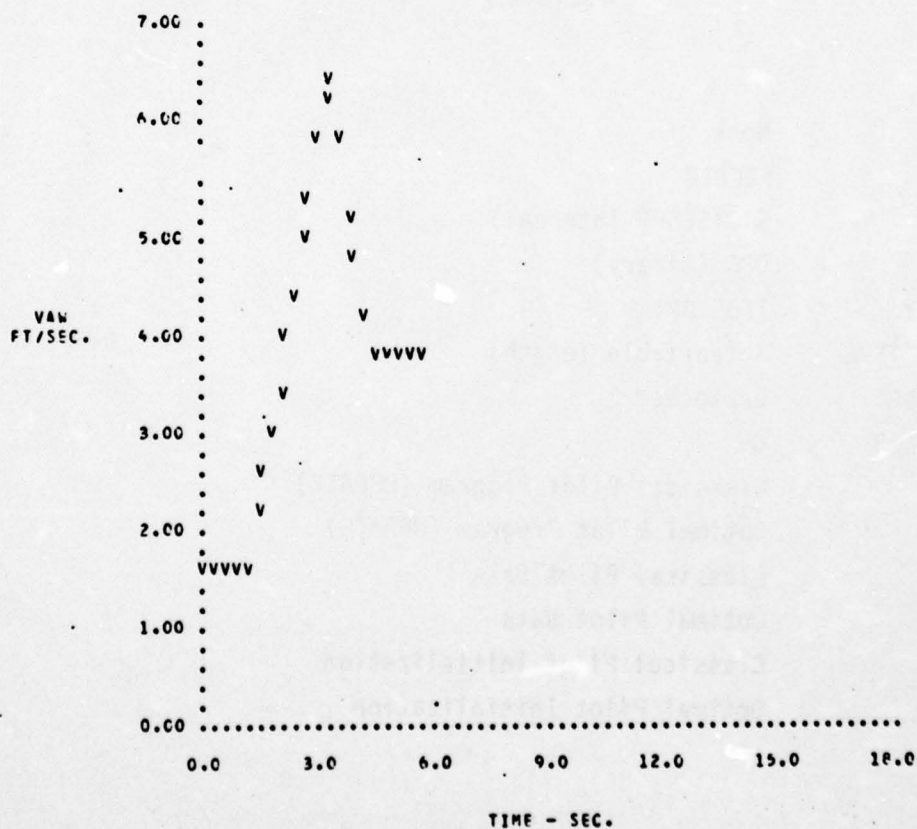


Figure A.5.4.3.2

A.5.4.4 Punched output

After the time history has been placed on a file (A.5.4.1.2), punched cards can be produced by using Options 11 and 15. Option 11 designates which elements from the stored file are to be punched. Option 15 produces the punched cards. See paragraphs A.5.4.10 and A.5.4.14 for examples of Options 11 and 15 respectively.

A.6 Program Flow

An overall picture of program flow is illustrated in Figure A.5.

A.7 Discussion of Control Cards

The following discussion of control cards is sufficient to place the VOLAR program online and execute its sample problems.

A.7.1 Transferring the Data from Magnetic Tape to Disk

Table A.2 is a description of how the tape was created.

Table A.2

TRACK	9
LABEL	None
CODE	EBCDIC
FORMAT	SI (SCOPE Internal)
PARITY	ODD (Binary)
DENSITY	1600 BPI
RECORD TYPE	S (Variable length)
BLOCKING	Unblocked
NO. FILES	6
1	Classical Pilot Program (UPDATE)
2	Optimal Pilot Program (UPDATE)
3	Classical Pilot Data
4	Optimal Pilot Data
5	Classical Pilot Initialization
6	Optimal Pilot Initialization

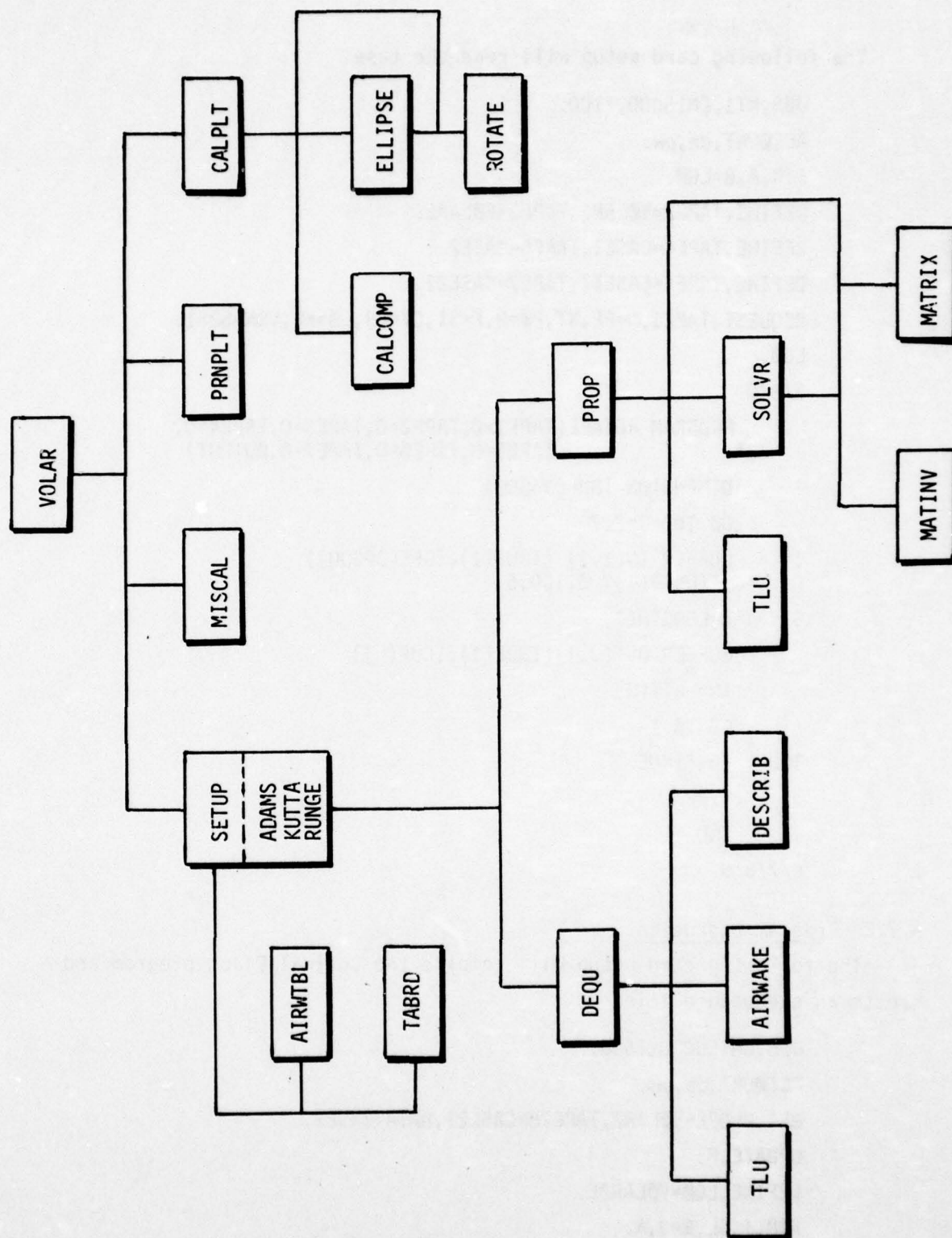


Figure A.5

The following card setup will read the tape:

```
JØB,NT1,CM15000,T100.
ACCØUNT,cn,pw.
FTN,A,B=LGØ.
DEFINE,TAPE2=VØLAR1,TAPE3=VØLAR2.
DEFINE,TAPE4=CASE1,TAPE5=CASE2.
DEFINE,TAPE6=CASE1I,TAPE7=CASE2I.
REQUEST,TAPE1,D=PE,NT,PØ=R,F=SI,CV=EB,LB=KL,VSN=5251.
LGØ.
7/8/9
      PROGRAM RDTAPE(TAPE1=0,TAPE2=0,TAPE3=0,TAPE4=0,
*          TAPE5=0,TAPE6=0,TAPE7=0,ØUTPUT)
      DIMENSION IBUF(30000)
      DØ 100 J=2,7
1      BUFFER IN(1,1) (IBUF(1),IBUF(30000))
      IF(UNIT(1)) 5,100,5
5      L=LENGTH(1)
      BUFFER ØUT(J,1)(IBUF(1),IBUF(L))
      IN=UNIT(J)
      GØ TØ 1
100     CØNTINUE
      STØP
      END
6/7/8/9
```

A.7.2 Program Execution

The following card setup will compile the Optimal Pilot program and create an executable file:

```
JØB,CM150000,T500.
ACCØUNT,cn,pw.
GET,ØLDPL=VØLAR2,TAPE28=CASE2I,DATA=CASE2.
UPDATE,F.
DEFINE,LGØ=VØLAR2E.
FTN,I,SL,R=3,A.
```


MAP,FULL.

LDSET,PRESET=ZERØ,LIB=CALCØMP.

LGØ,DATA.

7/8/9

6/7/8/9

A.7.3 Program Modification

The following card setup will modify one of the routines in the Optimal Pilot program and execute the program.

JØB,CM150000,T500.

ACCØUNT,cn,pw

GET,ØLDPL=VØLAR2,ØLD=VØLAR2E.

UPDATE.

FTN,I,SL,R=3,A.

CØPYL.

MAP,FULL.

LDSET,PRESET=ZERØ,LIB=CALCØMP.

NEW.

7/8/9

UPDATE CHANGE CARDS GØ HERE.

7/8/9

INPUT DATA CARDS GØ HERE.

6/7/8/9

A.8 Discussion of Input Deck for the Classical Pilot Model Simulation

The purpose of this section is to lead the prospective user of VOLAR through a sample input deck. The discussion here will focus on the necessary flow of options to generate a time history and point out any special input requirements that might not be obvious to the new user. This input deck is identical to the one which generated the AV-8A classical pilot model simulation and plots for the case with control limiting. After studying this section the user should run this case on his computer.

A schematic of the job setup to run this case is presented in Figure A.6. Figure A.7 is a listing of the input deck. The circled numbers provide a cross reference to this test; i.e., the cards following ④ are discussed below in Section A.8.4.

Throughout the discussion of this input deck, it may be beneficial to the reader to refer to the description in Section A.5 of the main program and its options.

A.8.1 Namelist Input

The first step is to provide the main program with the information required to bookkeep the I and R arrays. The namelist SEGMNT establishes the number of segments in each array and the number of elements in each segment. The format for NAMELIST inputs can be found in the CDC FORTRAN manual.

The namelist SEGMNT is the one and only mandatory input. All other inputs are either user selected options or input required by the chosen option.

For this case the I array is seven segments long, and the R array is composed of 143 segments. The NPRNT = 1 causes the I and R array segmentation information to be output. The lengths of the segments are consistent with the I and R arrays presented in Appendix E.

A.8.2 Option 2

Integer values that define system size and control the selection of certain calculations are input here. These parameters are defined in Appendix E.

Although NPE and NPX are dimensions of matrices used only in the optimal pilot case, they are given a value of one (1) here. The reason is the

integration subroutines expect to integrate a set of means and three matrices. By giving NPE and NPX a small value, a negligible increase in run time is traded for the simplicity of having only one set of integration subroutines. This keeps the number of problem dependent subroutines to an absolute minimum.

This run will include the ship airwake (NOAW = 0) and is not an initialization run (NOINIT = 1).

A.8.3 Option 4

Required values of the R array are input next. At Vought fixed geometric and aerodynamic properties are input here. Case-dependent information is input later in the deck. At the beginning of job execution, the 'LDSET, PRESET = ZERO' control card initializes core to zero. Therefore, parameters not initialized through Option 4 begin with a value of zero.

Note that the inertias are input here as 1 (obviously not the true value). However, they are not required to generate accelerations (Vought used dimensional derivatives) but inertias do appear in SETUP in a denominator. This is all related to the calculation of forces and moments in DEQU, where the total forces and moments that drive the mean equations must be obtained from a reference condition and the perturbation forces and moments.

Tables defining the independent variable arrays, open loop inputs, aerodynamic data and nonlinear elements are also input here.

The weight and aerodynamic derivatives are from Reference 15. The ship geometry inputs represent a DD-963. Feedback gains and time constants are for the classical pilot model discussed in Section 6. The values of TABUB, TABWB, TXAPP, TZAPP, and TXSP were derived from the task description. These tables provide the reference longitudinal values required by the lateral/directional equations. The final four tables define the nonlinear functions (control limiters) discussed in Section 4.

A.8.4 Option 6

Here the user specifies the variables that are to be integrated and the variables that contain the integrated values. This option allows one to use any variable in blank COMMON as an integrand or integrated value.

Note that the setup includes the matrices PED, PE, PXHATD, and PXHAT. These are associated with the optimal pilot model and not required by the classical model. In Section A.8.2 it was noted that these are specified as 1 by 1 matrices (NPE and NPX) and included in this setup to avoid the need for two sets of integration subroutines.

A.8.5 Option 7

The variables specified here appear on the output file. Their selection is totally up to the user. All of the output features (tabbing, plotting, etc.) access the file containing the Option 7 specified variables.

A.8.6 Option 11

The variables to be tabbed are user defined. Here it was attempted to tabulate all the key parameters for interpreting the performance of a given task.

A.8.7 Option 4

The case-particular input goes here. The order is not important.

The first two terms in this input are ambient wind magnitude and direction. The ambient wind gets into the calculation of airspeed and wind over deck.

The ship's speed and heading are also input. The ambient wind and ship conditions were selected to give 35 knots wind over deck coming at 30 degrees to port. This value is a 'breakpoint' in the ship airwake model data tables.

The initial body axis components of airspeed are necessary to initialize the airplane inertial speed. Aside from this exception, airspeeds are calculated in DEQU from inertial speeds. This particular representation was chosen because it was felt that most often the airplane flight conditions would be specified by stating an airspeed, angle-of-attack, and sideslip. If this is undesirable, the user can modify DEQU to meet his needs. The mean components of the airwake, that enter into the calculation of airspeed, may be obtained by requesting a zero second time history after specifying the airplane and ship positions in space.

The initial aircraft bank angle is -1 degree, and the aircraft's heading is zero degrees. The bank angle is required to balance out the initial side force on the airplane. The initial side force is due to the non-zero value of sideslip ($VAS \neq 0$).

The value of SUMFYO was obtained from Y_V . The initial values of SUMLO and SUMNO are zero. It is assumed that the roll and yaw controls would trim out the moments due to N'_V and L'_V so that the total moments on the airplane are zero. SUMFYO, SUMLO, and SUMNO are total force and moments on the airplane and are required in subroutine SETUP to initialize Y0, L0, and N0.

The initial displacements of the ship and airplane along the y earth axis are input as zero. The x-axis displacements of the ship and airplane, and the z axis displacement of the airplane were previously input in table form.

A.8.8 Option 28

This option reads data stored from a previous run. It is used here to initialize the P matrix.

In the previous run, NOINIT was set to -1 (all other input discussed to this point remains unchanged). This froze the means and integrated only the covariance matrix. When NOINIT = -1, Option 28 should follow Option 21. Refer to Section A.5 for using Option 28 in a BUFFER IN or BUFFER OUT mode.

This initialization is necessary to start the P matrix at realistic values. Because the airplane did not suddenly appear at a point 16 seconds away from the ship, beginning with $P = 0$ is unrealistic. The airplane flew through the atmosphere (and its disturbances) to get to the point in the trajectory where the VOLAR simulation picks it up. The question then becomes one of determining what is a realistic method to use for initializing the covariance matrix.

Subroutine SOLVR provides a method for initializing P. SOLVR calculates the steady-state (i.e. $t \rightarrow \infty$) value of P. This solution would provide an upperbound on the uncertainties (i.e. the value of P). However, SOLVR will not work for the optimal pilot cases because there are three inter-related covariance matrices, and it is programmed to solve only one. Also, one might argue that $t \rightarrow \infty$ statistics may not be realistic either. Note that if the system is unstable, $P \rightarrow \infty$ as $t \rightarrow \infty$.

The approach selected here was to integrate the P matrix for some period of time. Five seconds was selected. For a stable system, the P matrix will approach its steady state value fairly rapidly. This is something the user

must evaluate on a case by case basis. For the runs presented here, 5 seconds was quite adequate. One more comment is in order. When making initialization runs, it is often necessary to use a lower integration increment and/or a higher order integration scheme than in the simulation runs. The reason is the elements of the P matrix often undergo wild perturbations, before settling out, when all the elements are initialized to zero.

A.8.9 Option 21

This option generates time histories of the means and covariances. The example presented here asks for a 20 second time history using Adams integration. The covariance matrix will be printed out at the initial time point ($t = 0$) and every 20 seconds. The output file is TAPE10.

After the call to SETUP, before the integration process begins, the elements of segment eight will be output. This was done to check on the parameters associated with the airwake calculations. It is not necessary to output anything here. But often, the user desires to know some parameter values but does not want to take up space on the output file. This is a convenient place to look at the values of such parameters.

For a given stepsize, Adams integration is three times faster than the third order Runge-Kutta and four times faster than the fourth order. However, the Adams integration stepsize will normally have to be lower than the Runge-Kutta stepsizes to obtain the same degree of accuracy. We have found the stepsize change does not offset the speed advantage; and for production running, Adams integration is preferable. As the user modifies these routines and/or treats new problems, he should spot check his integration to confirm the accuracy of the simulation. Integration problems normally manifest themselves as time history divergence, indefinite parameter values, or infinite parameter values.

A.8.10 Option 14

This option causes the output file to be tabbed according to the instructions stored by Option 11.

A.8.11 Option 18

For some runs, the user may desire CalComp plots as well as tabbed output. The final option in this setup directs the plotting of 15 parameters from the output file. Normally one does not plot in the same run that generates the output file. It is difficult to know a priori good scales for the plots. The scales presenting these data were selected after having seen a tab output of the desired parameters.

A good description of the input required by the plot package has already been presented in Section A.5.2. The best approach to setting up plot instructions is to lay out the desired axes on regular graph paper, and use the grids to develop the distances for pen movement, etc.

A.9 Discussion of an Input Deck for the Optimal Pilot Model Simulation

The purpose of this section is to lead the prospective user of VOLAR through a sample input deck for the optimal pilot model simulation. The user should be familiar with Section A.5 which discusses the main program and its options. The discussion here will focus on the necessary flow of options to generate a time history and point out any special inputs that might not be obvious to the new user. This input deck is identical to the one which generated the 20 second sea state 5 time histories appearing in Figure 26.

A schematic of the job setup to run this case is presented in Figure A.8. Figure A.9 is a listing of the input deck. The circled numbers were added to provide a cross reference to this text; i.e. the cards following ④ are discussed below in Section A.9.4.

After studying this example, the user should run this case on his computer.

A.9.1 Namelist Input

The first step is to provide the main program with the information required to bookkeep the I and R arrays. The namelist SEGMNT establishes the number of segments in each array and the number of elements in each segment.

The namelist SEGMNT is the one and only mandatory input. All other inputs are either user selected options or input required by the chosen option.

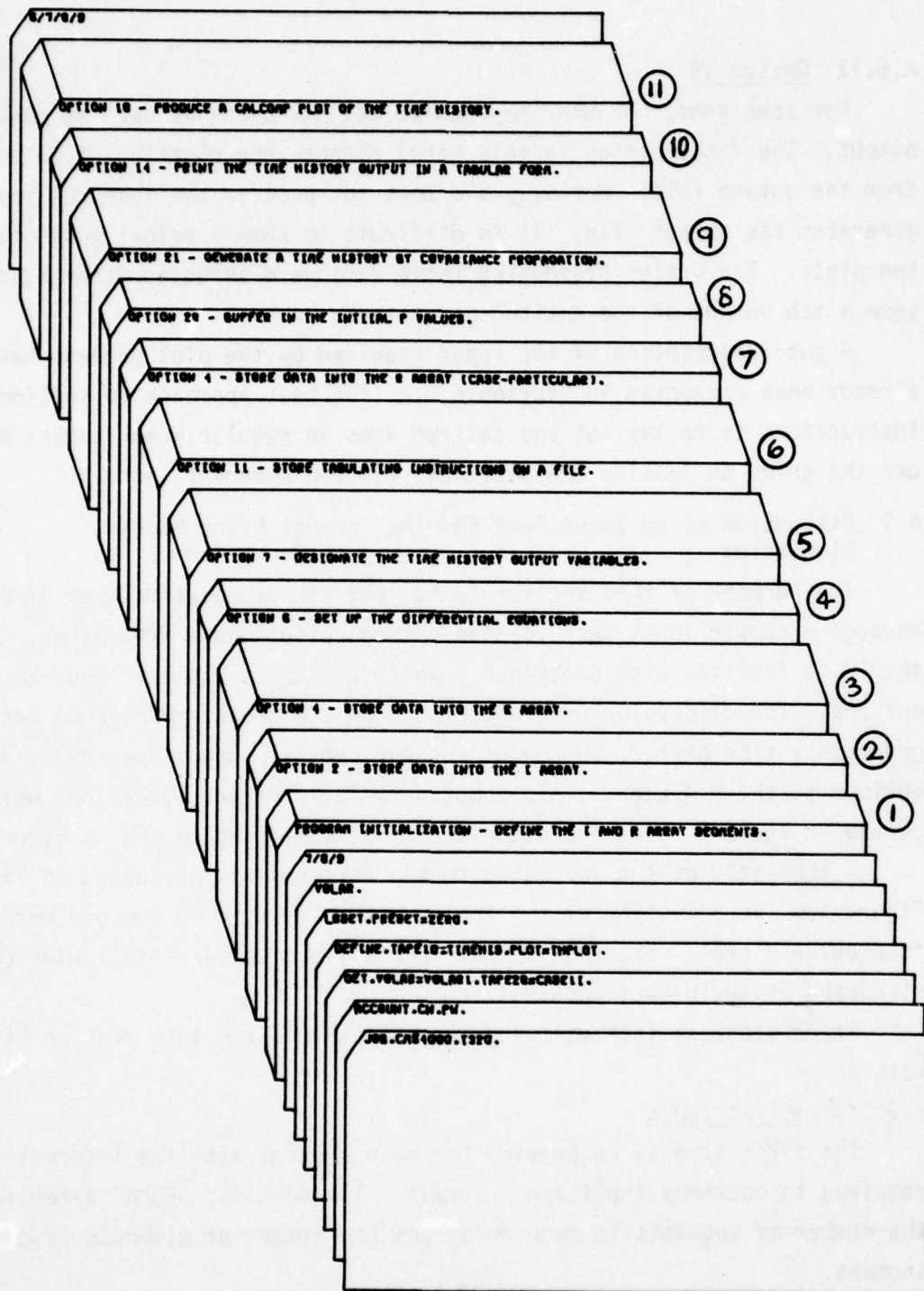


Figure A.6

① \$SEGMNT NSEGI=7, NSEGR=143, NPRNT=1,
 NI(1)=10,0,0,14,14,6,
 NR(1)=6,17,17,26,18,11,37,66,9,37,
 NR(11)=14,18,6,10,0,6,19,0,0,10,
 NR(21)=10,10,10,10,10,0,6,6,6,6,
 NR(31)=6,6,6,6,6,6,6,6,6,6,
 NR(41)=6,6,6,6,6,6,6,6,0,289,
 NR(51)=289,289,44,16,50,50,75,75,75,75,
 NR(61)=75,75,6,6,6,6,6,6,6,6,
 NR(71)=6,6,6,6,6,6,6,6,6,6,
 NR(81)=36,24,42,49,28,1,1,1,1,24,
 NR(91)=16,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,
 NR(101)=1,1,1,1,1,1,12,6,6,6,
 NR(111)=6,6,6,6,6,6,6,6,6,6,
 NR(121)=6,6,6,6,6,6,6,6,6,6,
 NR(131)=6,6,6,6,10,10,10,10,10,4,
 NR(141)=4,4,4,

② SEND
 2 READ INTO I ARRAY
 5 5 0
 1 3 1 6 NSTATES, NPA, NGM, NGM
 11 17 4 11
 1 7 1 10 NPE, NPX, NDAW, NOINIT
 1 1 0 1

③ BLANK CARD FOR READ I
 4 READ R
 5 5 0
 6 1 6 6 WEIGHT, G, IX, IY, IZ, IXZ
 16300. 32.174 1. 1. 1. 0.
 6 7 6 9 LM, WM, LTDM
 438. 46.75 348.
 7 9 7 9 TAUD
 0.2
 7 28 7 29 OMEGAV, KV
 2. 3.
 7 30 7 35 TAU, K1, K2, KY, B1, B2
 0.1 1.12 2.83 .010 1. 2.
 7 36 7 37 TL1, TL2
 10. 2.
 13 1 13 6 TABV1 (V TABLE FOR AERO DATA) 1.688
 0. 30. 50. 65. 80. 105.
 14 1 14 10 TABV2 (TIME TABLE FOR OPEN LOOP INPUTS)
 0. 2. 4. 6. 8. 10. 12.
 14. 16. 20.
 16 5 16 6 GAINDA, GAINDR
 1. 1.
 20 1 20 10 TABTC (OPEN LOOP THETA)
 .13964 .13964 .13964 .13964 .13964 .13964 .13964
 .13964 .13964 .13964
 120 1 120 6 TYV
 -.034 -.063 -.088 -.104 -.120 -.138
 121 1 121 6 TYP
 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.
 122 1 122 6 TYR
 -.225 -.240 -.24 -.235 -.235 -.215
 123 1 123 6 TYDA
 0. -.006 -.015 -.026 -.039 -.065
 124 1 124 6 TYDR
 -.68 -.67 -.70 -.75 -.80 -.90
 125 1 125 6 TLV
 -.002 -.0144 -.0197 -.0204 -.0184 -.0104
 126 1 126 6 TLP
 -.13 -.42 -.62 -.79 -1.0 -1.38

Figure A.7

127	1	127	6	TLR				
.015		.15		.24	.31	.375	.49	
128	1	128	6	TIDA				
.5		.5		.5	.5	.5	.5	
129	1	129	6	TIDR				
-.06		-.065		-.075	-.08	-.095	-.13	
130	1	130	6	TNV				
-.0036		-.0021		-.0010	0.	.0014	.0047	
131	1	131	6	TNP				
-.005		-.032		-.053	-.072	-.091	-.126	
132	1	132	6	TNR				
-.042		-.088		-.12	-.142	-.164	-.203	
133	1	133	6	TNDA				
.03		.03		.031	.033	.035	.040	
134	1	134	6	TNDR				
.225		.235		.243	.248	.255	.265	
135	1	135	10	TABUB				
65.869		61.254		56.640	52.025	47.410	42.796	38.181
33.566		28.952		28.952				
136	1	136	10	TABWB				
9.257		8.608		7.96	7.311	6.663	6.014	5.366
4.717		4.069		4.069				
137	1	137	10	TXAPP				
0.		128.372		247.425	357.157	457.57	548.662	630.434
702.887		766.02		882.964				
138	1	138	10	TXAPP				
-50.		-50.		-50.	-50.	-50.	-50.	-50.
-50.		-50.		-50.				
139	1	139	10	TXSP				
298.24		356.712		415.185	473.657	532.13	590.602	649.07
707.547		766.02		882.964				
140	1	140	4	TDAIN				
-5.		-.9		.9	5.			
141	1	141	4	TDADUT				
-.9		-.9		.9	.9			
142	1	142	4	TORIN				
-5.		-.532		.532	5.			
143	1	143	4	TDRDUT				
-.532		-.532		.532	.532			

④ 6 SETUP DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS
 4 1
 2 11 2 17 VDOT, PDDOT, RDOT, YAPPDOT, PHIDOT, PSIDOT, YSPDOT
 12 15 12 18 DA10, DA20, DR10, DR20
 BLANK CARD TO TERMINATE DERIVATIVES
 5 1
 3 11 3 17 VB, PB, RB, YAPP, PHI, PSI, YSP
 12 11 12 14 DA1, DA2, DR1, DR2
 BLANK CARD TO TERMINATE STATES
 6 1
 52 1 51 1 PDDOT, P
 BLANK CARD
 6 3
 100 1 99 1 PED, PE
 BLANK CARD
 6 5
 104 1 103 1 PXHATD, PXHAT
 BLANK CARD, END OF OPTION 6

⑤ 7 DESIGNATE OUTPUT VARIABLES
 1 1 1 1 TIME
 8 1 8 2 ALT, VAIR
 3 5 3 6 XAPP, ZAPP
 3 14 3 14 YAPP
 3 17 3 17 YSP
 3 15 3 16 PHI, PSI
 12 7 12 8 DA, DR

Figure A.7 (cont'd)

16	3	16	4	SIGDA, SIGDR	
3	11	3	11	VR	
3	1	3	2	UB, WR	
8	27	8	29	XM, YM, ZM	
8	30	8	32	PSIA, THETAA, PHIA	
8	33	8	35	SIGMAVX, SIGMAVY, SIGMAVZ	
8	39	8	42	UWIND, UMEAN, UR, UAW	
8	43	8	46	VWIND, VMEAN, VR, VAW	
8	47	8	50	WWIND, WMEAN, WR, WAW	
55	1	55	17	SIGMAS OF THE STATES	
11	9	11	9	ERY	
16	1	16	2	SIGDAP, SIGDRP	
3	12	3	13	PR, PR	
55	2	55	3	SIGPB, SIGRB	
				BLANK CARD TO TERMINATE OPTION 7	
⑥	11			STORE TABBING INSTRUCTIONS	
	2	0			
	9				
	10	1		TIME	
	10	2		ALT	
	10	3		VA-KTS	.5924
	10	8		PHI	57.3
	10	9		PSI	57.3
	10	4		XAPP	
	10	6		YAPP	
	10	7		YSP	
	10	55		ERY	
	10				
	10	1		TIME	
	10	14		VR	
	10	30		VWIND	
	10	31		VMEAN	
	10	33		VAW	
	10	24		SIGMAVY	
	10	10		DA	
	10	11		DR	
	10	12		SIGDA	
	10	13		SIGDR	
	10				
	10	1		TIME	
	10	38		SIGV	
	10	39		SIGP-DEG	57.3
	10	40		SIGR-DEG	57.3
	10	41		SIGPHI	57.3
	10	42		SIGPSI	57.3
	10	43		SIGY	
	10	20		PSIA	57.3
	10	21		THETAA	57.3
	10	22		PHIA	57.3
	9				
	10	1		TIME	
	10	56		SIGDAP	
	10	57		SIGDRP	
	10	12		SIGDA	
	10	13		SIGDR	
	10	58		PR	
	10	59		RB	
	10	60		SIGPB	
	10	61		SIGRB	
				BLANK CARD TO TERMINATE OPTION 11 (CASE-PARTICULAR INPUT)	
⑦	4			READ R	
	5	5	0		
	8	14	8	14	VAMB
	20.				1.688
	8	15	8	15	PSIAMB
	150.				.01745329

Figure A.7 (Cont'd)

```

      6 10 8 10 V5 (SHIP SPEED) 1.000
20. 8 11 8 11 PS15 (SHIP HEADING) .01745329
30. 8 3 8 5 UAS, VAS, WAS
74.71 -7.012 10.495
      3 15 3 16 PHI, PSI .01745329
-1. 5 10 5 12 SUMFY0, SUMLG, SUMNO
290.41 0. 0.
      2 17 2 17 YSP
0. 2 14 2 14 YAPP
0.

      BLANK CARD TO TERMINATE OPTION 4
(8) 28 BUFFER IN INITIAL P VALUES
      0
      51 1 51 289 P
      BLANK CARD
(9) 21 COVARIANCE PROPAGATION
      *****
      ** AV-8A **
      ** 35 KT WIND, LAT/DIR **
      *****
      5 5 10 3 0
      1 3 1 6 DTIME, DTOUT, DTOUT2, TMAX
0.0125 0.2 20.0 20.0
      BLANK CARD FOR READ P
      8 1 8 66 PRINT SEGMENT 8
      BLANK CARD FOR WRITE R
(10) 14 TAB THE OUTPUT
      2 TAB INSTRUCTIONS STORED ON FILE 2
(11) 18 PRODUCE CALCOMP PLOTS
      5 1
CAL34 PLOT
      15
$PLOTD NCURVS=2,XPLOT=.75,YPLOT=0.0,ANGLE=0.0,LENGTHX=4.0,STARTX=0.0,
      DELX=5.0,XORG=0.0,LENGTHY=4.0,STARTY=0.0,DELY=40.0,YORG=0.0,
      ISOPT=6,XLEGND=2.0,YLEGND=1.0 $END
      TIME - SEC.
      LATERAL POS. - M.
$CURVE DASH=.01,NDATA=10,NCOLX=1,NCOLY=6,LINTYP=0,SCALEX=1.0,SCALEY=.3048 $END
177777
$CURVE DASH=.01,NDATA=10,NCOLY=7,$END
170360 COMMANDED
$PLOTD NCURVS=1,XPLOT=0.0,YPLOT=5.0,LENGTHY=4.0,STARTY=0.0,DELY= 1.0,YORG=0.0,
      ISOPT=4,XLEGND=2.0,YLEGND=4.5,$END
      SIGMA LAT. POS. - M.
$CURVE DASH=.01,NDATA=10,NCOLY=43,SCALEX=1.0,SCALEY=.3048 $END
177777
$PLOTD NCURVS=1,XPLOT=5.5,YPLOT=-5.0,LENGTHY=4.0,STARTY=-4.0,DELY=2.0,YORG=0.0,
      ISOPT=4,XLEGND=2.0,YLEGND=3.5 $END
      BANK ANGLE - DEG.
$CURVE DASH=.01,NDATA=10,NCOLY=8,SCALEX=1.0,SCALEY=57.3 $END
177777
$PLOTD NCURVS=1,XPLOT=0.0,YPLOT=5.0,LENGTHY=4.0,STARTY=0.0,DELY= 2.0,YORG=0.0,
      ISOPT=4,XLEGND=2.0,YLEGND=4.5,$END
      SIGMA PHI - DEG.
$CURVE DASH=.01,NDATA=10,NCOLY=41,SCALEX=1.0,SCALEY=57.3 $END
177777
$PLOTD NCURVS=1,XPLOT=5.5,YPLOT=-5.0,LENGTHY=4.0,STARTY=-0.2,DELY=0.1,YORG=0.0,
      ISOPT=4,$END
      ROLL CONTROL - UNITS
$CURVE DASH=.01,NDATA=10,NCOLY=10,SCALEX=1.0,SCALEY=1.0,$END
177777
$PLOTD NCURVS=1,XPLOT=0.0,YPLOT=5.0,LENGTHY=4.0,STARTY=0.0,DELY=.20,YORG=0.0,

```

Figure A.7 (Cont'd)


```

      ISOPT=4,XLEGND=2.0,YLEGND=4.5,$END
      SIGMA ROLL CONTROL - UNITS
$CURVE DASH=.01,NDATA=10,NCOLY=56,SCALEX=1.0,SCALEY=1.0,$END
177777
$PLOTD NCURVS=1,XPLOT=6.0,YPLOT=-5.0,LENGTH=4.0,STARTY=-.02,DELY=.01,
      YORG=0.0,ISOPT=4,$END
      YAW CONTROL - UNITS
$CURVE DASH=.01,NDATA=10,NCOLY=11,SCALEX=1.0,SCALEY=1.0,$END
177777
$PLOTD NCURVS=1,XPLOT=0.0,YPLOT=5.0,LENGTH=4.0,STARTY=0.0,DELY=.01,YORG=0.0,
      ISOPT=4,XLEGND=2.0,YLEGND=4.5,$END
      SIGMA YAW CONTROL - UNITS
$CURVE DASH=.01,NDATA=10,NCOLY=57,SCALEX=1.0,SCALEY=1.0,$END
177777
$PLOTD NCURVS=1,XPLOT=5.5,YPLOT=-5.0,LENGTH=4.0,STARTY=-2.0,DELY=1.0,
      YORG=0.0,ISOPT=4,$END
      LAT. POS. ERROR - M.
$CURVE DASH=.01,NDATA=10,NCOLY=55,SCALEX=1.0,SCALEY=.3048,$END
177777
$PLOTD NCURVS=1,XPLOT=0.0,YPLOT=5.0,LENGTH=4.0,STARTY=0.0,DELY=1.0,YORG=0.0,
      ISOPT=4,XLEGND=2.0,YLEGND=4.5,$END
      VAW - M/SEC.
$CURVE DASH=.01,NDATA=10,NCOLY=33,SCALEX=1.0,SCALEY=.3048,$END
177777
$PLOTD NCURVS=1,XPLOT=5.5,YPLOT=-5.0,LENGTH=4.0,STARTY=-.8,DELY=.4,YORG=0.0,
      ISOPT=4,XLEGND=2.0,YLEGND=4.5 $
      ROLL RATE - DEG/SEC.
$CURVE DASH=.01,NDATA=10,NCOLY=58,SCALEX=1.0,SCALEY=57.3 $
177777
$PLOTD NCURVS=1,XPLOT=0.0,YPLOT=5.0,LENGTH=4.0,STARTY=0.0,DELY=2.0,YORG=0.0,
      ISOPT=4,XLEGND=2.0,YLEGND=4.5 $
      SIGMA ROLL RATE - DEG/SEC.
$CURVE DASH=.01,NDATA=10,NCOLY=60,SCALEX=1.0,SCALEY=57.3 $
177777
$PLOTD NCURVS=1,XPLOT=5.5,YPLOT=-5.0,LENGTH=4.0,STARTY=-.04,DELY=.02,YORG=0.0,
      ISOPT=4,XLEGND=2.0,YLEGND=4.5 $
      YAW RATE - DEG/SEC.
$CURVE DASH=.01,NDATA=10,NCOLY=59,SCALEX=1.0,SCALEY=57.3 $
177777
$PLOTD NCURVS=1,XPLOT=0.0,YPLOT=5.0,LENGTH=4.0,STARTY=-.4,DELY=.2,YORG=0.0,
      ISOPT=4,XLEGND=2.0,YLEGND=4.5 $
      SIGMA YAW RATE - DEG/SEC.
$CURVE DASH=.01,NDATA=10,NCOLY=61,SCALEX=1.0,SCALEY=57.3 $
177777
$PLOTD NCURVS=1,XPLOT=5.5,YPLOT=-5.0,LENGTH=4.0,STARTY=0.0,DELY=1.0,YORG=0.0,
      ISOPT=20,XEXIT=17.0,YEXIT=0.0 $END
      SIGMAVY - M/SEC.
1.0      9.0
AV-8A APPROACHES A DD-963
      LAT./DIR. CASE

$CURVE DASH=.01,NDATA=10,NCOLY=24,SCALEX=1.0,SCALEY=.3048 $END
177777

```

Figure A.7 (Cont'd)

Here the I array is seven segments long and the R array is composed of 119 segments. The R array is shorter than the previous example because at Vought we actually ran the longitudinal example first then later expanded the R array to include the additional lateral/directional terms. The new parameters were mostly added to the end of current segments or new segments generated for them. The expanded R array will work for this case provided the segment length information is adjusted to the correct values here. The lengths which need to change are those which define matrix sizes. These have the word 'varies' under the column 'element' in Section E.2. Note that in the previous listing, segment 51 (the P matrix) was 289 long and here it is 1521 long. This is because P went from a 17 by 17 matrix in the classical pilot example to a 39 by 39 matrix in the optimal pilot example.

One should compare blank COMMON for the two listings in Appendices B and C. Note that they are essentially the same except for the new segments and the added terms on the end of segments; then, verify the segment lengths.

Remember that the main program uses the information input by SEGMNT to establish a one to one relationship with the elements of blank COMMON. If the segment lengths are incorrectly specified, the program will self destruct; or at best, not run.

A.9.2 Option 2

Integer values that define system size and control the selection of certain calculations are input here. The elements of the I array are defined in Appendix E.

There are 11 mean equations to be integrated. The three covariance matrices, P, PE, and PXHAT are n by n matrices where n is 39, 18, and 18 respectively. QM is a 15 by 15 matrix (NQM = 15) and GM is 32 (NGM = 32) by 15 (NQM). This run will include the ship airwake calculations (NØAW = 0) and is not an initialization run (NØINIT = 1).

A.9.3 Option 4

Required values of the R array are input next. At Vought, we normally input fixed geometric and aerodynamic properties here; inputting case dependent information later in the deck. At the beginning of job execution, the control card 'LDSET,PRESET = ZERO.' initializes core to zero; therefore parameters not initialized through an Option 4 begin with a value of zero.

Note that the value of IY is 1; obviously not a realistic inertia. The 1 is used because the inertias are not needed to generate accelerations (because of dimensional derivatives) but inertia does appear as a denominator in SETUP. The numerator term is zero so anything in the denominator will work. This is all related to the calculation of forces and moments in DEQU, where the total forces and moments that drive the mean equations must be obtained from a reference condition and perturbation forces and moments.

All the tables that define the open loop inputs, dimensional derivatives, and optimal pilot feedback gains are input here. They are consistent with the independent variable arrays TABV1 and TABV2.

The ship geometry terms are for a DD-963 and the aerodynamic derivatives are from Reference 15. The optimal pilot feedback gains were determined consistent with the derivation in Section 7.

Note the breakpoints in TABV1 (segment 13, elements 1 - 6). The only two 'legitimate' points are 35. and 56.6 knots. The data tables that are a function of airspeed are input with the same value at 0 as 35 knots and the same values for 60., 61., and 62. knots as 56.6 knots. This was done to fill up the tables, and in the case of 0 knots, to keep the computer from extrapolating to speeds lower than 35 knots. Here the simulation uses 35 knots data for any airspeed that drops below 35 knots. Thirty-five knots is the lowest airspeed the airplane should have (35 is WOD speed) and the 56.6 knots was a value initially selected for the beginning of the time history. The pilot feedback gains and the dimensional derivatives are assumed to vary linearly between these speeds. To cut down on run time, the airplane was moved closer to the ship, to start the simulation, and the initial airspeed became 44.7 knots. There was no requirement to change the data tables because the table look-up routine will give values for 44.7 knots just as it will for all airspeeds between 35 knots and 56.6 knots.

A.9.4 Option 6

The user next specifies the variables that are to be integrated and the locations which contain the integrated values. There is no restriction on the number of variables one desires to integrate as long as the fourth and fifth I array segments are long enough to keep all the R array indices.

Also note that the number of mean equations should equal NSTATES (I array segment 1, element 3). The integration subroutines will only integrate the first NSTATES derivatives specified in the first part of Option 6. When setting up matrices to be integrated it is only necessary to define the R array location of the first element. The number of matrix elements integrated is determined internally from the matrix size information read in previously (Option 2).

Option 6 expects location information for all three pairs of matrices (PDOT and P, etc.) whether the user intends to integrate these or not. A good example of this is the classical pilot model. Refer to Sections A.8.2 and A.8.4 for additional comments on this matter.

A.9.5 Option 7

The variables specified here appear on the output file. Their selection is totally up to the user. All of the output features (tabbing, plotting, etc.) access the file containing the Option 7 specified variables.

A.9.6 Option 11

The variables to be tabbed are user defined. Here we have attempted to tabulate all the key parameters for interpreting the performance of a given task.

A.9.7 Option 4

The case-particular input goes here; i.e., the things necessary to define the environment (wind speed, etc.) and the initial conditions of the airplane and ship.

The initial components of airspeed (segment 8, elements 3 - 5) and initial forces and moment (segment 5, elements 1 - 3) are required. The airspeed requirement could be relaxed, if desired, according to the discussion of Section A.8.7. If the equations describing the means in DEQU were perturbation equations or it was not desired to integrate the means then the initial forces and moment requirement would not longer be valid.

The ship motion inputs KZS, ZETAZS, and WNZS were obtained from Section 9 of this report. The value of KZS is the value of K_z from the table multiplied by ω_n squared. ZETAZS and WNZS are the damping, ζ , and natural frequency, ω_n , presented in Table 9 of Section 9.

A.9.8 Option 28

This option reads data stored from a previous run. It is used here to initialize the matrices P, PE, PXHAT, VU, and VY. A good discussion of the reason for this initialization appears in Section A.8.8 and will not be repeated here.

The important thing is that this setup expects a TAPE28 to be ATTACH'ed (GET'ed) to this job; and for this file to contain numerical values for all the elements of the above mentioned matrices.

To generate the TAPE28 file for initialization the user makes the following changes to the run deck. In Option 2 the value of NSTATES is reduced by one and the value of NØINIT is set to -1. The cards setting RCD as an integrand and RC as the integrator's output should be removed from Option 6. In one of the Option 4's, input RCD (segment 11, element 2) with the value -37.28 (its $t = 0$ value). Run a 5 second time history using third or fourth order Runge-Kutta integration. An integration stepsize of .025 is adequate. Following the time history (Option 21) call Option 28 and store the desired matrices; remembering to include the necessary control cards to catalog this file for future use.

A.9.9 Option 21

This option generates time histories of the means and covariances. The example presented here asks for a 20 second time history using Adams integration. The output of MISCAL will be printed at the initial time ($t = 0$) and every 20 seconds. The output file is TAPE10.

After the initial call to setup, before the integration process begins the elements of segment eight will be output. This was done to check on the parameters associated with the airwake calculations. It is not necessary to output anything here. But often, the user desires to know some parameter values but does not want to take up space on the output file. This is a convenient place to look at the values of such parameters.

A.9.10 Option 14

This option causes the output file to be tabbed according to the instructions stored by Option 11.

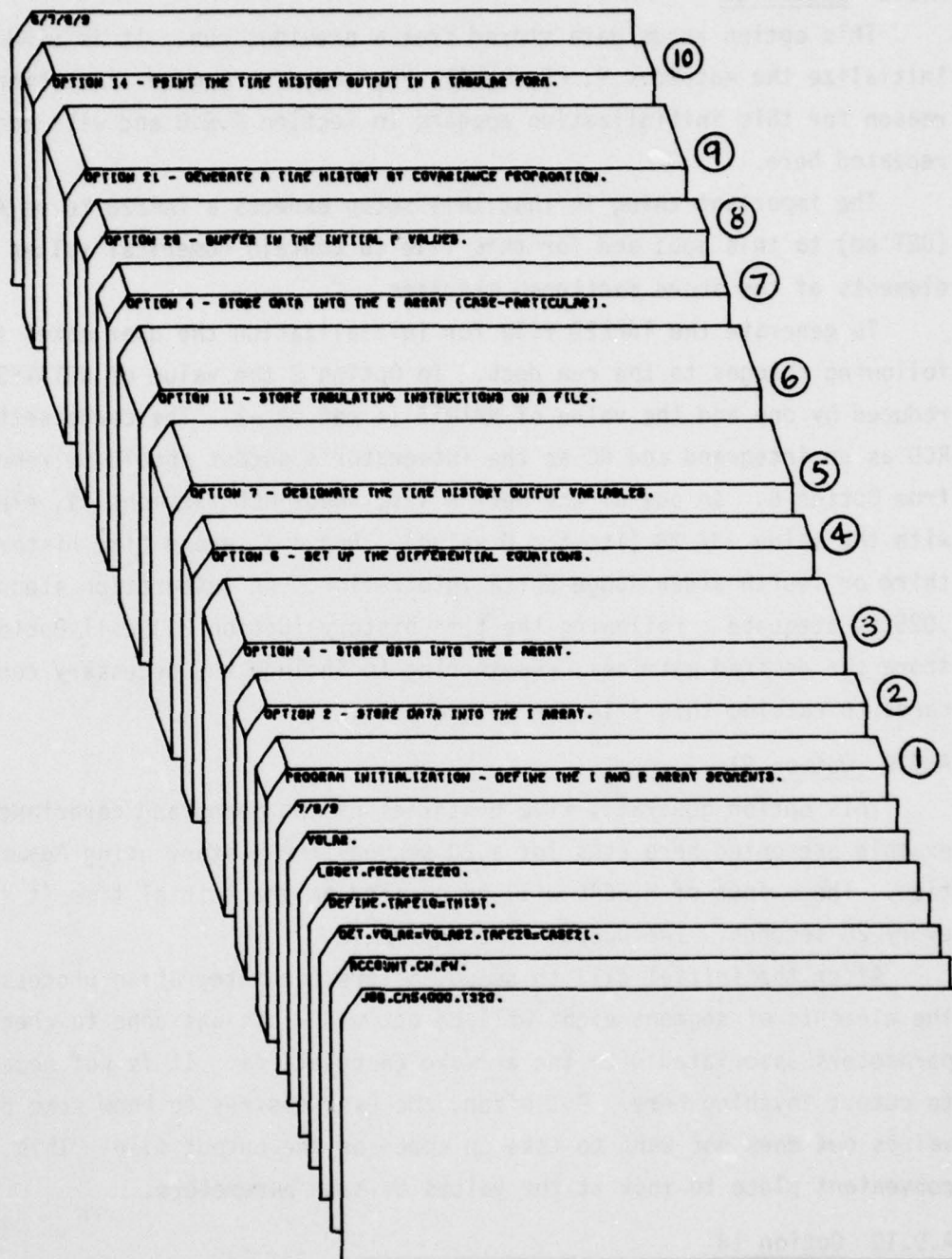


Figure A.8

① SSEGMENT NSEGI=7, NSEGR=119, NPRNT=1,
 NI(1)=10,0,0,14,14,6,
 NR(1)=6,10,10,16,9,11,27,66,7,22,
 NR(11)=8,6,6,10,7,7,19,0,0,10,
 NR(21)=10,10,10,10,10,0,6,6,6,6,
 NR(31)=6,6,6,6,6,6,6,6,6,6,
 NR(41)=6,6,6,6,6,6,6,6,0,1521,
 NR(51)=1521,1521,460,225,50,50,75,75,75,75,
 NR(61)=75,75,6,6,6,6,6,6,6,6,
 NR(71)=6,6,6,6,6,6,6,6,6,6,
 NR(81)=49,21,56,64,40,36,42,36,42,45,
 NR(91)=9,25,9,36,36, 9,324,324,324,324,
 NR(101)=166,324,324,324,324,9,12,6,6,6,
 NR(111)=6,6,6,6,6,6,6,6,6,6,

② SEND
 2 READ INTO I ARRAY
 5 5 0
 1 3 1 6 NSTATES, NPA, NGM, NGM
 11 39 15 32
 1 7 1 10 NPE, NPX, NOAW, NOINIT
 18 18 0 1

③ BLANK CARD FOR READ I
 READ INTO THE R ARRAY
 4 5 5 0
 6 1 6 6 WEIGHT,G,IX,IY,IZ,IXZ
 16300. 32.174 0. 1. 0. 0.
 6 7 6 9 LM, WM, LDM
 438.0 46.75 348.0
 7 1 7 6 OMEGAU, OMEGAW, KU, KW, KFRPM, KCDN
 2. 7 2. 3. 3. 1. 0.
 7 7 7 9 TAUENG, TAUCDN, TAUD
 .2 7 .1 .4
 13 1 13 6 TARW1 (V TABLE FOR AERO DATA) 1.688
 0.0 35.0 56.6 60.0 61.0 62.0
 14 1 14 10 TABV2 (T TABLE FOR OPEN LOOP CNTRLIS)
 0. 2. 4. 6. 8. 10. 12.
 14. 16. 20.
 15 1 15 7 TABE2P
 -10000. -1000. -100. 0. 100. 1000. 10000.
 16 1 16 7 TABE2
 -10000. -1000. -100. 0. 100. 1000. 10000.
 20 1 20 10 TABTC
 .13963 .13963 .13963 .13963 .13963 .13963
 .13963 .13963 .13963
 21 1 21 10 TRPMOL
 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. RPM 1
 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. RPM 2
 22 1 22 10 TCDNOL
 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. CON 1
 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. CON 2
 23 1 23 10 TDODL
 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. DE 1
 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. DE 2
 24 1 24 10 TABR
 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
 25 1 25 10 TABRD 1.69
 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
 27 1 27 6 TXU
 -.044 -.044 -.044 -.044 -.044 -.044 XU
 28 1 28 6 TVL
 .0009 .0009 .0009 .0009 .0009 .0009 YU

Figure A.9

29	1	24	6	TXQ				
.035		.035		.0509	.0509	.0509		XQ
30	1	30	6	TXRPM				
.2905		.2905		.2457	.2457	.2457		XRPM
31	1	31	6	TXCDN				
0.		0.		0.	0.	0.		XCDN
32	1	32	6	TXPIGV				
0.		0.		0.	0.	0.		XPDIGV
33	1	33	6	TXDE				
-.1495		-.1495		-.1424	-.1424	-.1424		XDE
34	1	34	6	TZU				
-.0307		-.0307		-.0663	-.0663	-.0663		ZU
35	1	35	6	TZW				
-.1425		-.1425		-.2148	-.2148	-.2148		ZW
36	1	36	6	TZQ				
-.3175		-.3175		-.4308	-.4308	-.4308		ZQ
37	1	37	6	TZRP				
-2.4375		-2.4375		-2.322	-2.322	-2.322		ZRPM
38	1	38	6	TZCDN				
0.		0.		0.	0.	0.		ZCDN
39	1	39	6	TZPIGV				
0.		0.		0.	0.	0.		ZPDIGV
40	1	40	6	TZDE				
-.3388		-.3388		-.3328	-.3328	-.3328		ZDE
41	1	41	6	TMU				
-.0012		-.0012		-.00226	-.00226	-.00226		MU
42	1	42	6	TMW				
.00453		.00453		.00316	.00316	.00316		MW
43	1	43	6	TMWD				
0.		0.		0.	0.	0.		MWD
44	1	44	6	TMO				
-.1285		-.1285		-.1736	-.1736	-.1736		MO
45	1	45	6	TMHRPM				
-.036		-.036		-.036	-.036	-.036		MRPM
46	1	46	6	TMCDN				
0.		0.		0.	0.	0.		MCDN
47	1	47	6	TMPIGV				
0.		0.		0.	0.	0.		MPDIGV
48	1	48	6	TMDE				
.2355		.2355		.2383	.2383	.2383		MDE
63	1	63	6	TKDEU				
-9.064		-9.064		-9.027	-9.027	-9.027		
64	1	64	6	TKDEW				
-1.729		-1.729		-1.677	-1.677	-1.677		
65	1	65	6	TKDEQ				
214.67		214.67		213.16	213.16	213.16		
66	1	66	6	TKDET				
368.23		368.23		387.05	387.05	387.05		
67	1	67	6	TKDEX				
-4.289		-4.289		-4.29	-4.29	-4.29		
68	1	68	6	TKDEZ				
-1.444		-1.444		-1.447	-1.447	-1.447		
69	1	69	6	TKDEN				
-.6123		-.6123		-.5986	-.5986	-.5986		
70	1	70	6	TKDFDE				
9.9987		9.9987		10.	10.	10.		
71	1	71	6	TKDEDT				
-.2425		-.2425		-.2366	-.2366	-.2366		
72	1	72	6	TKDTU				
33.44		33.44		36.17	36.17	36.17		
73	1	73	6	TKDTW				
-19.524		-19.524		-20.189	-20.189	-20.189		
74	1	74	6	TKDTQ				
-655.11		-655.11		-693.91	-693.91	-693.91		
75	1	75	6	TKDTT				
-409.81		-409.81		513.86	513.86	513.86		

Figure A.9 (Cont'd)

76	1	76	6	TKDTY			
13.34		13.34		14.05	14.05	14.05	14.05
77	1	77	6	TKDTZ			
-39.627		-39.627		-41.653	-41.653	-41.653	-41.653
78	1	78	6	TKDTN			
10.503		10.503		10.524	10.524	10.524	10.524
79	1	79	6	TKDTDE			
-20.697		-20.697		-22.298	-22.298	-22.298	-22.298
80	1	80	6	TKDTDT			
10.00		10.0		9.9985	9.9985	9.9985	9.9985
108	1	108	6	TDEUR			
-.1684		-.1684		-.149	-.149	-.149	-.149
109	1	109	6	TDEFWR			
-.1993		-.1993		-.1723	-.1723	-.1723	-.1723
110	1	110	6	TDEVX			
-.3552		-.3552		-.3428	-.3428	-.3428	-.3428
111	1	111	6	TDEVXD			
-.2248		-.2248		-.2372	-.2372	-.2372	-.2372
112	1	112	6	TDEVZ			
-.263		-.263		-.2329	-.2329	-.2329	-.2329
113	1	113	6	TDEVZD			
-.04412		-.04412		-.0432	-.0432	-.0432	-.0432
114	1	114	6	TDTUR			
.3245		.3245		.06174	.06174	.06174	.06174
115	1	115	6	TDTWR			
-.19145		-.19145		-.6403	-.6403	-.6403	-.6403
116	1	116	6	TDTVX			
.8613		.8613		.5995	.5995	.5995	.5995
117	1	117	6	TDTVXD			
.68496		.68496		.7478	.7478	.7478	.7478
118	1	118	6	TDTVZ			
-.3777		-.3777		-.9717	-.9717	-.9717	-.9717
119	1	119	6	TDTVZD			
-.0884		-.0884		-.1678	-.1678	-.1678	-.1678

④

BLANK CARD FOR READ R
 SETUP DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS

6				
4	1			
2		2	6	UDDT, WDDT, ODDT, TDDT, XAPDDT, ZAPDDT
2	7	2	7	DFRPHD
2	8	2	8	XSPDDT
12	4	12	5	DED, DTD
11	2	11	2	RCD

BLANK CARD TO TERMINATE DERIVATIVES

5	1			
3	1	3	6	UB, WB, OR, THETA, XAPP, ZAPP
3	7	3	7	DFRPH
3	8	3	8	XSP
12	1	12	2	DE, DT
11	1	11	1	RC

BLANK CARD TO TERMINATE STATES

6	1			
52	1	51	1	PDDT, P

6	3			
100	1	99	1	PEO, PE

6	5			
104	1	103	1	PXHATO, PXHAT

BLANK CARD TO TERMINATE OPTION 6

⑤

DESIGNATE OUTPUT VARIABLES

7				
1	1	1	1	TIME
8	1	8	2	ALT, VAIR
3	4	3	4	THETA
3	5	3	6	XAPP, ZAPP
12	1	12	2	DE, DT
12	3	12	3	OCOR

Figure A.9 (Cont'd)

3	1	3	3	UR, WR, GH
8	6	8	6	ALPHA
8	65	8	65	ZGS
9	1	9	4	THETAC, FRPNOL, CDNOL, DEOL
9	6	9	6	ACTUAL RANGE
55	4	55	6	SIG THETA, SIG XAP, SIG ZAP
55	7	55	7	SIG FRPM
55	17	55	17	SIG DT
55	16	55	16	SIG DE
3	7	3	7	DFRPM
55	40	55	41	SIG EGS, SIG TD
9	7	9	7	VAIRC
8	27	8	29	XM, YM, ZM
8	30	8	30	PSIA
8	33	8	35	SIGMAVX, SIGMAVY, SIGMAVZ
8	39	8	42	UWIND, UMEAN, UR, UAW
8	43	8	46	VWIND, VMEAN, VR, VAW
8	47	8	50	WWIND, WMEAN, WP, WAW
56	6	56	6	SIGMA XZ
11	1	11	2	RC, RCD
56	4	56	5	
56	7	56	7	
56	16	56	17	
56	37	56	38	
3	8	3	8	XSP

⑥

BLANK CARD
STORE TABLING INSTRUCTIONS
NTAP, IPUNCH

10	1	TIME
10	2	ALT
10	3	VA
10	4	THETA
10	5	XAP
10	14	ZGS
10	6	ZAP
10	50	RC
10	59	XSP
9		
10	1	TIME
10	7	DE
10	8	DT
10	16	RPNOL
10	17	CDNOL
10	18	DEOL
10	19	RANGE
10	26	DFRPM
10	9	DCDN
9		
10	1	TIME
10	20	SIG THETA
10	21	SIG XAP
10	22	SIG ZAP
10	23	SIG FRPM
10	24	SIG DT
10	25	SIG DE
10	49	SIG XZ
10	28	SIG TD
10		
10	1	TIME
10	30	XM
10	31	YM
10	32	ZM
10	33	PSIA
10	37	UWIND
10	40	UAW

.592417
57.29578

-1.
-1.

57.3

57.3
.5917
.4917

Figure A.9 (Cont'd)

A.10 A Discussion of the Programmed Equations in Subroutines DEQU and PROP.

DEQU and PROP are the primary subroutines whereby the user defines his problem for analysis. Their importance warrants a more detailed explanation than previously presented in Section A.3.

This discussion addresses the "classical pilot model" example. Once the user is familiar with this example, transition to the more complex "optimal pilot model" example will be simple. Sub-section titles appearing below in quotation marks are the same "Titles" preceding a group of calculations in the subroutines. This provides the user with a one-to-one correspondence between this section and the listings of Appendix B.

DEQU

Subroutine DEQU provides the main program with the differential equations for the mean values of all state and control variables. It also provides the zero subscripted (reference) values of these variables which define the conditions about which the motions are linearized.

"Look-Up Values of Required Longitudinal Parameters"

Recall that the classical pilot model example (Volume I, p. 41) employs lateral/directional airplane dynamics. Nevertheless, the associated equations require some longitudinal parameters. As an example, consider the equation for rate of change of roll attitude:

$$\dot{\phi} = P + Q \sin(\phi) \tan(\theta) + R \cos(\phi) \tan(\theta)$$

Q and θ are longitudinal parameters. Required to generate $\dot{\phi}$.

This section of coding provides the necessary longitudinal parameters as a function of time. Values of the longitudinal parameters for the reference trajectory are stored in the appropriate tables; at the desired time instant, values are determined by table-look-up. When performing an initialization run the table-look-ups are made only once.

"Miscellaneous Calculations"

Calculations performed here include:

- (a) $\theta = \theta_c$. This sets airplane pitch attitude equal to the pitch attitude from the table-look-up of the previous section.

- (b) Ship vertical position is set to zero ($ZSP = 0$).
- (c) Perturbation values for roll rate and yaw rate are evaluated; for example, $p = P - P_0$, where p is the perturbation, P is the total roll rate and P_0 is the reference value. The reference values are updated at the end of each integration increment as part of the quasilinearization process.
- (d) The remaining calculations are performed to minimize the number of calls to the trigonometric functions used throughout the remainder of the subroutine.

"Altitude"

Due to the standard axis convention, altitude is "minus z".

"Airplane With-Respect-To Ship, Earth Axis"

Both the ship and the airplane are referenced to a fixed earth axis system. These equations calculate the x, y, and z components distance between the aircraft c.g. and the ship c.g. in that earth axis system.

"Airplane With-Respect-To Ship, Ship Wind Axis"

The airwake model requires the coordinates of the airplane relative to the ship to be in ship wind axes. These equations transform the earth axis distances to ship wind axes. The parameters DXM145, etc. were calculated in subroutine SETUP.

"Euler Angles for Airwake Model"

These are Euler angles of the airplane with respect to the ship wind axes and are necessary inputs to the airwake model equations. They are simplified greatly because the airwake model used does not pitch and roll with the ship.

"Ship Airwake"

If ship airwake is desired ($NOAW = 0$) subroutine AIRWAKE is called. Following the call to AIRWAKE, the airwake related parameters are available in COMMON.

"Airplane Body Axis Components of Ambient Wind"

These equations transform the ambient wind velocity, which is given in earth axes, to the aircraft body axes. Wind velocities are defined consistent with the earth axis reference, i.e. a positive x-axis wind is oriented in the positive earth axis direction.

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VOUGHT CORP DALLAS TEX

F/G 1/2

VOLAR: A DIGITAL COMPUTER PROGRAM FOR SIMULATING VSTOL AIRCRAFT--ETC(U)

DEC 78 J WOLKOVITCH, R B BRASSELL

N62269-77-R-0389

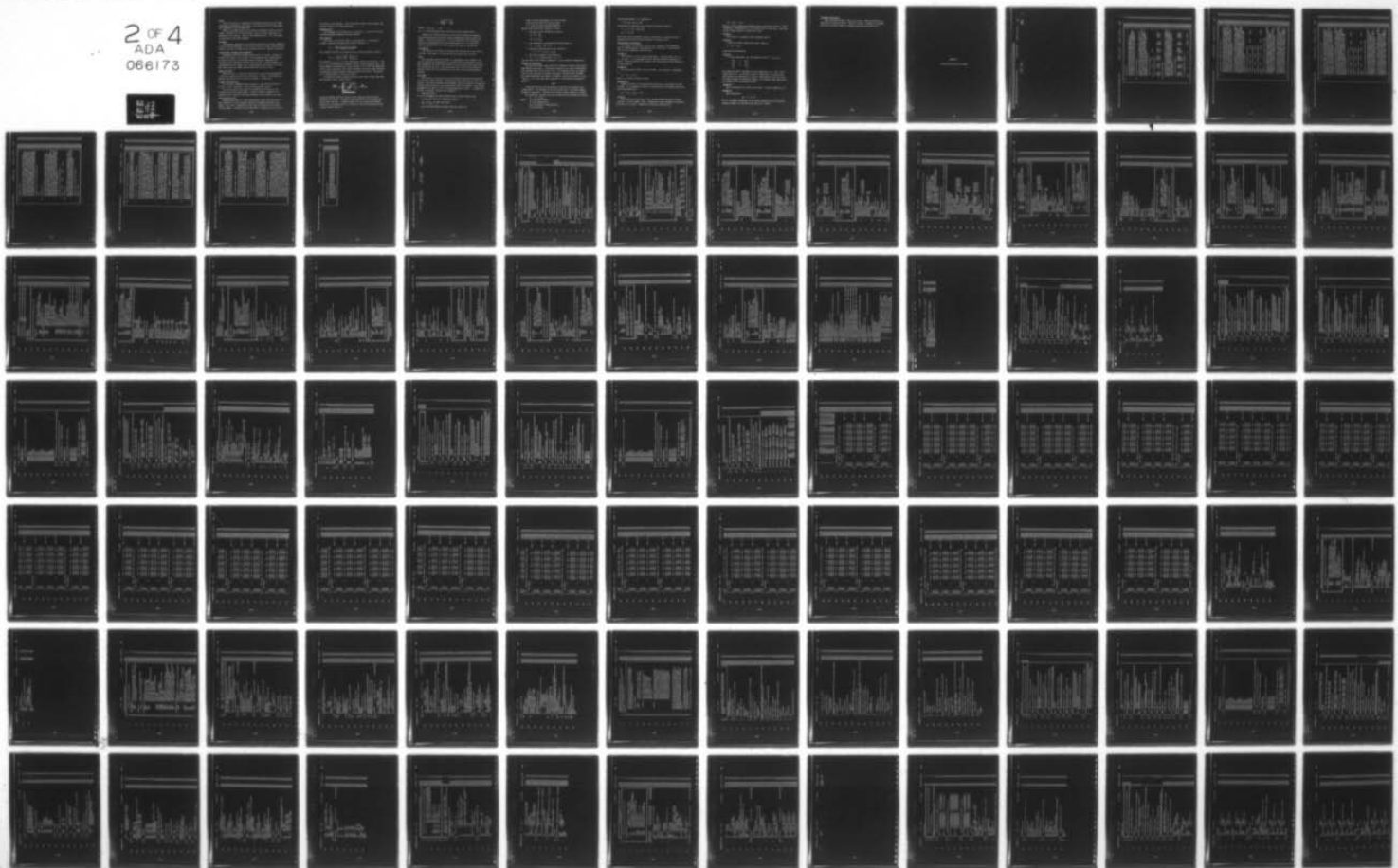
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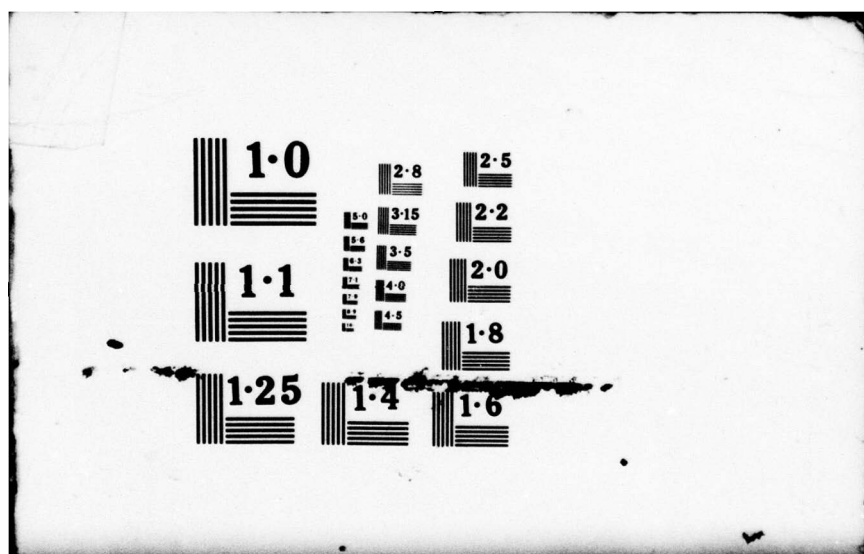
2-32000/8R-51672-VOL-2

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2 OF 4
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"Wind"

Total wind velocity is composed of the ambient wind and the non-random disturbances introduced by the airwake. This section defines the non-random wind components in aircraft body axes.

VOLAR is currently set-up to initialize on airspeeds instead of inertial speeds. Equations for initializing total inertial velocity components are contained in this section. They are calculated once only. This calculation is controlled by the ICEES parameter.

"Airspeed"

Wind velocity components are subtracted from inertial velocity components to yield airspeed components in the aircraft body axis system. Angle-of-attack, sideslip, and total airspeed are calculated according to standard conventions.

"Look Up Aero. and Open Loop Parameters"

Aerodynamic stability and control derivatives are stored in tables as a function of airspeed. This section of the program performs a table-look-up of these derivatives at the current value of airspeed. Subroutine TLU evaluates several dependent variables with one call. Fifteen parameters, YV through NDR (R array, segment 10), are determined by the single call to TLU. Open loop aileron and rudder control deflections are set to zero.

"Range From Ship"

Range from ship is arbitrarily defined here as the distance between the x earth axis positions of the ship and airplane. "Range", as defined here, provides some measure of how close the airplane is to the ship.

"Lateral Position Error"

The aircraft's commanded lateral position is the lateral position of the ship. Error in position is the difference between the two.

This section begins the build-up of parameters associated with the calculation of pilot control inputs. Figure 8 (Volume I, page 40) is a schematic of the classical pilot model employed for the AV-8A at low speed.

"Roll Attitude Error"

Commanded bank angle is a gain multiplied by lateral position error. Bank angle error is the difference between the commanded and actual bank angles. This error is modified by a bias term to account for the initial trim bank angle. A non-zero initial bank angle is necessary to trim out the

side forces on the airplane. These side forces result from the steady side velocity required for tracking the ship.

"Heading Error"

The commanded aircraft heading is zero degrees. Heading error is the difference between commanded and actual heading.

"Roll Control"

The pilot's roll control input is calculated here. From Figure 8 (Volume I, page 40) the appropriate transfer function is:

$$Y_{p\phi} = \frac{-112.0 (s + 0.1) (s - 10.0)}{(s + 10.0) (s + 10.0)}$$

This transfer function was obtained from the following transfer function.

$$Y_{p\phi} = K_1 \frac{(\tau_{L1} s + 1.0)}{(\tau_a s + 1.0)} \frac{(2/\tau_d - s)}{(2/\tau_d + s)}$$

The quantity $K_1 (\tau_{L1} s + 1)$ is the compensation applied by the pilot. A lag, $(\tau_a s + 1)$, is introduced to represent actuator and neuromuscular lags. The final numerator and denominator factors provide a first order Padé approximation to a pure time delay. This delay represents the time it takes the pilot to generate an output strategy following sensing of the error. Time delays are a standard feature in most pilot models.

As presented in block diagram form below, the pilots' output, DAP, must pass through a control system limiter.



Subroutine DESCRIB calculates the non-linear describing function which represents the limiter. A necessary input to DESCRIB is the standard deviation of the signal DAP. A general equation for calculating the standard deviation of a parameter which is a function of the state variables but not a state variable itself is:

$$y = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial \underline{x}}\right)^T P \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial \underline{x}}\right)}$$

where $y = f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$

and P is the Covariance matrix associated with the state vector \underline{x} .

Normally the standard deviation of the control would be evaluated by describing functions and the mean would be determined by applying the true limiter. This was not done here. For this application, the difference in results was insignificant and so the modified mean (i.e. its describing function representation) was used to reduce the number of calculations.

"Yaw Control"

This section is so similar in layout to the previous one it will not be discussed. The output is, of course, the yaw control from the pilot.

"Ship"

Only the mean lateral ship motion is considered for this example. The ship is steaming with velocity V_5 in a direction PSI_5 with respect to north. When integrated, the differential equation in this section yields the y earth-axis position of the ship. The x and z earth-axis positions were defined in previous sections of this subroutine; one by table look-up and the other by equation.

"Airframe"

This section of coding defines the differential equations which describe the aircraft's mean trajectory. Complete non-linear equations are used. This creates a small problem because the aerodynamic data are furnished as dimensional stability derivatives which give perturbation forces and moments. Total forces and moments are required to drive the mean equations of motion. To demonstrate how this is overcome, consider the \dot{V} equation.

Some definitions:

Let Y_0 be the total side force divided by mass at some reference time.

δ_A and δ_R are the pilot commanded positions

δ_{AOL} and δ_{ROL} are open loop inputs

v_{as} is the perturbation airspeed along the y body axis

p and r are the perturbation roll and yaw rates.

P and R are the total roll and yaw rates

U, V, and W are total airspeed components

Based on these definitions proceed as follows:

1. the total control deflection is given as:

$$\delta_4 = \delta_A + \delta_{AOL}$$

$$\delta_5 = \delta_R + \delta_{ROL}$$

2. the incremental or perturbation force-over-mass is:

$$\Delta Y = Y_v v_{as} + Y_p p + Y_r r$$

3. the total force-over-mass on the airplane is:

$$Y = Y_0 + \Delta Y + Y_{\delta_A} \delta_4 + Y_{\delta_R} \delta_5$$

4. the rate of change of side velocity is:

$$\dot{V} = Y + g \cos(\theta) \sin(\phi) - R U + P W$$

Thus the total y-axis velocity component, V, can be found by integrating \dot{V} .

"Update Sub Zero Values"

The zero subscripted values define the reference trajectory about which quasilinearisation occurs. Perturbation quantities are found by subtracting the reference value from the total value. The reference values are updated prior to each integration increment and remain fixed during the increment. Zero subscripted terms also appear as elements, or parts of elements, in the F matrix. (F is the system matrix appearing in the covariance propagation equation.)

PROP

Subroutine PROP has only one purpose; to furnish the integration subroutine with \dot{P} . The prospective user should keep this in mind when reading through the subroutine. Familiarity with state variable notation is helpful.

As an overview, consider the system governed by the differential equation.

$$\dot{\underline{z}} = \underline{F} \underline{z} + \underline{G_M} \underline{w}$$

where \underline{z} is the state vector,

\underline{F} is the system matrix

$\underline{G_M}$ is a control or coupling matrix

\underline{w} is white noise

The covariance matrix, P, is defined by:

$$P \stackrel{\Delta}{=} E \{ (\underline{z} - \bar{\underline{z}}) (\underline{z} - \bar{\underline{z}})^T \}$$

and obtained by integrating the following differential equation.

$$\dot{P} = F P + P F^T + G_M Q_M G_M^T$$

$$Q_M \stackrel{\Delta}{=} E \{ \underline{w} \underline{w}^T \}$$

Each of the titles preceding a group of calculations in subroutine PROP is explained below, with the titles repeated in quotation marks.

"Miscellaneous Calculations"

This group of calculations provides some frequently used parameters. They are grouped here for "one time per call" calculation. This minimizes calls to the trigonometric functions, etc.

"F1 Matrix"

The F1 matrix is the aircraft system matrix. Aircraft states are v, p, r, ϕ , ψ , and y. F1 is developed from the standard linearized equations of motion. Refer to Section 2.0 in Volume I for a description of the linearized aircraft equations.

"G1 Matrix"

G1 is the control matrix for the airplane. The airplane is represented by:

$$\dot{\underline{x}} = F_1 \underline{x} + G_1 \underline{u}$$

where \underline{u} is a vector of control inputs.

"Gamma Matrix"

Gamma is the matrix for coupling the colored noise disturbances with the airplane. If \underline{w}' represents a vector of colored noises, the equations describing the airplane motion are.

$$\dot{\underline{x}} = F_1 \underline{x} + G_1 \underline{u} + \Gamma \underline{w}'$$

"A Matrix"

The A matrix and the B matrix (next section) define the noise coloring processes. In this example, noise is composed of Dryden atmospheric turbulence, plus the ship's airwake. Equations for the noise take the form:

$$\dot{\underline{w}}' = A \underline{w}' + B \underline{w}$$

where \underline{w}' is the colored noise (output) and \underline{w} is white noise (input). Dryden turbulence is represented by a first order filter (in each axis). Each axis of ship airwake requires a second order filter.

"B Matrix"

The B matrix is explained in the preceeding section.

"C Matrix"

C and R_L are used to define the control input, \underline{u} .

$$\dot{\underline{u}} = C \underline{x} + R_L \underline{u}$$

\underline{x} and \underline{u} are explained above.

"F Matrix"

F is the system matrix for the augmented vector $\underline{z}^T = (\underline{x}, \underline{w}', \underline{u})$:

$$F = \begin{bmatrix} F_1 & \Gamma & G_1 \\ 0 & A & 0 \\ C & 0 & R_L \end{bmatrix}$$

The subroutine LAYIN is designed to store submatrices (F_1 , Γ , etc.) into a larger matrix (F). By building F from its submatrices; (1) the user has more visibility of the pieces, (2) there is less chance of an error in row or column placement of individual elements, (3) elemental model additions or size changes can be incorporated quickly.

"GM Matrix"

G_M is the multiplier of white noise inputs. For this example $G_{i,i} \equiv B$.

"QM Matrix"

Q_M is defined by:

$$Q_M = E \{ \underline{w} \underline{w}^T \}$$

The (1, 1) element corresponds to the Dryden turbulence and the remaining diagonal elements are associated with the ship's airwake.

"Propagate Covariances"

These operations develop \dot{P} from F , G_M , and Q_M . Matrix operations are identified in subroutine MATRIX. MATRIX is written in COMPASS; but FORTRAN equivalent subroutines appear as comments preceeding each ENTRY point.

APPENDIX B

LISTING FOR CLASSICAL PILOT MODEL

VOUGHT LAUNCH AND RECOVERY PROGRAMMING NOTES.

COMPASS 3.3-428. 12/06/78 15.13.15. PAGE 1

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LIST -B,-P,-N

NOTES
NOTES 2
4

* I. INTRODUCTION *
*
* THE VOLAR (VOUGHT LAUNCH AND RECOVERY) PROGRAM WAS
* DEVELOPPED BY VOUGHT CORPORATION UNDER CONTRACT NUMBER
* N62269-77-C-0389 11 OCT 77. THE PURPOSE OF THIS DISCUSSION
* IS TO PROVIDE THE PROGRAMMER (OR USER) WITH DOCUMENTATION
* TO BE USED AS AN AID IN MODIFYING THE EXISTING PROGRAM.
*
* II. ROUTINE CLASSIFICATION *
*
* ALL ROUTINES INCLUDED IN THIS PROGRAM MAY BE CLASSIFIED AS
* MEMBERS IN ONE OF TWO MAJOR CLASSIFICATIONS. CLASS I
* ROUTINES INCLUDE THOSE ROUTINES WHOSE OPERATION IS DEPENDENT
* UPON EQUATIONS DERIVED FOR THE SPECIFIC PROBLEM AT HAND.
* CLASS II ROUTINES INCLUDE THOSE ROUTINES WHOSE OPERATION IS
* INDEPENDENT OF THE SPECIFIC PROBLEM WITH THE POSSIBLE
* EXCEPTION OF ARRAY DIMENSIONS.
*
* CLASS I ROUTINES INCLUDE :
*
* DECU MISCAL PRCP SETUP
*
* CLASS II ROUTINES INCLUDE :
*
* VOLAR ADAMS AIRWAKE AIRWTBL AXIS CALPLT
* DASPLT DESCRIB ELLIPSE KUTTA MATINV MATRIX
* PRMPLT ROTATE RUNGE SOLVR TARRD TLU
*
* III. SOURCE CODE FORMAT *
*
* DUE TO THE NATURE OF THE PROBLEM (I.E. CHANGES IN PROBLEM
* SPECIFICATIONS REQUIRE CHANGES IN SOURCE CODE), THE ORIGINAL
* SOURCE CODE WAS DEVELOPPED AND DELIVERED IN CDC *UPDATE*
* FORMAT AND WE STRONGLY RECOMMEND MAINTAINING THE PROGRAM IN
* THAT FORMAT. ALL ROUTINES DELIVERED WERE MAINTAINED AS
* SEPERATE *OFC* S AND ALL COMMON AREAS WERE MAINTAINED AS
* SEPERATE *COMDECK* S.
*
* THE *DECK* NAMES INCLUDE :
*
* VOLAP ADAPS AIRWAKE AIRWTBL AXIS CALPLT
* DASPLT DEQU DESCRIB ELLIPSE KUTTA MATINV
* MATRIX MISCAL PRMPLT PROP RUNGE ROTATE
* SETUP SOLVR TARRD TLU
*
* THE *COMDECK* NAMES INCLUDE :
*
* R P2 1 I2 SEGMENT INTEG
* GOF
*

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*****
* IV.  I AND P ARRAYS - *COMDECK* S I, I2, R AND R2
*
* PROBLEM-SPECIFIC INTEGER AND REAL VARIABLES ARE COLLECTED
* INTO THE I AND R ARRAYS RESPECTIVELY. RELATED VARIABLES ARE
* GROUPED TOGETHER INTO I OR R ARRAY SEGMENTS. AT PROBLEM
* INITIATION, THE USER INPUTS THE NUMBER OF SEGMENTS AND THE
* LENGTH OF EACH SEGMENT CONTAINED IN THE I AND R ARRAYS. INPUT
* TO OR OUTPUT FROM A SPECIFIC VARIABLE IS ACCOMPLISHED BY
* SPECIFYING THE SEGMENT NUMBER AND RELATIVE LOCATION WITHIN
* THE SEGMENT WHERE THE VARIABLE RESIDES.
*
* THE R ARRAY IS LOCATED IN *COMDECK* S K AND R2, THE I ARRAY IN
* I AND I2. *COMDECK* S I AND R ARE CALLED FROM ROUTINES WHICH
* REQUIRE SPECIFIC VARIABLES FROM THE ARRAYS. *COMDECK* S R2
* AND I2 ARE CALLED FROM ROUTINES WHICH CAN OPERATE USING I
* AND R AS LARGE SINGLE-DIMENSIONED ARRAYS. THE LONE EXCEPTION
* OCCURS IN ROUTINE SETUP WHERE BOTH FORMS OF THE R ARRAY ARE
* USED. IN THIS CASE *COMDECK* R IS CALLED AND THE FIRST
* LOCATION OF A LOCAL ARRAY IS EQUIVALENT TO THE FIRST
* VARIABLE IN THE R ARRAY.
*
* *COMDECK* P IS CALLED FROM *DECK* S :
*
* AIRWAYE  AIPWTBL  OFOU  MISCAL  PPROP  SETUP
*
* *COMDECK* R2 IS CALLED FROM *DECK* S :
*
* ADAMS    CUVAR    KUTTA    RUNGE
*
* *COMDECK* I IS CALLED FROM *DECK* S :
*
* ADAMS    DEQU     KUTTA    MISCAL  PPROP  RUNGE
* SETLP
*
* *COMDECK* I2 IS CALLED ONLY FROM *DECK* S VOLAR.
*
* NEARLY ALL ROUTINES WHICH OPERATE USING *COMDECK* P2 REQUIRE
* SPECIFIC INTEGRATION CONTROL VARIABLES WHICH ARE LOCATED
* WITHIN THE R ARRAY. THEREFORE, *COMDECK* R2 CONTAINS
* EQUIVALENCE STATEMENTS WHICH EQUIVALENCE THE CONTROL
* VARIABLES WITH THEIR ASSOCIATED LOCATIONS IN THE R ARRAY.
* A CHANGE IN LOCATION OF THE CONTROL VARIABLES WOULD REQUIRE
* A CHANGE IN THE ASSOCIATED EQUIVALENCE STATEMENT.
*
* SINCE THE R ARRAY IS LOCATED IN BLANK COMMON WHICH, AT LOAD
* TIME, IS ASSIGNED THE LARGEST LENGTH FOUND ON THE LOAD FILES,
* CHANGING THE CONTENTS OF *COMDECK* P NEED NOT INVOLVE A
* CHANGE TO *COMDECK* R2 UNLESS THE CHANGE MODIFIES THE
* LOCATION OF AN INTEGRATION CONTROL VARIABLE. THE I ARRAY IS
* LOCATED IN A LABELLED COMMON BLOCK, /INTEGER/. THEREFORE A
* CHANGE IN *COMDECK* I SHOULD ALSO BE REFLECTED IN *COMDECK*
* I2.
*****

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*
* IV. I AND R ARRAYS - *COMDECK* S I, I2, R AND R2
*
* PROBLEM-SPECIFIC INTEGER AND REAL VARIABLES ARE COLLECTED
* INTO THE I AND R ARRAYS RESPECTIVELY. RELATED VARIABLES ARE
* GROUPED TOGETHER INTO I OR R ARRAY SEGMENTS. AT PROBLEM
* INITIATION, THE USER INPUTS THE NUMBER OF SEGMENTS AND THE
* LENGTH OF EACH SEGMENT CONTAINED IN THE I AND R ARRAYS. INPUT
* TO OR OUTPUT FROM A SPECIFIC VARIABLE IS ACCOMPLISHED BY
* SPECIFYING THE SEGMENT NUMBER AND RELATIVE LOCATION WITHIN
* THE SEGMENT WHERE THE VARIABLE RESIDES.
*
* THE R ARRAY IS LOCATED IN *COMDECK* S R AND R2, THE I ARRAY IN
* I AND I2. *COMDECK* S I AND R ARE CALLED FROM ROUTINES WHICH
* REQUIRE SPECIFIC VARIABLES FROM THE ARRAYS. *COMDECK* S R2
* AND I2 ARE CALLED FROM ROUTINES WHICH CAN OPERATE USING I
* AND R AS LARGE SINGLE-DIMENSIONED ARRAYS. THE LONG EXCEPTION
* OCCURS IN ROUTINE SETUP WHERE BOTH FORMS OF THE R ARRAY ARE
* USED. IN THIS CASE *COMDECK* R IS CALLED AND THE FIRST
* LOCATION OF A LOCAL ARRAY IS EQUIVALENCED TO THE FIRST
* VARIABLE IN THE R ARRAY.
*
* *COMDECK* P IS CALLED FROM *DECK* S :
*
* AIRWAVE AIPWTBL DEQU MISCAL PROP SETUP
*
* *COMDECK* R2 IS CALLED FROM *DECK* S :
*
* ADAMS CUVAR KUTTA RUNGE
*
* *COMDECK* I IS CALLED FROM *DECK* S :
*
* ADAMS DEQU KUTTA MISCAL PROP RUNGE
*
* SETUP
*
* *COMDECK* I2 IS CALLED ONLY FROM *DECK* VOLAP.
*
* NEARLY ALL ROUTINES WHICH OPERATE USING *COMDECK* P2 REQUIRE
* SPECIFIC INTEGRATION CONTROL VARIABLES WHICH ARE LOCATED
* WITHIN THE R ARRAY. THEREFORE, *COMDECK* R2 CONTAINS
* EQUIVALENCE STATEMENTS WHICH EQUIVALENCE THE CONTROL
* VARIABLES WITH THEIR ASSOCIATED LOCATIONS IN THE R ARRAY.
* A CHANGE IN LOCATION OF THE CONTROL VARIABLES WOULD REQUIRE
* A CHANGE IN THE ASSOCIATED EQUIVALENCE STATEMENT.
*
* SINCE THE R ARRAY IS LOCATED IN BLANK COMMON WHICH, AT LOAD
* TIME, IS ASSIGNED THE LARGEST LENGTH FOUND ON THE LOAD FILES,
* CHANGING THE CONTENTS OF *COMDECK* P NEED NOT INVOLVE A
* CHANGE TO *COMDECK* R2 UNLESS THE CHANGE MODIFIES THE
* LOCATION OF AN INTEGRATION CONTROL VARIABLE. THE I ARRAY IS
* LOCATED IN A LABELLED COMMON BLOCK, /INTEGER/. THEREFORE A
* CHANGE IN *COMDECK* I SHOULD ALSO BE REFLECTED IN *COMDECK*
* I2.
*
*****

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*****
*
* V.
*
* *COMDECK* SFGPNT
*
* THE INITIAL INPUT TO THE PROGRAM IS A NAMELIST, SFGPNT,
* WHICH DEFINES THE NUMBER OF SEGMENTS AND THE LENGTH OF EACH
* SEGMENT CONTAINED IN THE I AND R ARRAYS. THIS INFORMATION
* IS STORED IN A LABELLED COMMON BLOCK, /SEGMNT/, CONTAINED
* IN *COMDECK* SEGMENT. ADDING OR DELETING VARIABLES FROM AN
* EXISTING SEGMENT REQUIRES A CHANGE TO THE ASSOCIATED INPUT
* FOR THAT SEGMENT. ADDING SEGMENTS TO THE TAIL END OF THE I
* OR R ARRAY REQUIRES AN ADDITIONAL INPUT FOR EACH ADDITIONAL
* SEGMENT AND A POSSIBLE INCREASE IN THE ARRAY DIMENSION FOR
* THE ASSOCIATED I OR R ARRAY DESCRIPTOR IN *COMDECK* SEGMENT.
*
* *COMDECK* SEGMENT IS CALLED FROM *DECK*S :
*
* VOLAR
*
* VI.
*
* *COMDECK* INTFG
*
* THIS *COMDECK* CONTAINS A LABELLED COMMON BLOCK, /INTEG/,
* WHICH IS USED TO HOLD TWO SINGLE-DIMENSIONED ARRAYS OF
* LENGTH NEQU WHERE NEQU IS THE SUM OF THE NUMBEX OF STATE
* VARIABLES AND THE SQUARE OF THE NUMBER OF ROWS IN THE
* COVARIANCE MATRIX. THESE ARRAYS ARE USED TO HOLD TEMPORARY
* INTEGRATION VALUES. IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT THESE ARRAYS ARE
* ALSO USED AS SCRATCH MATRICES IN ROUTINE SOLVR WHICH
* PREVENTS SOLVR FROM BEING CALLED FROM WITHIN THE INTEGRATION
* LOOP (SEE SOLVR NOTFS). AN INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF STATE
* VARIABLES OR NUMBER OF ROWS IN THE COVARIANCE MATRIX REQUIRE
* A CHANGE IN THE ARRAY DIMENSIONS.
*
* *COMDECK* INTEG IS CALLED FROM *DECK*S :
*
* ADAMS KUTTA PRDP RUNGE SETUP
*
* VII.
*
* *COMDECK* GDF
*
* THIS *COMDECK* CONTAINS THE LABELLED COMMON BLOCK, /GDF/,
* WHICH IS USED TO HOLD THE NUMBER OF DESCRIBING FUNCTION, THE
* FUNCTIONS THEMSELVES AND INDEXES FOR THE FUNCTIONS. IF THE
* NUMBER OF DESCRIBING FUNCTION INCREASE, THE DIMENSION ON THE
* FUNCTION VALUES (TABLE) MAY NEED TO BE INCREASED.
*
* *COMDECK* GDF IS CALLED FROM *DECK*S :
*
* DESCRIB TABRO
*
*****

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VOUGHT LAUNCH AND RECOVERY PROGRAMMING NOTES.

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PAGE

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END

50000R CM STORAGE USED
MODEL 74 ASSEMBLY

290 STATEMENTS
0.806 SECONDS

0 SYMBOLS
0 REFERENCES

NOTES

291


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60      IF(NPRT) .NE. 0) WRITE(6,31004) I,N(I)),J
        CONTINUE
        C 4
        C *** CONVERT R ARRAY SEGMENT DESCRIPTIONS TO RELATIVE FWAS.
        C *
        IF(NPRT .NE. 0) WRITE(6,31002)
        I = 1
        J = NP(I)
        NR(I) = 0
        IF(NPRT .NE. 0) WRITE(6,31004) I,NP(I)),J
        DO 20 I=2,NSEGR
        K = J
        J = NR(I)
        NR(I) = NR(I-1) + K
        IF(NPRT .NE. 0) WRITE(6,31004) I,NR(I)),J
        CONTINUE
20      C*****
        C* OPTION CONTROL
        C*
        C* NOPT = 1 - WRITE I AND R ARRAY I/O INSTRUCTIONS ON A FILE.
        C* 2 - READ DATA INTO I ARRAY AND WRITE THE INPUT ON A FILE.
        C* 3 - PRINT DATA FROM I ARRAY.
        C* 4 - READ DATA INTO F ARRAY AND WRITE THE INPUT ON A FILE.
        C* 5 - PRINT DATA FROM K ARRAY.
        C* 6 - SET UP DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS.
        C* 7 - DESIGNATE TIME HISTORY OUTPUT VARIABLES.
        C* 8-9 - INACTIVE.
        C* 10 - READ DATA FROM INPUT AND WRITE A FILE COMPATIBLE FOR
        C*      OPTIONS 14, 15, 17 AND 18.
        C* 11 - STORE TABBING OR PUNCHING INSTRUCTIONS ON A FILE.
        C* 12 - STORE PRINTER PLOTTING INSTRUCTIONS ON A FILE.
        C* 13 - STORE CALCOMP PLOTTING INSTRUCTIONS ON A FILE.
        C* 14 - PRINT THE TIME HISTORY IN A TABULAR FORM.
        C* 15 - PUNCH TIME HISTORY OUTPUT.
        C* 16 - INACTIVE.
        C* 17 - PRODUCE PRINTER PLOT.
        C* 18 - PRODUCE CALCOMP PLOT.
        C* 19 - PRINT A TIME HISTORY FILE IN BLOCKED FORM.
        C* 21 - GENERATE A TIME HISTORY (MEANS AND/OR COVARIANCES).
        C* 22-27 - INACTIVE
        C* 28 - STORE OR RETRIEVE R ARRAY ON TAPE28
        C*****
100     READ(5,34012) NOPT,LBLOUT
        IF(NOPT.EQ.0.OR.EOF(5).NE.0.0) STOP
        WRITE(6,34011) NOPT,LBLOUT
        GO TO ( 30001, 30002, 30003, 30004, 30005, 30006, 30007,
1      100, 100, 30010, 30011, 30012, 30013, 30014,
2      30015, 100, 30017, 30018, 30019, 100, 30021,
3      100, 100, 100, 100, 100, 100, 100, 30028 ),
4      NOPT
        C*****
110     C*****
        C*
        C* NOPT=1 WRITE I AND R ARRAY I/O INSTRUCTIONS ON A FILE.
        C*
        C* DEFINITIONS

```


12/08/78 15.13.13

FTM 4.6+42R

74/74 OPT=1

PROGRAM VOLAP

```

230 C* C=NOPT=4 READ DATA INTO R ARRAY AND WRITE INPUT ON A FILE.
C*
C* DEFINITIONS
C* NLIST
C* NDATA
C* NPF
C* I,J
C* K,L
C* I,J,K,L
C* LABEL
C* SCALE
C* FMTI
C* FMTD
C*
235 C* FILE WHERE INPUT INSTRUCTIONS RESIDE.
C* FILE CONTAINING R ARRAY DATA.
C* PERMANENT FILE FOR SAVING INPUT.
C* J TH ELEMENT I TH SEGMENT OF R ARRAY.
C* L TH ELEMENT K TH SEGMENT OF R ARRAY.
C* I,J,K,L READ I,J TO K,L LOCATIONS OF R ARRAY.
C* LABEL VARIABLE NAMES APPEARING BETWEEN I,J AND K,L.
C* SCALE SCALE FACTOR TO BE APPLIED TO INPUT VARIABLES.
C* FMTI VARIABLE INPUT FORMAT.
C* FMTD VARIABLE OUTPUT FORMAT.
C*
240 C* OPTION IS TERMINATED BY A BLANK CARD.
C*
245 C* CDOF MAY BE ENTERED AT STMT 310 BY OPTION 21 - EXITS TO STMT 1100.
C*
C*****
30C04 READ(5,31001) NLIST,NDATA,NPF
WRITE(6,31013)NLIST,NDATA,NPF
IF(NLIST.NE.5) PERIOD NLIST
IF(NDATA.NE.5) PERIOD NDATA
IF(NPF.NE.0) REWIND NPF
FMTI(1) = 10H(7E10.3)
FMTD(1) = 10H(7F14.5)
IF(NLIST.EQ.5) READ(5,31008) I,J,K,L,LABEL,SCALE
IF(NLIST.NE.5) READ(NLIST) I,J,K,L,LABEL,SCALE
IF(NPF.NE.0) WRITE(NPF) I,J,K,L,LABEL,SCALE
WRITE(6,31009)
IF(I.EQ.0.AND.NOPT.EG.4) GO TO 100
IF(I.EQ.0) GO TO 1100
IF(I.GT.0) GO TO 302
IF(NLIST.EQ.5) READ(5,26002) FMTI,FMTD
IF(NLIST.NE.5) READ(NLIST) FMTI,FMTD
IF(NPF.NE.0) WRITE(NPF) FMTI,FMTD
WRITE(6,26003)
I = IARS(I)
K1 = NR(I) + J
K2 = NR(K) + L
IF(NDATA.EQ.5) READ(5,FMTI) (R(I),I=K1,K2)
IF(NDATA.NE.5) READ(NDATA) (P(I),I=K1,K2)
IF(NPF.NE.0) WRITE(NPF) (P(I),I=K1,K2)
WRITE(6,FMTD) (P(I),I=K1,K2)
IF(SCALE.EQ.0.0) GO TO 301
DO 303 I=K1,K2
R(I) = SCALE*(P(I))
GO TO 301
303 CONTINUE
GO TO 301
C*****
280 C* C=NOPT=5 PRINT DATA FROM R ARRAY.
C*
C* DEFINITIONS
C* NTAJ
C* I,J
C*
285 C* FILE WHERE WRITE INSTRUCTIONS RESIDE.
C* J TH ELEMENT I TH SEGMENT OF R ARRAY.

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12/08/78 15.13.13

FTN 4.6x428

OPT=1

PROGRAM VOLAR

74/74

```

290      K,L      L TH ELEMENT K TH SEGMENT OF R ARRAY.
C*      I,J,K,L  WRITE I,J TO K,L LOCATIONS OF R ARRAY.
C*      LABEL    VARIABLE NAMES APPEARING BETWEEN I,J AND K,L.
C*      SCALE    SCALE FACTOR TO BE APPLIED TO OUTPUT VARIABLES.
C*      FMTD     VARIABLE OUTPUT FORMAT.
C*
C*      OPTION IS TERMINATED BY A BLANK CARD.
C*
C*      CODE MAY BE ENTERED AT STMT 402 BY OPTION 21 - EXITS TO STMT 1111.
C*
C*****
30005 READ(5,31001) NTAP
      WRITE(6,23001)NTAP
402  IF(NTAP.NE.5) RFLIND NTAP
      FMTD(1) = 10H(7F14.5)
403  IF(NTAP.EQ.5) READ(5,31002) I,J,K,L,LABEL,SCALE
      IF(NTAP.NE.5) READ(NTAP) I,J,K,L,LABEL,SCALE
      WRITE(6,31003)
      IF(1.EQ.0.AND.NOPT.EQ.5) GO TO 100
      IF(1.EQ.0) GO TO 1111
      IF(1.GT.0) GO TO 404
      IF(NTAP.EQ.5) READ(5,26002) FMTD
      IF(NTAP.NE.5) READ(NTAP) FMTD
      WRITE(6,26003)
      I = IARS(1)
404  K1 = NP(1) + J
      K2 = NR(K) + L
      IF(SCALE.EQ.0.0) GO TO 406
      DO 405 I=K1,K2
        R(I) = SCALE*(I)
405  CONTINUE
406  WRITE(6,FMTD) (R(I),I=K1,K2)
      IF(SCALE.EQ.0.0) GO TO 403
      SCALE = 1.0/SCALE
      DO 407 I=K1,K2
        P(I) = SCALE*(I)
407  CONTINUE
      GO TO 403
C*****
C*      CONCEPT=6 SET UP DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS.
C*
C*      DEFINITIONS
C*      M,J
C*      I,J
C*      K,L
C*      I,J,K,L
C*      L
C*      C*
C*      LABEL
C*      OPTION WILL BE TERMINATED BY A BLANK CARD.
C*
C*****
J TH ELEMENT M TH SEGMENT OF I ARRAY WHERE P ARRAY
LOCATIONS OF DIFFERENTIAL EQUATION ELEMENTS WILL
BE STORED.
J TH ELEMENT I TH SEGMENT OF R ARRAY.
L TH ELEMENT K TH SEGMENT OF R ARRAY.
LOCATIONS I,J THRU K,L OF R ARRAY CONTAIN
DIFFERENTIAL EQUATION ELEMENTS WHOSE LOCATION WILL
BE STORED IN THE NEXT SEQUENTIAL LOCATIONS OF THE
I ARRAY BEGINNING WITH M,J.
R ARRAY VARIABLE NAMES BETWEEN I,J AND K,L.

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12/08/78 15.13.13

FTN 4.6+428

PROGRAM VOLAR 74/74 OPT-1

[illegible]


```

400      KOUT = 200
42      CONTINUE
      GO TO 40
C*****
C*
C*
405      C=NOPT=10 READ DATA FROM INPUT AND WRITE A FILE COMPATIBLE FOR
C*      OPTIONS 14, 15, 17 AND 18.
C*
C*
C*      DEFINITIONS
C*      NLIST
C*      K1
C*      K2
C*      L
C*      FILE WHERE DATA WILL RESIDE.
C*      NUMBER OF ROWS OF DATA.
C*      NUMBER OF COLUMNS OF DATA.
C*      .EQ. 0 IF NUMBER OF POINTS EQUALS NUMBER OF ROWS.
C*      .NE. 0 IF NUMBER OF POINTS IS INCLUDED IN FIRST
C*      ROW AS A FLOATING POINT NUMBER.
C*      ROW(J) DATA POINTS FOR THE J TH ROW.
C*
C*      OPTION IS TERMINATED WHEN LAST ROW HAS BEEN READ.
C*
C*
C*      MAX ALLOWABLE VALUE FOR K2 IS 200.
C*
C*****
30010 READ(5,31001) NLIST
      WRITE(6,23001)NLIST
      REWIND NLIST
      READ(5,31001) K1,K2,L
      WRITE(NLIST) K1,K2,L
      DO 600 I=1,K1
        READ(5,23002) (ROW(J),J=1,K2)
        WRITE(NLIST) (ROW(J),J=1,K2)
      CONTINUE
      GO TO 100
C*****
C*
C*
435      C=NOPT=11 STORE TABBING OR PUNCHING INSTRUCTIONS ON A FILE.
C*
C*
C*      DEFINITIONS
C*      NLIST
C*      I
C*      K1
C*      LBLOUT
C*      NTAP
C*      K2
C*      L
C*      LABEL
C*      SCALE
C*      FILE WHERE INSTRUCTIONS WILL RESIDE.
C*      .NE. 0 DESIGNATES PUNCHING INSTRUCTIONS.
C*      NUMBER OF COLUMNS IN TABULATION.
C*      TITLE FOR TABULATED DATA.
C*      FILE WHERE DATA RESIDES.
C*      DATA COLUMN TO BE TABBED.
C*      COLUMN HEADING.
C*      VARIABLE DESCRIPTION.
C*      SCALE FACTOR TO BE APPLIED TO DATA (DEFAULT=1.0).
C*
C*      OPTION IS TERMINATED BY A BLANK CARD.
C*
C*
C*      MAX ALLOWABLE VALUE FOR K1 IS 10.
C*
C*****
30011 READ(5,31001) NLIST,I
      WRITE(6,23001)NLIST,I
      IF(I.NE.0) GO TO 501
      READ(5,23006) K1,LBLOUT
      ... WRITE(6,23007)K1,LBLOUT

```



```

515      DC 2000 J=1,NCURVS          VOLAR
      9FAN(5,75021)                VCLAP
      1  SCALY                      VOLAR
      1  (LABEL(K),K=1,4),DATA,NCOLY,NSYM,SCALEX,
      1  (LABEL(K),K=1,4),NFACT,NCCIX,NCOLY,NSYM,SCALEX,
      1  SCALEY                     VCLAP
      1  (LABEL(K),K=1,4),DATA,NCOLY,NSYM,SCALEX,
      1  SCALEY                     VOLAR
      2000 CONTINUE                VCLAP
      2001 GO TO 100               VCLAP
      C*****                       VCLAP
      C*  DEFINITIONS                VCLAP
      C*  K1                          VCLAR
      C*  L                          VCLAR
      C*  NLIST                      VCLAR
      C*  PCODE                      VCLAR
      C*  NTAP                      VCLAR
      C*  DEFINITIONS FOR PLOT DATA VCLAR
      C*  ANGLE                      VCLAR
      C*  DELX                      VCLAR
      C*  DELY                      VCLAR
      C*  ISOPT                     VCLAR
      C*  NUMBER OF PLOTS TO BE PRODUCED.
      C*  =4HC.M. IF PLOTTING ON CENTIMETER PAPER.
      C*  FILE WHERE PLOTTING INSTRUCTIONS WILL RESIDE.
      C*  CALCOMP PLOT CODE
      C*  FILE PRODUCED BY CALCOMP
      C*  PLOT ROTATION ANGLE (DEGREES).
      C*  INCREMENT PER INCH ON X AXIS.
      C*  INCREMENT PER INCH ON Y AXIS.
      C*  SPECIAL INDICATOR BIT APPEAR.
      C*  BIT(1)=1 READ X AXIS LABEL.
      C*  BIT(2)=1 READ Y AXIS LABEL.
      C*  BIT(3)=1 READ LEGEND TITLE.
      C*  BIT(4)=1 READ TITLE AND COORDINATES.
      C*  LABEL FOR X AXIS.
      C*  LABEL FOR Y AXIS.
      C*  LEGEND TITLE.
      C*  LENGTH OF X AXIS (INCHES).
      C*  LENGTH OF Y AXIS (INCHES).
      C*  NUMBER OF CURVES APPEARING ON PLOT.
      C*  3 CARD PLOT TITLE
      C*  FIRST X VALUE.
      C*  FIRST Y VALUE.
      C*  X COORDINATE FOR PLOT TITLE.
      C*  FINAL X PEN MOVEMENT (INCHES).
      C*  X COORDINATE (REL TO XPLT) OF PLOT LEGEND (INCHES).
      C*  X VALUE AT WHICH AXES INTERCEPT.
      C*  DISTANCE (INS) BETWEEN LAST X-AXIS ORG AND PRESENT.
      C*  Y COORDINATE FOR PLOT TITLE.
      C*  FINAL Y PEN MOVEMENT (INCHES).
      C*  Y COORDINATE (REL TO YPLT) OF PLOT LEGEND (INCHES).
      C*  Y VALUE AT WHICH AXES INTERCEPT.
      C*  DISTANCE (INS) BETWEEN LAST Y-AXIS ORG AND PRESENT.
      C*  DEFINITIONS FOR CURVE DATA
      C*  DASH
      C*  K
      C*  LINTYP
      C*  LINE STYLE.
      C*  LINE TYPE.
      C*  =0 IF NO SYMBOLS (LINE ONLY).
      C*  =- IF NO LINE (SYMBOL ONLY).
      C*  =+ IF BOTH LINE AND SYMBOL.
      C*  ... COLUMN ON FILE WHERE X DATA RESIDES.
520      VOLAR
521      VCLAP
522      VOLAR
523      VCLAP
524      VOLAR
525      VCLAP
526      VOLAR
527      VCLAP
528      VOLAR
529      VCLAP
530      VOLAR
531      VCLAP
532      VOLAR
533      VCLAP
534      VOLAR
535      VCLAP
536      VOLAR
537      VCLAP
538      VOLAR
539      VCLAP
540      VOLAR
541      VCLAP
542      VOLAR
543      VCLAP
544      VOLAR
545      VCLAP
546      VOLAR
547      VCLAP
548      VOLAR
549      VCLAP
550      VOLAR
551      VCLAP
552      VOLAR
553      VCLAP
554      VOLAR
555      VCLAP
556      VOLAR
557      VCLAP
558      VOLAR

```



```

575 C* NCNLY COLUMN (N FIL) WHERE Y DATA RESIDES. * VOLAR
C* NCY COLUMN WHERE Y ELLIPTICAL AXIS DATA RESIDES. * VOLAR
C* NCY COLUMN WHERE Y ELLIPTICAL AXIS DATA RESIDES. * VOLAR
C* NCYX FILE WHERE DATA RESIDES. * VOLAR
C* NSYM CALCUMP SYMBOL CODE (99 IF ELLIPSE). * VOLAR
C* SCALEX SCALE FACTOR FOR Y DATA (DEFAULT=1.0). * VOLAR
C* SCALEY SCALE FACTOR FOR Y DATA (DEFAULT=1.0). * VOLAR
C* SCALXY SCALE FACTOR FOR Y ELLIPTICAL AXIS (DEFAULT=SCALEX)* VOLAR
C* SCALYY SCALE FACTOR FOR Y ELLIPTICAL AXIS (DEFAULT=SCALEX)* VOLAR
C* *****
30013 PFAD(5,31001) NLIST *****
WRITE(6,23001) NLIST *****
PFAD(5,19001) PCODE,NTAP *****
WRITE(6,19002)PCODE,NTAP *****
WRITE(NLIST,19001) PCODE,NTAP *****
READ(5,31025) K1,L *****
WRITE(6,31005) K1 *****
REWIND NLIST *****
WRITE(NLIST,31025) K1,L *****
C* *****
C* *** HEAD DATA FOR PLOT. *****
C*
C* DO 908 I=1,N1
C* READ(5,PLOT0)
C* WRITE(NLIST,PLOT0)
C* DO 906 J=1,5
C* K = ISCTP.AND.SHIFT(MASK(I),J)
C* IF(K.FQ.0) GO TO 906
C* GO TO (901,902,903,904,905),J
C* READ(5,24002) TITLE
C* WRITE(NLIST,24002) TITLE
C* WRITE(6,24006) TITLE
C* GO TO 906
C* PFAD(5,24002) LABELX
C* WRITE(NLIST,24002) LABELX
C* GO TO 906
C* READ(5,24002) LABELY
C* WRITE(NLIST,24002) LABELY
C* GO TO 906
C* READ(5,24002) LEGEND
C* WRITE(NLIST,24002) LEGEND
C* WRITE(6,24006) LEGEND
C* GO TO 906
C* READ(5,24002) X,Y
C* WRITE(NLIST,24002) X,Y
C* WRITE(6,24006) X,Y
C* READ(5,24002) TITLE
C* WRITE(NLIST,24002) TITLE
C* WRITE(6,24006) TITLE
C* CONTINUE
C* 906 CURVES,XPLOT,YPLOT,XLFEND,YLFEND,ANGLE
C* WRITE(6,24007) LABELX,LENGTH,STARTX,DELY,XORG
C* WRITE(6,24008) LABELY,LENGTH,STARTY,DELY,YORG
C* *** READ CURVE DATA.
C* DO 907 J=1,NCURVES

```

```

630      PEAC(5,CURVE)
        WRITE(NLIST,CLRVE)
        READ(5,24010) K,(LABEL(L),L=1,4)
        WRITE(NLIST,24010) K,(LABEL(L),L=1,4)
        WRITE(6,24011)
        DASH,SCALEX,SCALFY,SCALXX,SCALYY
1
907      CONTINUE
908      CONTINUE
        GO TO 100
C*****
C*
C* CONOPT=14 TAB OUTPUT.
C*
C* DEFINITIONS
C* NLIST
C* K1
C* LALCUT
C* NFIL(I)
C* NCOL(I)
C* HDG(I)
C* SCAL(I)
C* NC(I)
C* NP(I)
C* K2
C* ROW(J)
C* OUT(J)
C*
C* MAY ALLOWABLE VALUE FOR K1 IS 10.
C*
C* MAY ALLOWABLE VALUE FOR NC(I) IS 200.
C*
C*****
30014  READ(5,31001) NLIST
        WRITE(6,23001)NLIST
        REWIND NLIST
        READ(NLIST) K1,LALCUT
        IF(K1.LE.0) GO TO 100
        WRITE(6,23005)LRINDT
        DC 602 I=1,K1
        READ(NLIST) NFIL(I),NCOL(I),HDG(I),SCAL(I)
        CONTINUE
        IF(K1.EQ.1) GO TO 605
C*
C* *** MARK MULTIPLE FILE ENTRIES.
C*
        L = K1 - 1
        DC 604 I=1,L
        IF(NFIL(I).LT.0) GO TO 604
        J = I + 1
        DC 603 K=J,K1
        IF(NFIL(K).EQ.NFIL(I)) NFIL(K) = -NFIL(I)
        CONTINUE
        603
        604
C*
C* *** FIND NUMBER OF POINTS ON EACH FILE.
C*
        605 K2 = 0

```

VCLAR 616
VCLAR 617
VCLAR 618
VCLAR 619
VCLAR 620
VCLAR 621
VCLAR 622
VCLAR 623
VCLAR 624
VCLAR 625
VCLAR 626
VCLAR 627
VCLAR 628
VCLAR 629
VCLAR 630
VCLAR 631
VCLAR 632
VCLAR 633
VCLAR 634
VCLAR 635
VCLAR 636
VCLAR 637
VCLAR 638
VCLAR 639
VCLAR 640
VCLAR 641
VCLAR 642
VCLAR 643
VCLAR 644
VCLAR 645
VCLAR 646
VCLAR 647
VCLAR 648
VCLAR 649
VCLAR 650
VCLAR 651
VCLAR 652
VCLAR 653
VCLAR 654
VCLAR 655
VCLAR 656
VCLAR 657
VCLAR 658
VCLAR 659
VCLAR 660
VCLAR 661
VCLAR 662
VCLAR 663
VCLAR 664
VCLAR 665
VCLAR 666
VCLAR 667
VCLAR 668
VCLAR 669
VCLAR 670
VCLAR 671
VCLAR 672

```

685      DC 607 I=1,K1
        IF(NFIL(I).LT.0) GO TO 607
        NTAP = NFIL(I)
        PEVIND NTAP
        READ(NTAP) M,NC(I),L
        K = NC(I)
        IF(L.NE.C) READ(NTAP) (ROW(J),J=1,K)
        DC 606 J=1,K1
        IF(IARS(NFIL(J)).NE.NFIL(I)) GO TO 606
        NP(J) = M
        IF(L.NE.O) NP(J) = IFX(NC(NCOL(J)) + 0.001)
        IF(NP(J).GT.K2) K2 = NP(J)
        CONTINUE
        CONTINUE
        606
        607
        C *
        C *** PRODUCE TABULATION.
        C *
        WRITE(6,320C5) (HOG(I),I=1,K1)
        DC 610 I=1,K2
        DC 609 J=1,K1
        IF(NFIL(J).LT.0) GO TO 609
        NTAP = NFIL(J)
        K = NC(J)
        READ(NTAP) (ROW(L),L=1,K)
        IF(EOF(NTAP).NE.O.O) BACKSPACE NTAP
        DC 608 L=1,K1
        IF(IARS(NFIL(L)).NE.NFIL(J)) GO TO 608
        OUT(L) = 0.0
        IF(I.GT.NP(L)) GO TO 608
        OUT(L) = ROW(NCOL(L))
        IF(SCAL(L).NE.O.O) OUT(L) = OUT(L)*SCAL(L)
        609 CONTINUE
        609 CONTINUE
        610 WRITE(6,320C6) (OUT(J),J=1,K1)
        GO TO 601
        C*****
        C*
        C* NOPT=15 PUNCH OUTPUT.
        C*
        C*
        C* DEFINITIONS
        C* NLIST
        C* FILE WHERE DATA RESIDES.
        C* NTAP
        C* FILE WHERE DATA RESIDES.
        C* K1
        C* DATA COLUMN TO BE PUNCHED.
        C* LABEL(1)
        C* COLUMN HEADING.
        C* SCALE
        C* SCALE FACTOR TO BE APPLIED TO DATA.
        C* K
        C* NUMBER OF ROWS ON DATA FILE.
        C* K2
        C* NUMBER OF COLUMNS ON DATA FILE.
        C* ROW(J)
        C* J TH ROW OF DATA ON FILE.
        C* CUT(I)
        C* DATA FOR I TH PUNCHED CARD.
        C*
        C* MAY ALLOWABLE VALUE FOR K1 AND K2 IS 2C0.
        C*
        C*****
        30C15 P1A0(5,31001) NLIST
        WRITE(6,23001) NLIST
        PEVIND NLIST
        740
    
```



```

701 PFAD(NLIST) NTAP,K1,LABEL(1),SCALE
IF(M1.LF.C) GO TO 100
PEWIND NTAP
PFAD(NTAF) K,K2,J
IF(J.EQ.0) GO TO 702
READ(NTAP) (ROW(J),J=1,K2)
K = JFIX(PDW(K1) + 0.001)
702 M = 0
L = 0
DO 703 I=1,M
READ(NTAF) (PDW(J),J=1,K2)
M = M + 1
OUT(M) = ROW(K1)
IF(SCALE.NE.0.0) OUT(M) = SCALE*OUT(M)
IF(M.LT.7) GO TO 703
L = L + 1
WRITE(7,32008)(OUT(J),J=1,7),LABEL(1),L
703 M = 0
CONTINUE
IF(P.EQ.0) GO TO 701
L = L + 1
M = M + 1
DO 704 I=M,7
OUT(I) = 0.0
704 CONTINUE
WRITE(7,32008)(OUT(J),J=1,7),LABEL(1),L
GO TO 701

C*****
C*
C* C=NOPT=17 PRINTER PLOT
C*
C* DEFINITIONS
C* NLIST
C* NPRT =0 IF PLOT INSTRUCTIONS ARE NOT TO BE PLAYED BACK
C* ON THE OUTPUT FILE.
C* ROW SCRATCH ARRAY USED BY PLOT ROUTINE.
C*
C*
30017 PFAD(5,31001) NLIST,NPRT
WRITE(6,23001)NLIST
CALL PRNPLT(ROW,NLIST,NPRT)
GO TO 100

C*****
C*
C* C=NOPT=18 CALCOMP PLOT.
C*
C* DEFINITIONS
C* K1
C* NLIST
C* NPRT =0 IF PLOT INSTRUCTIONS ARE NOT TO BE PLAYED BACK
C* ON THE OUTPUT FILE.
C* NTAP
C* ROW SCRATCH ARRAY USED BY PLOT ROUTINE.
C*
C*
30018 PFAD(5,31001) NLIST,NPRT
WRITE(6,23001)NLIST

```

```

800 READ(5,19001) K1,NTAP
    WRITE(6,19002) K1,NTAP
    CALL PLCT5(K1,O,NTAP)
    CALL CALPLT(KNOV,NLIST,MPRNT)
    GO TO 100
805 *****
C*****
C* NOPT=19 PRINT THE TIME HISTORY IN A BLOCKED FGPM.
C*
C* DEFINITIONS
C* NTAP
C* K1
C* K2
C* M
C* N
C* J
C* K
C* POW(L)
C* L TH ROW OF DATA ON FILE.
815 *****
C* OPTION IS TERMINATED BY A BLANK CARD.
C*
C* MAX ALLOWABLE VALUE FOR K2 IS 200.
C*
C*****
30019 READ(5,31001) NTAP
    WRITE(6,23000) NTAP
    IF(NTAP.EQ.0) GO TO 100
    REWIND NTAP
    READ(NTAP) K1,K2,L
    M = (K2 + 5)/10
    DO 560 I=1,M
      J = 10*(I - 1) + 1
      K = J + 9
      IF(K.GT.K2) K = K2
      DC 550 NLIST=1,K1
      READ(NTAP) (POW(L),L=1,K2)
      WRITE(6,23011) (POW(L),L=J,K)
825 *****
550 CONTINUE
    IF(I.EQ.M) GO TO 560
    REWIND NTAP
    READ(NTAP) K1,K2,L
835 *****
560 CONTINUE
    GO TO 30019
840 *****
C*****
C* CANCPT=21 GENERATE A TIME HISTORY (MEANS AND/OR COVARIANCES)
C*
C* DEFINITIONS
C* TITLE
C* NLIST
C* NTAP
C* NDATA
C* INT
845 *****
4-CARD PROBLEM TITLE.
FILE CONTAINING R ARRAY INPUT INSTRUCTIONS.(NOPT=4)*
FILE CONTAINING R ARRAY OUTPUT INSTRUCTIONS(NDPT=5)*
FILE WHERE OUTPUT FROM POPT=7 WILL RESIDE.
INTEGRATION OPTION.
-1 4 TH ORDER RUNGE-KUTTA INTEGRATION.
-2 3 RD ORDER RUNGE-KUTTA INTEGRATION.
-3 2 ND ORDER ADAMS INTEGRATION.
-4E. 0 CAUSES DATA TO PRINT AS BLOCK NOT TAB.
INITIAL INTEGRATION TIME.
850 *****
C* MPRNT
C* *****
855 *****

```

```

C*      II      CURRENT INTEGRATION TIME.
C*      DT      DELTA INTEGRATION TIME.
C*      DTOUT   DELTA PRINT TIME.
C*      DTOUT2  DELTA COVARIANCE MATRIX PRINT TIME.
C*      TMAX    MAX INTEGRATION TIME.
C*
C*      EXITS TO SYMT 310 OF NOPT=4 TO READ INTEGRATION CONTROL VARIABLES.
C*      RETURNS FROM NOPT=4 AT SYMT 1100.
C*
C*      EXITS TO SYMT 402 OF NOPT=5 TO PRINT INITIAL R ARRAY VALUES.
C*      RETURNS FROM NOPT=5 AT SYMT 1111.
C*
C*****
30021 READ(5,26002) TITLE
      WRITE(6,26003) TITLE
      READ(5,31001) NLIST,NTAP,NDATA,INT,MPRINT
      WRITE(6,25001) NLIST,NTAP,NDATA,INT,MPRINT
      WRITE(6,34003)
      CALL SECEND(SEC1)
      TO = II
C*
C*      SET UP CALL TO OPTION 4 TO READ INTEGRATION CONTROL VARIABLES.
C*
C*      N1 = NDATA
C*      NDATA = 5
C*      NPF = 0
C*      GO TO 310
C*
C*      SET UP CALL TO OPTION 5 FOR INITIAL INTEGRATION PRINT.
C*
1100 NDATA = N1
      M = IFIX(DTOUT/DT + 0.001)
      L = IFIX((TMAX/DTOUT + 0.001) + 1)
      N1 = IFIX(DTOUT2/DTOUT + 0.001)
      IF(DTOUT2.LT.DTOUT) N1 = 1
      N2 = N1
      REWIND NDATA
      J = 0
      WRITE(NDATA) L,NDOUT,J
      CALL SETUP(INT)
      WRITE(6,34005)
      GO TO 402
C*
C*      PERFORM INTEGRATION FOR THIS PRINT INTERVAL.
C*
1105 DO 1110 J=1,M
      IF(INT.EQ.1) CALL RUNGE
      IF(INT.EQ.2) CALL KUTTA
      IF(INT.EQ.3) CALL ADAMS
      CONTINUE
C*
C*      PRINT RESULTS FOR THIS INTERVAL.
C*
1111 N1 = N1 + 1
      I = 0
      IF(DTOUT2.GT.C.O.AND.N1.GE.M2) I = 1
      CALL MISCAL(VI,...,I,I,I)

```



```

970      23011 FORMAT(5X,10F12.5)
          24002 FORMAT(F410)
          24003 FORMAT(15,5X,6A10)
          24004 FCPRAT(5X,15,5X,6A10)
          24006 FCPRAT(5X,8A10)
          24007 FCPRAT(5X,15,5X,5F10.4)
          24008 FCPRAT(5X,4A10,4F10.4)
          24010 FCPRAT(06,4X,4A10)
          24011 FCPRAT(5X,4A10,5I3,F5.3,2F7.4,06)
980      25001 FCPRAT(5X,16I5)
          25002 FCPRAT(1M1,5X,15HSEQUENT I-ARRAY //13X,1M1,8X,5HMI(I),3X,
            1 QHLENGTH(I) //)
          25006 FCPRAT(4I5,6A10)
          25007 FCPRAT(5X,4I5,6A10)
          25010 FCPRAT(
            1 6HFILEN=,I2/)
            5X6HFILEN=,I2/5X6HFILED=,I2/5X
985      25021 FCPRAT(4A10,3A5,2Y,4I,2Y,2A10)
          25022 FCPRAT(5X,4A10,3A5,2X,4I,2X,2A10)
          26002 FCPRAT(F410)
          26003 FCPRAT(5X,8A10)
          27002 FCPRAT(5X,67HDERIVATIVE INDICES ARE STORED INTO THE I ARRAY BEGINN
            ING AT SEGMENT,I2,8H ELEMENT,I2,1H.)
          27003 FCPRAT(5X,62HSTATE INDICES ARE STORED INTO THE I ARRAY BEGINNING A
            IT SEGMENT,I2,8H ELEMENT,I2,1H.)
          27004 FCPRAT(5X,67HPDOT AND P INDICES ARE STORED INTO THE I APRAY BEGINN
            ING AT SEGMENT,I2,8H ELEMENT,I2,1H.)
          27005 FCPRAT(5X,69HPEDOT AND PE INDICES ARE STORED INTO THE I ARRAY BEGI
            NNING AT SEGMENT,I2,8H ELEMENT,I2,1H.)
          27006 FCPRAT(5X,69HPXDOT AND PX INDICES ARE STORED INTO THE I ARRAY BEGI
            NNING AT SEGMENT,I2,8H ELEMENT,I2,1H.)
1000      31001 FCPRAT(1C15)
          31002 FCPRAT(1M1,5X,15HSEQUENT R-ARRAY //13X,1M1,8X,5HNR(I),3X,
            1 QHLENGTH(I) //)
          31004 FCPRAT(5X,31I0)
          31005 FCPRAT(//15X,16I5)
          31008 FCPRAT(4I5,5A10, E10.3)
          31009 FCPRAT(5X,4I5,5A10, F13.5)
          31013 FCPRAT(
            1 6HFILEN=,I2/)
            5X6HFILEN=,I2/5X6HFILED=,I2/5X
          31025 FCPRAT(15,5X,44)
          32001 FCPRAT(
            1 5X5HFILE=,I2/5X7H1PUNCH=,I2/)
            32002 FCPRAT(2I5,6A10,F10.3)
            32003 FCPRAT(2I5,6A10,F10.3)
            32005 FCPRAT(5X,11(2Y,A1C))
            32006 FCPRAT(5X,10F12.5)
            32008 FCPRAT(1P7E1C,3A8,I2)
            33001 FCPRAT(5X,45HWARNING.....WARNING.....WARNING... /
              1 5X,45H THE USER HAS SCREWED UP. IN ACPT=7 THE /
              2 5X,45H MAXIMUM PUNSLR OF OUTPUT VAPABLES IS /
              3 5X,45H 200 (DIMENSIONS ON IC AND OLT). THROUGH /
              4 5X,45H THE WISDOM AND FORESIGHT OF THIS ROUTINES /
              5 5X,45H AUTHDR, THE USER HAS BEEN PROTECTED. THE /
              6 5X,45H ROUTINE WILL CONTINUE IF READ AS IF NO /
              7 5X,45H SCREW UP HAD OCCURED, BUT NOT WILL BE /
              8 5X,45H SFT TO 200 AND THE ROUTINE WILL PRECEED /
              9 5X,45H AS IF ONLY THE FIRST 200 OUTPUT VAPABLES /
            )
1010      31025 FCPRAT(15,5X,44)
          32001 FCPRAT(
            1 5X5HFILE=,I2/5X7H1PUNCH=,I2/)
            32002 FCPRAT(2I5,6A10,F10.3)
            32003 FCPRAT(2I5,6A10,F10.3)
            32005 FCPRAT(5X,11(2Y,A1C))
            32006 FCPRAT(5X,10F12.5)
            32008 FCPRAT(1P7E1C,3A8,I2)
            33001 FCPRAT(5X,45HWARNING.....WARNING.....WARNING... /
              1 5X,45H THE USER HAS SCREWED UP. IN ACPT=7 THE /
              2 5X,45H MAXIMUM PUNSLR OF OUTPUT VAPABLES IS /
              3 5X,45H 200 (DIMENSIONS ON IC AND OLT). THROUGH /
              4 5X,45H THE WISDOM AND FORESIGHT OF THIS ROUTINES /
              5 5X,45H AUTHDR, THE USER HAS BEEN PROTECTED. THE /
              6 5X,45H ROUTINE WILL CONTINUE IF READ AS IF NO /
              7 5X,45H SCREW UP HAD OCCURED, BUT NOT WILL BE /
              8 5X,45H SFT TO 200 AND THE ROUTINE WILL PRECEED /
              9 5X,45H AS IF ONLY THE FIRST 200 OUTPUT VAPABLES /
            )
1015      31025 FCPRAT(15,5X,44)
          32001 FCPRAT(
            1 5X5HFILE=,I2/5X7H1PUNCH=,I2/)
            32002 FCPRAT(2I5,6A10,F10.3)
            32003 FCPRAT(2I5,6A10,F10.3)
            32005 FCPRAT(5X,11(2Y,A1C))
            32006 FCPRAT(5X,10F12.5)
            32008 FCPRAT(1P7E1C,3A8,I2)
            33001 FCPRAT(5X,45HWARNING.....WARNING.....WARNING... /
              1 5X,45H THE USER HAS SCREWED UP. IN ACPT=7 THE /
              2 5X,45H MAXIMUM PUNSLR OF OUTPUT VAPABLES IS /
              3 5X,45H 200 (DIMENSIONS ON IC AND OLT). THROUGH /
              4 5X,45H THE WISDOM AND FORESIGHT OF THIS ROUTINES /
              5 5X,45H AUTHDR, THE USER HAS BEEN PROTECTED. THE /
              6 5X,45H ROUTINE WILL CONTINUE IF READ AS IF NO /
              7 5X,45H SCREW UP HAD OCCURED, BUT NOT WILL BE /
              8 5X,45H SFT TO 200 AND THE ROUTINE WILL PRECEED /
              9 5X,45H AS IF ONLY THE FIRST 200 OUTPUT VAPABLES /
            )
1020      31025 FCPRAT(15,5X,44)
          32001 FCPRAT(
            1 5X5HFILE=,I2/5X7H1PUNCH=,I2/)
            32002 FCPRAT(2I5,6A10,F10.3)
            32003 FCPRAT(2I5,6A10,F10.3)
            32005 FCPRAT(5X,11(2Y,A1C))
            32006 FCPRAT(5X,10F12.5)
            32008 FCPRAT(1P7E1C,3A8,I2)
            33001 FCPRAT(5X,45HWARNING.....WARNING.....WARNING... /
              1 5X,45H THE USER HAS SCREWED UP. IN ACPT=7 THE /
              2 5X,45H MAXIMUM PUNSLR OF OUTPUT VAPABLES IS /
              3 5X,45H 200 (DIMENSIONS ON IC AND OLT). THROUGH /
              4 5X,45H THE WISDOM AND FORESIGHT OF THIS ROUTINES /
              5 5X,45H AUTHDR, THE USER HAS BEEN PROTECTED. THE /
              6 5X,45H ROUTINE WILL CONTINUE IF READ AS IF NO /
              7 5X,45H SCREW UP HAD OCCURED, BUT NOT WILL BE /
              8 5X,45H SFT TO 200 AND THE ROUTINE WILL PRECEED /
              9 5X,45H AS IF ONLY THE FIRST 200 OUTPUT VAPABLES /
            )
1025      31025 FCPRAT(15,5X,44)
          32001 FCPRAT(
            1 5X5HFILE=,I2/5X7H1PUNCH=,I2/)
            32002 FCPRAT(2I5,6A10,F10.3)
            32003 FCPRAT(2I5,6A10,F10.3)
            32005 FCPRAT(5X,11(2Y,A1C))
            32006 FCPRAT(5X,10F12.5)
            32008 FCPRAT(1P7E1C,3A8,I2)
            33001 FCPRAT(5X,45HWARNING.....WARNING.....WARNING... /
              1 5X,45H THE USER HAS SCREWED UP. IN ACPT=7 THE /
              2 5X,45H MAXIMUM PUNSLR OF OUTPUT VAPABLES IS /
              3 5X,45H 200 (DIMENSIONS ON IC AND OLT). THROUGH /
              4 5X,45H THE WISDOM AND FORESIGHT OF THIS ROUTINES /
              5 5X,45H AUTHDR, THE USER HAS BEEN PROTECTED. THE /
              6 5X,45H ROUTINE WILL CONTINUE IF READ AS IF NO /
              7 5X,45H SCREW UP HAD OCCURED, BUT NOT WILL BE /
              8 5X,45H SFT TO 200 AND THE ROUTINE WILL PRECEED /
              9 5X,45H AS IF ONLY THE FIRST 200 OUTPUT VAPABLES /
            )

```

12/08/78 15.13.13

FTN 4.6+428

74/74 OPT=1

PROGRAM VCLAR

VCLAR 1015
VCLAP 1016
VCLAR 1017
VCLAP 1018
VCLAR 1019
VCLAR 1020
VCLAR 1021
VCLAR 1022
VCLAP 1023
VCLAR 1024

```

A      5X,45H WERE DESIGNATED.
P      5X,45HWARNING.....WARNING.....WARNING.. )
34001 FORMAT(//)
34002 FORMAT(7F12.5)
34003 FORMAT(//4X50H INPUT DESIRED INFO FOR TIME HISTORY....
34005 FORMAT(//4X50H RESULTS OF TRIP AND THE CALL TO SETUP....
34011 FORMAT(//5X5HNOPT=,12,7A10//)
34012 FORMAT(15,5X,7A10)
34013 FORMAT(//5X,F7.3,30H CP SECONDS USED IN OPTION 21. //)
END
    
```

1030

1035


```

1      C ***** SUPROUTINE ADAMS *****
2      C *****
3      C ***** ROUTINE TO PERFORM SECOND ORDER ADAMS INTEGRATION. *****
4      C *****
5      C *****
6      C *****
7      C *****
8      C *****
9      C *****
10     C ***** REAL VARIABLES (PROBLEM DEPENDENT). *****
11     C *****
12     C ***** COMMON R(6) *****
13     C *****
14     C ***** INTEGRATION VARIABLES (LOCATIONS ARE PROBLEM DEPENDENT). *****
15     C *****
16     C ***** EQUIVALENCE (TI,R(1)),(TO,R(2)),(DT,R(3)),(OTOUT,R(4)), *****
17     C ***** (OTOUT2,R(5)),(TMAX,R(6)) *****
18     C *****
19     C ***** I ARRAY SEGMENT 1 - INTEGER VARIABLES. *****
20     C *****
21     C ***** COMMON/INTEGER/ICEES,NECU,NSTATES,NPA,NOM,NGM,NPE,NPX,NOAV,NOINIT *****
22     C *****
23     C ***** I ARRAY SEGMENT 4 - DERIVATIVE INDICES. *****
24     C *****
25     C ***** COMMON/INTEGER/ INDX1(14) *****
26     C *****
27     C ***** I ARRAY SEGMENT 5 - STATE INDICES. *****
28     C *****
29     C ***** COMMON/INTEGER/ INDX2(14) *****
30     C *****
31     C ***** I ARRAY SEGMENT 6 - VARIOUS INDICES. *****
32     C *****
33     C ***** COMMON/INTEGER/ INDXPD,INDXP,INDXPD,INDXPE,INDXPXD,INDXPX *****
34     C *****
35     C ***** TEMPORARY INTEGRATION STORAGE. *****
36     C ***** DIMENSION = NFOU = NSTATES + NPA**2 + NPX**2 + NPE**2 *****
37     C *****
38     C ***** COMMON/INTEGER/ RI(2187),RT(2187) *****
39     C *****
40     C ***** COMPLETE INTEGRATION AT THIS INTEGRATION STEP. *****
41     C *****
42     C ***** STATES. *****
43     C *****
44     C ***** DO 10 I=1,NSTATES *****
45     C ***** R(INDX2(I)) = R(INDX2(I)) + TEMP1*(3.0*R(INDX1(I)) - RT(I)) *****
46     C ***** RT(I) = R(INDX1(I)) *****
47     C *****
48     C ***** CONTINUE *****
49     C *****
50     C ***** P. *****
51     C *****
52     C ***** NL1 *****
53     C ***** = NSTATES + 1 *****
54     C ***** = NSTATES + NPA * NPA *****
55     C ***** = INDXPD *****
56     C ***** = INDXP *****
57     C ***** DO 20 I=NL1,NL1 *****
58     C ***** R(I2) = R(I2) + TEMP1*(3.0*R(I1) - RT(I1)) *****
59     C ***** RT(I1) = R(I1) *****
60     C ***** I1 = I1 + 1 *****
61     C ***** I2 = I2 + 1 *****
62     C *****
63     C ***** CONTINUE *****
64     C *****
65     C *****
66     C *****
67     C *****
68     C *****
69     C *****
70     C *****
71     C *****
72     C *****
73     C *****
74     C *****
75     C *****
76     C *****
77     C *****
78     C *****
79     C *****
80     C *****
81     C *****
82     C *****
83     C *****
84     C *****
85     C *****
86     C *****
87     C *****
88     C *****
89     C *****
90     C *****
91     C *****
92     C *****
93     C *****
94     C *****
95     C *****
96     C *****
97     C *****
98     C *****
99     C *****
100    C *****

```

12/08/78 15.13.13

FTN 4.6+428

74/74 OPT=1

SUBROUTINE ADAMS

```

60      C *** PE.
        NL2
        NL2
        I1
        I1
        I2
        DO 30 I=NL2,NL2
          R(I2) = P(I2) + TEMP1*(3.0*R(I1) - RT(I1))
          RT(I1) = R(I1)
          I1 = I1 + 1
          I2 = I2 + 1
30      CONTINUE
        C *** PY.
        NL3
        NEQU
        I1
        I1
        I2
        DO 40 I=NL3,NEQU
          R(I2) = P(I2) + TEMP1*(3.0*R(I1) - RT(I1))
          RT(I1) = R(I1)
          I1 = I1 + 1
          I2 = I2 + 1
40      CONTINUE
        C *
        C *** GENERATE DERIVATIVES AND STATES FOR NEXT INTEGRATION STEP.
        C *
        I1
        TO
        CALL DEQU
        CALL PROP
        RETURN
        END

```



```
115 C *** R ARRAY SEGMENTS 24-25
C *
COMMON TARR(10)
COMMON TARPOT(10)

120 C *** R ARRAY SEGMENTS 27-48 - LONGITUDINAL AERO DATA TABLES
C *
COMMON TXU(6)
COMMON TXW(6)
COMMON TXO(6)
COMMON TXRP(6)
COMMON TXCON(6)
COMMON TXPICV(6)
COMMON TXDE(6)
COMMON TZU(6)
COMMON TZB(6)
COMMON TZC(6)
COMMON TZRP(6)
COMMON TZCON(6)
COMMON TZPIGV(6)
COMMON TZDE(6)
COMMON THU(6)
COMMON THV(6)
COMMON THW(6)
COMMON THO(6)
COMMON THRP(6)
COMMON THCON(6)
COMMON THPIGV(6)
COMMON THDE(6)

130 C *** R ARRAY SEGMENTS 50-54 - COVARIANCE MATRICES (DO NOT OVERDIME
C *
COMMON F(17,17),P(17,17),POOT(17,17),GM(11,4),OM(4,4)

135 C *** R ARRAY SEGMENTS 55-56 - STANDARD DEVIATIONS.
C *
COMMON SIGMA(50)
COMMON SIGMAXY(50)

140 C *** R ARRAY SEGMENTS 57-62 - AIRWAKE TABLES
C *
COMMON VXX(5,5,3)
COMMON VYY(5,5,3)
COMMON VZZ(5,5,3)
COMMON SVXX(5,5,3)
COMMON SVYY(5,5,3)
COMMON SVZZ(5,5,3)

145 C *** R ARRAY SEGMENTS 63-80 - OPTIMAL CONTROLLER GAINS
C *
COMMON TKDEL(6), TKDEL(6), TKDEL(6), TKDEL(6), TKDEL(6),
1 TKDEL(6), TKDEL(6), TKDEL(6), TKDEL(6), TKDEL(6),
2 TKDEL(6), TKDEL(6), TKDEL(6), TKDEL(6), TKDEL(6),
3 TKDEL(6), TKDEL(6), TKDEL(6), TKDEL(6), TKDEL(6)

150 C *** R ARRAY SEGMENTS 81-106
C *
COMMON
```

```

COMMON F1(6),G1(6,4),GAMMA(6,7),A(7,7),M1(1,1),M2(1,1),
1 H(1,1),D(1,1),C(4,6),PL(4,4),W(1,1),VU(1,1),VY(1,1),
2 VVI(1,1),S(1,1),FE(1,1),CE(1,1),PE(1,1),PFD(1,1),
3 KG(1,1),FXHAT(1,1),PXHAT(1,1),FXHATC(1,1),PX(1,1),
4 CS(1,1)
REAL M1,M2,FG
C *
C *** R ARRAY SEGMENT 107 - MORE OPTIMAL CONTROLLER GAINS (NOISE REL
C *
180 C *
COMMON DELP, DEFP, DEVX, DEFYD, DEVZ, DEVZO,
1 DTUR, DTWR, GTV, GTVXD, GTVZ, DTVZD
C *
C *** R ARRAY SEGMENTS 108-119
C *
185 C *
COMMON TDEUR(6), TDEWR(6), TDEVX(6), TDEVYD(6), TDEVZ(6),
1 TDEVZC(6), TDTUR(6), TDTWR(6), TCTVX(6), TCTVXD(6),
2 TDTVZ(6), TDTVZD(6)
C *
C *** R ARRAY SEGMENTS 120-134 - LAT/DIR AERO DATA TABLES
C *
190 C *
COMMON TYV(6), TYP(6), TYR(6), TYDA(6), TYDP(6),
1 TLV(6), TLP(6), TLR(6), ILDA(6), ILDR(6),
2 TNV(6), TNP(6), TNR(6), TNDA(6), TNDR(6)
C *
C *** R ARRAY SEGMENTS 135-139 - LONG. TERMS RECD FOR LAT/DIR CASE
C *
195 C *
COMMON TABUR(10),TARVB(10),TXAPP(10),TZAPP(10),TXSPI(10)
C *
200 C *
R ARRAY SEGMENTS 140-143 - TABLES OF NONLINEAR FUNCTIONS
C *
COMMON TDAIN(4), TDAOUT(4), TORIN(4), TDROUT(4)
C *
205 C *
***** LOOKUP TABLE VALUES. *****
C *
DATA XTAB/ 0.00, 37.00, 90.00, 125.00, 250.0 /
DATA YTAB/ -18.75, 0.00, 18.75, 54.00, 104.0 /
DATA ZTAB/ -14.58, -25.00, -44.58 /
C *
C *** PRESET OUTPUT VARIABLES.
C *
210 C *
SIGMAVY = SIGMAVY - SIGMAVZ = 0.0
VXAV = VYAV = VZAV = 0.0
UAV = VAV = WAV = 0.0
C *
C *** SCALING RELATIONS.
C *
215 C *
XD1 = 46.75/WM
X = YP*XD1
Y = YM*XD1
Z = ZM*XD1
C *
C *** SHAPING FUNCTION FORMULATION.
C *
220 C *
XD1 = Y/PSIST + TS4
XD2 = Y/PSIST - TS4
XD3 = 1.451
C *
225 C *

```



```

230 C *** CHECK FOR LIMITING CASES.
      IF(Y,LE,TS1,CF,Y,GE,TS2,OP,X,IF,-1000.0,OP,X,GF,XL1,OR,Z,LE,-100.)
      1 X03 = -1.0
      FY1 = FY2 = FY3 = FX1 = FX2 = FX3 = FZ1 = X03
      IF(X03.EQ.-1.0) GO TO 110
      C *** ADJUST DATA BASE.
235 IF(Y,LT,-18.75,AND,X,LE,TS3)
      1 FY1 = COS(3.14159*(Y + 18.75)/(18.75 + TS1))
      IF(Y,LT,-18.75,AND,X,GT,TS3)
      1 FY2 = COS(3.14159*(Y + 18.75)/(18.75 - TS5 + Y*PSIST))
      IF(Y,GT,104.0)
      1 FY3 = COS(3.14159*(Y - 104.0)/(154 - 104.0))
      IF(X,GT,0.0,AND,Y,LT,TS5)
      1 FX1 = COS(3.14159*(X01))
      IF(X,GE,X02,AND,Y,GT,TS5)
      1 FX2 = COS(1.570796*(X - X02)/TS4)
      IF(X,LT,-250.0)
      1 FX3 = COS(-0.00418879*(X + 250.0))
      IF(Z,LT,-44.58)
      1 FZ1 = COS(-0.0568696*(Z + 44.58))
      FONE = 0.0078125*(1.0 + FY1)*(1.0 + FY2)*(1.0 + FX2)*(1.0 + FX3)*
      1 (1.0 + FZ1)
      2 IF(FONE.EQ.0.0) GO TO 110
240 C *
      C *** TABLE LOOKUP EQUATIONS.
      C *
255 I = J = K = 2
      X01 = X02 = X03 = 1.0
      C *** LOCATE SECTION OF TABLE TO BE INTERPOLATED.
      IF(Z,GE,ZTAB(1)) GO TO 30
      DO 20 I=2,3
      IF(Z,LT,ZTAB(I)) GO TO 20
      X01 = (ZTAB(I) - Z)/(ZTAB(I) - ZTAB(I-1))
      GO TO 30
260 C CONTINUE = 3
      I = 3
      X01 = 0.0
      IF(Y,LE,YTAB(1)) GO TO 50
      DO 40 J=2,5
      IF(Y,GT,YTAB(J)) GO TO 40
      X02 = (YTAB(J) - Y)/(YTAB(J) - YTAB(J-1))
      GO TO 50
265 C CONTINUE = 5
      J = 5
      Y02 = 0.0
      IF(X,GE,XTAB(1)) GO TO 70
      DO 60 K=2,5
      IF(X,GT,XTAB(K)) GO TO 60
      X03 = (XTAB(K) - X)/(XTAB(K) - XTAB(K-1))
      GO TO 70
270 C CONTINUE = 5
      K = 5
      X03 = 0.0
      C *** INTERPOLATE.
      70 DO 100 L=1,6
      IF = 3*(L - 1) + I

```

AIRWAKE 36
 AIRWAKE 37
 AIRWAKE 38
 AIRWAKE 39
 AIRWAKE 40
 AIRWAKE 41
 AIRWAKE 42
 AIRWAKE 43
 AIRWAKE 44
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 AIRWAKE 86
 AIRWAKE 87
 AIRWAKE 88
 AIRWAKE 89
 AIRWAKE 90
 AIRWAKE 91
 AIRWAKE 92

```

290      DD 90 M=1,2
      JJ = J
      DC 80 M=1,2
      JJ = J
      XD5 = ATAN(K,JJ,II) - XD3*(ATAN(K,JJ,II) - ATAN(K-1,JJ,II))
      IF(M.EQ.1) XD4 = XD5
      JJ = JJ - 1
      CCONTINUE
      80      XD6 = XD4 - XD2*(XD4 - XD5)
      IF(M.EQ.1) OUT(L) = XD6
      II = II - 1
      90      CONTINUE
      OUT(L) = OUT(L) - XD1*(OUT(L) - XD6)
      CONTINUE
      100     C *
      C * * * SIGMAS.
      C *
      SIGMAVX = OUT(4)*FONE
      SIGMAVY = OUT(5)*FONE
      SIGMAVZ = OUT(6)*FONE
      305     C *
      C * * * INCREMENTAL AIRWAKE VELOCITIES, SHIP WIND AXIS.
      C *
      VYAW = (VM00 - OUT(1))*FONE
      VYAW = OUT(2)*FONE
      VZAW = OUT(3)*FONE
      310     C *
      C * * * TRANSFORMATION TO AIRCRAFT BODY AXIS.
      C *
      XC1 = COS(THETA)
      XD2 = SIN(THETA)
      XD3 = COS(PHIA)
      XD4 = SIN(PHIA)
      XD5 = COS(PHIA)
      XD6 = SIN(PHIA)
      UAW = VYAW*(XD2+XD3+XD6 + VYAW*XD1+XD3 - VZAW*XD2
      VAW = VYAW*(XD2+XD3+XD6 - XD4+XD5) +
      320     1 VZAW*(XD2+XD3+XD6 + XD4+XD5) +
      2 VZAW*(XD2+XD3+XD6 - XD4+XD5) +
      VAW = VYAW*(XD2+XD3+XD5 + XD4+XD6) +
      1 VYAW*(XD2+XD3+XD5 - XD4+XD6) +
      2 VZAW*(XD1+XD5)
      325     110 RETURN
      END

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AIRWAKE 93
 AIRWAKE 94
 AIRWAKE 95
 AIRWAKE 96
 AIRWAKE 97
 AIRWAKE 98
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 AIRWAKE 104
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 AIRWAKE 133
 AIRWAKE 134
 AIRWAKE 135

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SURPOUTINE AIRWTR

230	F	(TARILIA , TABI(1,1, 37)) , (TARILIA , TABI(1,1, 40)) , AIRWTR	36
	G	(TARILIC , TABI(1,1, 43)) , (TARILIC , TABI(1,1, 46)) , AIRWTR	37
	H	(TARILIE , TABI(1,1, 49)) , (TARILIE , TABI(1,1, 52)) , AIRWTR	38
	I	(TARILIA , TABI(1,1, 55)) , (TARILIA , TABI(1,1, 58)) , AIRWTR	39
	J	(TARILIC , TABI(1,1, 61)) , (TARILIC , TABI(1,1, 64)) , AIRWTR	40
	K	(TARILIE , TABI(1,1, 67)) , (TARILIE , TABI(1,1, 70)) , AIRWTR	41
	L	(TARILIA , TABI(1,1, 73)) , (TARILIA , TABI(1,1, 76)) , AIRWTR	42
	M	(TARILIC , TABI(1,1, 79)) , (TARILIC , TABI(1,1, 82)) , AIRWTR	43
	N	(TARILIE , TABI(1,1, 85)) , (TARILIE , TABI(1,1, 88)) , AIRWTR	44
	O	(TARILIA , TABI(1,1, 91)) , (TARILIA , TABI(1,1, 94)) , AIRWTR	45
	P	(TARILIC , TABI(1,1, 97)) , (TARILIC , TABI(1,1, 100)) , AIRWTR	46
	Q	(TARILIE , TABI(1,1, 103)) , (TARILIE , TABI(1,1, 106)) , AIRWTR	47
235	C	ECUIVALENCE (VXX,TAB2)	48
	C	TABLE 1A. VX AT VSS = 20 KT AND SIS = 30 DEG.	49
245	C	DATA TAB1A/	50
	C	X = 0.00 37.00 90.00 125.0 250.0 ZTAB = -14	51
	C	Y = 28.46 , 15.68 , 17.25 , 17.15 , 13.70 ,	52
	C	3.10 , 12.34 , 19.64 , 19.53 , 16.14 ,	53
	C	24.62 , 16.13 , 21.17 , 22.99 , 19.63 ,	54
	C	18.66 , 16.14 , 18.43 , 21.71 , 28.63 ,	55
	C	13.52 , 22.08 , 27.99 , 29.34 , 29.97 ,	56
255	C	X = 0.00 37.00 90.00 125.0 250.0 ZTAB = -25	57
	C	Y = 29.12 , 27.11 , 16.19 , 18.03 , 18.60 ,	58
	C	19.07 , 19.86 , 21.42 , 21.28 , 15.52 ,	59
	C	29.67 , 21.91 , 26.80 , 26.00 , 18.39 ,	60
	C	22.70 , 20.73 , 25.02 , 25.41 , 25.99 ,	61
	C	17.59 , 23.37 , 27.80 , 28.77 , 29.21 ,	62
265	C	X = 0.00 37.00 90.00 125.0 250.0 ZTAB = -44	63
	C	Y = 31.68 , 31.56 , 28.79 , 23.84 , 23.89 ,	64
	C	31.81 , 32.08 , 27.65 , 23.35 , 20.52 ,	65
	C	31.77 , 31.55 , 29.03 , 27.40 , 14.65 ,	66
	C	30.29 , 30.86 , 30.73 , 31.09 , 30.67 ,	67
	C	26.22 , 27.64 , 29.63 , 29.40 , 25.09 ,	68
270	C	TABLE 1B. VX AT VSS = 10 KT AND SIS = 50 DEG.	69
	C	DATA TAB1B/	70
	C	X = 0.00 37.00 90.00 125.0 250.0 ZTAB = -14	71
	C	Y = 29.89 , 24.68 , 12.64 , 10.29 , 10.92 ,	72
	C	10.85 , 3.73 , 6.71 , 8.01 , 11.30 ,	73
	C	-1.66 , 4.45 , 7.28 , 6.32 , 9.92 ,	74
	C	7.54 , 6.66 , 6.86 , 2.72 , 10.10 ,	75
	C	3.81 , 5.06 , 6.68 , 6.48 , 19.56 ,	76
275	C	X = 0.00 37.00 90.00 125.0 250.0 ZTAB = -25	77
	C	Y = 29.89 , 24.68 , 12.64 , 10.29 , 10.92 ,	78
	C	10.85 , 3.73 , 6.71 , 8.01 , 11.30 ,	79
	C	-1.66 , 4.45 , 7.28 , 6.32 , 9.92 ,	80
	C	7.54 , 6.66 , 6.86 , 2.72 , 10.10 ,	81
	C	3.81 , 5.06 , 6.68 , 6.48 , 19.56 ,	82
285	C	X = 0.00 37.00 90.00 125.0 250.0 ZTAB = -25	83
	C	Y = 29.89 , 24.68 , 12.64 , 10.29 , 10.92 ,	84
	C	10.85 , 3.73 , 6.71 , 8.01 , 11.30 ,	85
	C	-1.66 , 4.45 , 7.28 , 6.32 , 9.92 ,	86
	C	7.54 , 6.66 , 6.86 , 2.72 , 10.10 ,	87
	C	3.81 , 5.06 , 6.68 , 6.48 , 19.56 ,	88
	C	X = 0.00 37.00 90.00 125.0 250.0 ZTAB = -25	89
	C	Y = 29.89 , 24.68 , 12.64 , 10.29 , 10.92 ,	90
	C	10.85 , 3.73 , 6.71 , 8.01 , 11.30 ,	91
	C	-1.66 , 4.45 , 7.28 , 6.32 , 9.92 ,	92
	C	7.54 , 6.66 , 6.86 , 2.72 , 10.10 ,	93
	C	3.81 , 5.06 , 6.68 , 6.48 , 19.56 ,	94

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SUBROUTINE AIRWTBL

290	-18.75 0.0 18.75 54.0 104.0	C C C C C	30.68 , 26.60 , 19.48 , 14.14 , 19.39 , 23.90 , 9.42 , 11.86 , 9.19 , 15.18 , 7.47 , 10.88 , 12.24 , 9.71 , 13.08 , 28.40 , 19.54 , 15.27 , 12.05 , 17.36 , 16.12 , 14.08 , 11.10 , 10.21 , 16.89 ,	AIRWTBL AIRWTBL AIRWTBL AIRWTBL AIRWTBL	93 94 95 96 97
295	-18.75 0.0 18.75 54.0 104.0	C C C C C	33.36 , 34.62 , 31.50 , 27.14 , 22.43 , 33.49 , 31.27 , 21.88 , 20.71 , 17.55 , 34.22 , 29.48 , 20.99 , 20.95 , 12.34 , 36.01 , 35.78 , 32.39 , 30.50 , 24.34 , 8.07 , 16.89 , 23.95 , 23.73 , 28.99 /	AIRWTBL AIRWTBL AIRWTBL AIRWTBL AIRWTBL	98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149
300	-18.75 0.0 18.75 54.0 104.0	C C C C C	37.00 , 90.00 , 125.0 , 250.0	AIRWTBL AIRWTBL AIRWTBL AIRWTBL AIRWTBL	150 151 152 153 154
305	-18.75 0.0 18.75 54.0 104.0	C C C C C	37.00 , 90.00 , 125.0 , 250.0	AIRWTBL AIRWTBL AIRWTBL AIRWTBL AIRWTBL	155 156 157 158 159
310	-18.75 0.0 18.75 54.0 104.0	C C C C C	37.00 , 90.00 , 125.0 , 250.0	AIRWTBL AIRWTBL AIRWTBL AIRWTBL AIRWTBL	160 161 162 163 164
315	-18.75 0.0 18.75 54.0 104.0	C C C C C	37.00 , 90.00 , 125.0 , 250.0	AIRWTBL AIRWTBL AIRWTBL AIRWTBL AIRWTBL	165 166 167 168 169
320	-18.75 0.0 18.75 54.0 104.0	C C C C C	37.00 , 90.00 , 125.0 , 250.0	AIRWTBL AIRWTBL AIRWTBL AIRWTBL AIRWTBL	170 171 172 173 174
325	-18.75 0.0 18.75 54.0 104.0	C C C C C	37.00 , 90.00 , 125.0 , 250.0	AIRWTBL AIRWTBL AIRWTBL AIRWTBL AIRWTBL	175 176 177 178 179
330	-18.75 0.0 18.75 54.0 104.0	C C C C C	37.00 , 90.00 , 125.0 , 250.0	AIRWTBL AIRWTBL AIRWTBL AIRWTBL AIRWTBL	180 181 182 183 184
335	-18.75 0.0 18.75 54.0 104.0	C C C C C	37.00 , 90.00 , 125.0 , 250.0	AIRWTBL AIRWTBL AIRWTBL AIRWTBL AIRWTBL	185 186 187 188 189
340	-18.75 0.0 18.75 54.0 104.0	C C C C C	37.00 , 90.00 , 125.0 , 250.0	AIRWTBL AIRWTBL AIRWTBL AIRWTBL AIRWTBL	190 191 192 193 194

TABLE IC. VY AT VSS = 35 KT AND SIS = 30 DEG.

DATA TABIC/

TABLE ID. VY AT VSS = 35 KT AND SIS = 50 DEG.

DATA TABID/


```

-18.75      1.34 , -2.35 , -1.13 , -0.02 , 6.19 ,
0.0         5.65 , -2.05 , -1.84 , -0.86 , 4.59 ,
18.75      3.35 , -3.37 , -0.53 , 1.39 , 3.39 ,
54.0       1.80 , 0.75 , 3.76 , 5.71 , 1.65 ,
104.0      7.33 , 6.44 , 3.16 , 0.79 , -2.29 ,
C
C Y        X = 0.00 37.00 90.00 125.0 250.0  ZTAB = -44
C
-18.75      0.49 , 0.37 , 3.34 , 2.25 , 4.80 ,
0.0        -1.68 , -0.26 , 0.05 , -0.53 , 2.05 ,
18.75      2.68 , 1.39 , 0.52 , -0.19 , -0.69 ,
54.0       2.08 , 1.94 , 2.00 , 2.32 , 1.80 ,
104.0      3.24 , 6.99 , 5.31 , 3.00 , 3.09 ,
C
C ***      TABLE IIC. VY AT VSS = 35 KT AND SIS = 30 DEG.
C *
C Y        X = 0.00 37.00 90.00 125.0 250.0  ZTAB = -14
C
-18.75      -0.13 , 0.21 , -9.44 , -6.94 , -0.25 ,
0.0         8.50 , -8.52 , -7.84 , -3.88 , -1.87 ,
18.75      -5.74 , -6.78 , -3.96 , -1.57 , -3.02 ,
54.0       -4.45 , -0.35 , 1.34 , -3.06 , -2.13 ,
104.0      2.25 , -1.19 , -7.95 , -10.04 , -5.56 ,
C
C Y        X = 0.00 37.00 90.00 125.0 250.0  ZTAB = -25
C
-18.75      6.61 , 10.81 , 2.21 , -0.61 , 3.92 ,
0.0        12.80 , 11.08 , 2.19 , 0.08 , 1.65 ,
18.75      9.07 , 13.60 , 5.27 , 4.42 , 1.61 ,
54.0       2.20 , 3.91 , 6.87 , 2.34 , -0.09 ,
104.0      3.16 , -2.66 , -4.48 , -5.90 , -4.96 ,
C
C Y        X = 0.00 37.00 90.00 125.0 250.0  ZTAB = -44
C
-18.75      4.55 , 7.29 , 13.31 , 10.40 , 12.32 ,
0.0         3.58 , 5.71 , 11.17 , 7.77 , 7.35 ,
18.75      10.87 , 9.93 , 15.92 , 15.55 , 4.18 ,
54.0       11.78 , 12.12 , 13.84 , 10.73 , 5.86 ,
104.0      7.53 , 5.85 , 6.81 , 3.40 , 3.82 ,
C
C ***      TABLE IID. VY AT VSS = 35 KT AND SIS = 50 DEG.
C *
C Y        X = 0.00 37.00 90.00 125.0 250.0  ZTAB = -14
C
-18.75      -3.66 , -7.13 , -3.73 , 7.09 , 3.41 ,
0.0         3.74 , -4.95 , -3.07 , 1.31 , 2.38 ,
18.75      -5.64 , -10.33 , -7.00 , -0.16 , -0.55 ,
54.0       0.93 , -4.11 , -1.64 , 5.05 , -2.81 ,
104.0      6.03 , 10.44 , 3.57 , 0.09 , -6.71 ,
C
C Y        X = 0.00 37.00 90.00 125.0 250.0  ZTAB = -25
C
-18.75      0.67 , -2.99 , 0.70 , 3.88 , 7.51 ,

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SUBROUTINE AIRWTBL

575	18.75	1.90	-7.26	-3.00	4.42	5.70	AIRWTBL	378
	54.0	-0.07	3.10	9.11	9.00	1.11	AIRWTBL	379
	104.0	16.61	13.55	6.07	5.33	-5.58	AIRWTBL	380
C	Y	X =	0.00	37.00	90.00	125.0	250.0	381
								382
C	Y	X =	0.00	37.00	90.00	125.0	250.0	383
								384
-18.75	1.00	2.52	6.04	8.00	14.94			385
0.0	-5.24	2.19	4.77	3.07	8.66			386
18.75	8.19	11.74	3.59	2.46	7.81			387
54.0	4.24	4.32	9.80	10.13	7.60			388
104.0	6.36	10.59	14.86	8.28	6.28			389
								390
C	Y	X =	0.00	37.00	90.00	125.0	250.0	391
								392
C	Y	X =	0.00	37.00	90.00	125.0	250.0	393
								394
-18.75	-7.73	-3.15	-3.57	-3.85	0.45			395
0.0	-1.26	-3.66	-3.26	-2.48	1.13			396
18.75	2.24	-1.10	-1.40	0.19	2.49			397
54.0	-2.41	-1.35	2.20	3.83	5.69			398
104.0	6.85	6.31	8.00	6.47	3.23			399
								400
C	Y	X =	0.00	37.00	90.00	125.0	250.0	401
								402
C	Y	X =	0.00	37.00	90.00	125.0	250.0	403
								404
-18.75	-6.44	-7.41	-5.49	-5.46	-0.93			405
0.0	-3.76	-3.17	-2.57	-1.32	2.34			406
18.75	-0.14	0.76	1.23	3.37	4.00			407
54.0	-0.93	-0.002	3.00	3.50	5.86			408
104.0	9.79	12.37	10.17	8.09	4.35			409
								410
C	Y	X =	0.00	37.00	90.00	125.0	250.0	411
								412
C	Y	X =	0.00	37.00	90.00	125.0	250.0	413
								414
-18.75	-7.13	-6.72	-7.59	-5.40	-2.37			415
0.0	-7.22	-3.84	-4.71	-3.06	-0.19			416
18.75	-3.91	-1.05	-0.70	5.26	10.79			417
54.0	-3.86	-2.35	-0.50	0.81	3.52			418
104.0	3.81	5.54	5.17	4.40	1.52			419
								420
C	Y	X =	0.00	37.00	90.00	125.0	250.0	421
								422
C	Y	X =	0.00	37.00	90.00	125.0	250.0	423
								424
-18.75	-7.99	-0.95	-0.81	-3.09	-0.18			425
0.0	-3.98	-2.17	-5.13	-4.28	1.78			426
18.75	-1.60	-2.40	-3.31	-3.40	2.15			427
54.0	0.34	-3.24	-3.12	0.13	2.37			428
104.0	-5.96	-2.26	1.41	2.27	4.15			429
								430
C	Y	X =	0.00	37.00	90.00	125.0	250.0	431
								432
C	Y	X =	0.00	37.00	90.00	125.0	250.0	433
								434
-18.75	-7.08	-4.15	-2.05	-3.62	0.20			435
0.0	-7.44	-3.20	-3.94	-3.25	1.16			436
18.75	-0.90	-2.35	-1.55	-2.22	2.36			437
54.0	-1.11	-1.92	-1.41	0.46	4.79			438
104.0	-6.56	-0.41	2.54	4.93	7.78			439
								440

TABLE IIII. VZ AT VSS = 20 FT AND SIS = 50 DEG.

DATA TABIIIP/

685	C	-18.75	-15.59	-12.78	-10.27	-6.63	6.11	AIRWTBL	492
	C	0.0	-16.61	-12.92	-3.69	-2.26	4.99	AIRWTBL	493
	C	18.75	-13.05	-4.31	1.94	1.75	10.16	AIRWTBL	494
	C	54.0	-11.49	-7.63	-5.62	-1.33	2.05	AIRWTBL	495
690	C	104.0	-10.52	-2.74	0.52	3.35	3.19	AIRWTBL	496
	C	***	TABLE IIIIF. VZ AT VSS = 45 KT AND SIS = 30 DEG.					AIRWTBL	497
	C	***	DATA TABIIIF/					AIRWTBL	498
695	C	Y	X = 0.00	37.00	90.00	125.0	250.0	AIRWTBL	499
	C	Y	X = 0.00	37.00	90.00	125.0	250.0	AIRWTBL	500
	C	Y	X = 0.00	37.00	90.00	125.0	250.0	AIRWTBL	501
	C	Y	X = 0.00	37.00	90.00	125.0	250.0	AIRWTBL	502
	C	Y	X = 0.00	37.00	90.00	125.0	250.0	AIRWTBL	503
	C	Y	X = 0.00	37.00	90.00	125.0	250.0	AIRWTBL	504
	C	Y	X = 0.00	37.00	90.00	125.0	250.0	AIRWTBL	505
	C	Y	X = 0.00	37.00	90.00	125.0	250.0	AIRWTBL	506
	C	Y	X = 0.00	37.00	90.00	125.0	250.0	AIRWTBL	507
	C	Y	X = 0.00	37.00	90.00	125.0	250.0	AIRWTBL	508
	C	Y	X = 0.00	37.00	90.00	125.0	250.0	AIRWTBL	509
	C	Y	X = 0.00	37.00	90.00	125.0	250.0	AIRWTBL	510
705	C	Y	X = 0.00	37.00	90.00	125.0	250.0	AIRWTBL	511
	C	Y	X = 0.00	37.00	90.00	125.0	250.0	AIRWTBL	512
	C	Y	X = 0.00	37.00	90.00	125.0	250.0	AIRWTBL	513
	C	Y	X = 0.00	37.00	90.00	125.0	250.0	AIRWTBL	514
	C	Y	X = 0.00	37.00	90.00	125.0	250.0	AIRWTBL	515
	C	Y	X = 0.00	37.00	90.00	125.0	250.0	AIRWTBL	516
	C	Y	X = 0.00	37.00	90.00	125.0	250.0	AIRWTBL	517
	C	Y	X = 0.00	37.00	90.00	125.0	250.0	AIRWTBL	518
	C	Y	X = 0.00	37.00	90.00	125.0	250.0	AIRWTBL	519
	C	Y	X = 0.00	37.00	90.00	125.0	250.0	AIRWTBL	520
	C	Y	X = 0.00	37.00	90.00	125.0	250.0	AIRWTBL	521
	C	Y	X = 0.00	37.00	90.00	125.0	250.0	AIRWTBL	522
	C	Y	X = 0.00	37.00	90.00	125.0	250.0	AIRWTBL	523
	C	Y	X = 0.00	37.00	90.00	125.0	250.0	AIRWTBL	524
	C	Y	X = 0.00	37.00	90.00	125.0	250.0	AIRWTBL	525
	C	Y	X = 0.00	37.00	90.00	125.0	250.0	AIRWTBL	526
	C	Y	X = 0.00	37.00	90.00	125.0	250.0	AIRWTBL	527
	C	Y	X = 0.00	37.00	90.00	125.0	250.0	AIRWTBL	528
	C	Y	X = 0.00	37.00	90.00	125.0	250.0	AIRWTBL	529
	C	Y	X = 0.00	37.00	90.00	125.0	250.0	AIRWTBL	530
	C	Y	X = 0.00	37.00	90.00	125.0	250.0	AIRWTBL	531
	C	Y	X = 0.00	37.00	90.00	125.0	250.0	AIRWTBL	532
	C	Y	X = 0.00	37.00	90.00	125.0	250.0	AIRWTBL	533
	C	Y	X = 0.00	37.00	90.00	125.0	250.0	AIRWTBL	534
	C	Y	X = 0.00	37.00	90.00	125.0	250.0	AIRWTBL	535
	C	Y	X = 0.00	37.00	90.00	125.0	250.0	AIRWTBL	536
	C	Y	X = 0.00	37.00	90.00	125.0	250.0	AIRWTBL	537
	C	Y	X = 0.00	37.00	90.00	125.0	250.0	AIRWTBL	538
	C	Y	X = 0.00	37.00	90.00	125.0	250.0	AIRWTBL	539
	C	Y	X = 0.00	37.00	90.00	125.0	250.0	AIRWTBL	540
	C	Y	X = 0.00	37.00	90.00	125.0	250.0	AIRWTBL	541
	C	Y	X = 0.00	37.00	90.00	125.0	250.0	AIRWTBL	542
	C	Y	X = 0.00	37.00	90.00	125.0	250.0	AIRWTBL	543
	C	Y	X = 0.00	37.00	90.00	125.0	250.0	AIRWTBL	544
	C	Y	X = 0.00	37.00	90.00	125.0	250.0	AIRWTBL	545
	C	Y	X = 0.00	37.00	90.00	125.0	250.0	AIRWTBL	546
	C	Y	X = 0.00	37.00	90.00	125.0	250.0	AIRWTBL	547
	C	Y	X = 0.00	37.00	90.00	125.0	250.0	AIRWTBL	548

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FTN 4.64428

74/74 OPT-1

SUBROUTINE AIRWTBL

745	-18.75	-17.25	-16.49	-15.28	-8.78	-2.43	AIRWTBL	549	
	0.0	-23.82	-15.95	-4.85	-3.78	0.61	AIRWTBL	550	
	18.75	-16.37	-6.60	3.38	4.07	11.51	AIRWTBL	551	
	54.0	-14.39	-9.76	-5.00	1.12	10.49	AIRWTBL	552	
	104.0	-9.70	-2.54	2.86	6.66	10.82	AIRWTBL	553	
C	*						AIRWTBL	554	
C	***	TABLE IVA. SIGMA VX AT VSS = 20 KT AND SIS = 30 DEG.						555	
C	*	DATA TABIVA/						556	
750	C	Y	X =	0.00	37.00	90.00	125.0	250.0	557
	C						ZTAB = -14		558
	C								559
	C								560
755	-18.75	1.62	8.19	4.53	4.18	3.23	AIRWTBL	561	
	0.0	6.51	5.30	5.12	4.54	3.72	AIRWTBL	562	
	18.75	4.65	4.74	5.00	4.85	5.07	AIRWTBL	563	
	54.0	5.23	4.47	4.98	5.39	2.69	AIRWTBL	564	
	104.0	5.51	4.47	3.12	2.05	1.29	AIRWTBL	565	
C	*						AIRWTBL	566	
C	Y	X =	0.00	37.00	90.00	125.0	250.0	567	
760	C						ZTAB = -25		568
	C								569
	C								570
	C								571
765	-18.75	1.05	4.31	6.37	5.79	4.06	AIRWTBL	572	
	0.0	6.53	6.75	5.92	5.23	3.43	AIRWTBL	573	
	18.75	1.76	6.09	4.38	4.33	5.09	AIRWTBL	574	
	54.0	5.03	4.23	3.78	3.56	1.97	AIRWTBL	575	
	104.0	6.35	5.71	3.64	2.10	1.18	AIRWTBL	576	
C	*						AIRWTBL	577	
C	Y	X =	0.00	37.00	90.00	125.0	250.0	578	
770	C						ZTAB = -44		579
	C								580
	C								581
	C								582
775	-18.75	0.80	1.09	5.23	6.47	3.46	AIRWTBL	583	
	0.0	0.88	1.33	4.49	6.28	4.10	AIRWTBL	584	
	18.75	0.88	1.03	3.62	4.86	8.44	AIRWTBL	585	
	54.0	4.20	2.79	2.80	2.48	1.58	AIRWTBL	586	
	104.0	5.49	3.60	1.82	1.73	0.88	AIRWTBL	587	
C	*						AIRWTBL	588	
C	***	TABLE IVB. SIGMA VX AT VSS = 20 KT AND SIS = 50 DEG.						589	
C	*	DATA TABIVB/						590	
780	C	Y	X =	0.00	37.00	90.00	125.0	250.0	591
	C						ZTAB = -14		592
	C								593
	C								594
785	-18.75	1.65	8.74	9.53	7.99	7.16	AIRWTBL	595	
	0.0	11.01	6.90	6.38	6.28	6.18	AIRWTBL	596	
	18.75	5.52	5.83	5.50	5.59	6.97	AIRWTBL	597	
	54.0	7.13	4.93	8.04	6.29	7.30	AIRWTBL	598	
	104.0	6.27	5.86	6.17	7.43	6.50	AIRWTBL	599	
C	*						AIRWTBL	600	
C	Y	X =	0.00	37.00	90.00	125.0	250.0	601	
790	C						ZTAB = -25		602
	C								603
	C								604
	C								605
795	-18.75	1.10	6.23	10.08	9.20	6.86	AIRWTBL	606	
	0.0	8.83	8.66	8.47	6.94	7.39	AIRWTBL	607	
	18.75	8.55	7.48	8.05	6.58	7.15	AIRWTBL	608	
	54.0	4.65	7.99	9.07	7.47	6.72	AIRWTBL	609	
	104.0	8.62	7.73	6.92	7.63	6.20	AIRWTBL	610	
C	*						AIRWTBL	611	
C	Y	X =	0.00	37.00	90.00	125.0	250.0	612	
	C						ZTAB = -44		613
	C								614
	C								615

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FTN 4.6+428

OPT=1

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SURROUTINE AIRPLBI

970 104.0 7.41 , 7.94 , 7.11 , 7.36 , 4.23 / AIRWTBL 777
C * AIRWTBL 778
C *** TABLE VC. SIGMA VY AT VSS = 35 KT AND SIS = 30 DEG. AIRWTBL 779
C * AIRWTBL 780
DATA TABVC/ AIRWTBL 781
C Y X = 0.00 37.00 90.00 125.0 250.0 ZTAB = -14 AIRWTBL 782
C Y X = 0.00 37.00 90.00 125.0 250.0 ZTAB = -14 AIRWTBL 783
C Y X = 0.00 37.00 90.00 125.0 250.0 ZTAB = -14 AIRWTBL 784
-18.75 4.38 , 15.75 , 9.24 , 6.89 , 6.89 , AIRWTBL 785
0.0 12.89 , 13.57 , 9.27 , 8.24 , 8.54 , AIRWTBL 786
18.75 12.28 , 10.12 , 8.41 , 6.89 , 7.69 , AIRWTBL 787
54.0 8.71 , 8.92 , 10.47 , 9.74 , 5.91 , AIRWTBL 788
104.0 10.37 , 10.46 , 10.15 , 6.14 , 4.88 , AIRWTBL 789
C Y X = 0.00 37.00 90.00 125.0 250.0 ZTAB = -25 AIRWTBL 790
C Y X = 0.00 37.00 90.00 125.0 250.0 ZTAB = -25 AIRWTBL 791
-18.75 2.42 , 9.10 , 13.35 , 9.80 , 7.94 , AIRWTBL 792
0.0 14.28 , 14.48 , 12.61 , 10.24 , 8.31 , AIRWTBL 793
18.75 8.41 , 11.36 , 14.52 , 12.33 , 10.03 , AIRWTBL 794
54.0 10.95 , 9.93 , 10.79 , 10.46 , 4.58 , AIRWTBL 795
104.0 11.90 , 11.86 , 9.94 , 6.23 , 4.63 , AIRWTBL 796
C Y X = 0.00 37.00 90.00 125.0 250.0 ZTAB = -44 AIRWTBL 797
C Y X = 0.00 37.00 90.00 125.0 250.0 ZTAB = -44 AIRWTBL 798
-18.75 1.31 , 1.30 , 8.32 , 12.15 , 12.68 , AIRWTBL 799
0.0 1.07 , 2.47 , 8.76 , 11.42 , 12.66 , AIRWTBL 800
18.75 1.48 , 1.84 , 8.64 , 9.27 , 14.32 , AIRWTBL 801
54.0 8.82 , 8.02 , 7.57 , 6.18 , 14.43 , AIRWTBL 802
104.0 13.06 , 10.25 , 8.79 , 5.66 , 10.44 , AIRWTBL 803
C * AIRWTBL 804
C *** TABLE VD. SIGMA VY AT VSS = 35 KT AND SIS = 50 DEG. AIRWTBL 805
C * AIRWTBL 806
DATA TABVD/ AIRWTBL 807
C Y X = 0.00 37.00 90.00 125.0 250.0 ZTAB = -14 AIRWTBL 808
C Y X = 0.00 37.00 90.00 125.0 250.0 ZTAB = -14 AIRWTBL 809
-18.75 6.01 , 13.75 , 17.04 , 13.54 , 13.51 , AIRWTBL 810
0.0 17.96 , 13.38 , 14.25 , 11.57 , 13.17 , AIRWTBL 811
18.75 9.45 , 11.77 , 11.39 , 11.31 , 11.90 , AIRWTBL 812
54.0 13.75 , 11.20 , 12.70 , 11.83 , 15.07 , AIRWTBL 813
104.0 9.34 , 8.96 , 9.71 , 12.52 , 13.54 , AIRWTBL 814
C Y X = 0.00 37.00 90.00 125.0 250.0 ZTAB = -25 AIRWTBL 815
C Y X = 0.00 37.00 90.00 125.0 250.0 ZTAB = -25 AIRWTBL 816
-18.75 3.41 , 10.49 , 17.78 , 15.39 , 13.14 , AIRWTBL 817
0.0 12.86 , 16.87 , 15.53 , 13.23 , 12.53 , AIRWTBL 818
18.75 16.41 , 14.31 , 15.11 , 12.56 , 12.70 , AIRWTBL 819
54.0 10.20 , 12.57 , 14.11 , 14.16 , 12.75 , AIRWTBL 820
104.0 15.00 , 12.81 , 11.09 , 13.05 , 13.06 , AIRWTBL 821
C Y X = 0.00 37.00 90.00 125.0 250.0 ZTAB = -44 AIRWTBL 822
C Y X = 0.00 37.00 90.00 125.0 250.0 ZTAB = -44 AIRWTBL 823
-18.75 1.37 , 2.82 , 10.53 , 11.85 , 17.13 , AIRWTBL 824
0.0 2.40 , 10.42 , 14.75 , 15.72 , 16.43 , AIRWTBL 825
18.75 2.26 , 17.06 , 18.72 , 18.64 , 16.01 , AIRWTBL 826
54.0 2.16 , 4.63 , 15.03 , 15.62 , 16.73 , AIRWTBL 827
104.0 14.58 , 14.67 , 15.33 , 14.93 , 17.08 , AIRWTBL 828
C Y X = 0.00 37.00 90.00 125.0 250.0 ZTAB = -44 AIRWTBL 829
C Y X = 0.00 37.00 90.00 125.0 250.0 ZTAB = -44 AIRWTBL 830
-18.75 1.37 , 2.82 , 10.53 , 11.85 , 17.13 , AIRWTBL 831
0.0 2.40 , 10.42 , 14.75 , 15.72 , 16.43 , AIRWTBL 832
18.75 2.26 , 17.06 , 18.72 , 18.64 , 16.01 , AIRWTBL 833
54.0 2.16 , 4.63 , 15.03 , 15.62 , 16.73 , AIRWTBL 834
104.0 14.58 , 14.67 , 15.33 , 14.93 , 17.08 , AIRWTBL 835

DATA TABVIEW/										AIRWTL									
C	Y	X	0.00	37.00	90.00	125.0	250.0	ZTAB = -14		AIRWTL	1005								
C	-18.75		5.93	15.74	10.25	9.73	8.59			AIRWTL	1006								
C	C.0		16.06	18.09	13.89	11.81	9.50			AIRWTL	1007								
	18.75		16.15	16.73	13.95	14.26	13.72			AIRWTL	1008								
	54.0		16.65	15.87	11.60	11.64	8.86			AIRWTL	1009								
	104.0		10.75	14.76	11.24	9.59	6.52			AIRWTL	1010								
C	C	X =	0.00	37.00	90.00	125.0	250.0	ZTAB = -25		AIRWTL	1011								
C	-18.75		1.79	14.19	15.60	13.16	9.24			AIRWTL	1012								
C	C.0		14.15	15.01	16.36	14.66	9.68			AIRWTL	1013								
	18.75		14.49	17.16	16.26	15.32	13.62			AIRWTL	1014								
	54.0		15.08	16.05	13.56	12.22	5.64			AIRWTL	1015								
	104.0		13.45	15.69	11.26	8.90	4.97			AIRWTL	1016								
C	C	X =	0.00	37.00	90.00	125.0	250.0	ZTAB = -44		AIRWTL	1017								
C	-18.75		0.98	1.61	11.60	16.47	11.90			AIRWTL	1018								
C	C.0		1.58	3.97	12.29	16.01	12.19			AIRWTL	1019								
	18.75		1.15	2.98	5.91	9.36	12.60			AIRWTL	1020								
	54.0		10.15	10.48	9.45	5.20	2.36			AIRWTL	1021								
	104.0		13.03	11.39	8.13	6.83	3.88			AIRWTL	1022								
C	C	X =	0.00	37.00	90.00	125.0	250.0	ZTAB = -50 DEG.		AIRWTL	1023								
C	-18.75		0.98	1.61	11.60	16.47	11.90			AIRWTL	1024								
C	C.0		1.58	3.97	12.29	16.01	12.19			AIRWTL	1025								
	18.75		1.15	2.98	5.91	9.36	12.60			AIRWTL	1026								
	54.0		10.15	10.48	9.45	5.20	2.36			AIRWTL	1027								
	104.0		13.03	11.39	8.13	6.83	3.88			AIRWTL	1028								
C	C	X =	0.00	37.00	90.00	125.0	250.0	ZTAB = -14		AIRWTL	1029								
C	-18.75		8.11	17.01	17.54	17.60	15.57			AIRWTL	1030								
C	C.0		20.48	19.33	16.36	15.74	14.31			AIRWTL	1031								
	18.75		12.41	14.11	13.04	14.33	13.47			AIRWTL	1032								
	54.0		16.76	15.38	14.29	16.47	14.92			AIRWTL	1033								
	104.0		14.25	13.52	11.15	11.50	16.63			AIRWTL	1034								
C	C	X =	0.00	37.00	90.00	125.0	250.0	ZTAB = -25		AIRWTL	1035								
C	-18.75		5.09	12.43	19.53	18.96	16.70			AIRWTL	1036								
C	C.0		18.46	19.58	17.42	15.40	14.12			AIRWTL	1037								
	18.75		19.50	17.39	17.83	16.09	14.11			AIRWTL	1038								
	54.0		14.84	19.87	20.11	16.29	16.56			AIRWTL	1039								
	104.0		17.15	14.66	13.98	13.86	14.68			AIRWTL	1040								
C	C	X =	0.00	37.00	90.00	125.0	250.0	ZTAB = -44		AIRWTL	1041								
C	-18.75		1.42	3.89	13.32	15.39	15.34			AIRWTL	1042								
C	C.0		4.41	16.07	20.94	20.21	15.50			AIRWTL	1043								
	18.75		5.99	20.17	26.03	21.22	18.23			AIRWTL	1044								
	54.0		2.21	5.90	15.69	17.49	14.31			AIRWTL	1045								
	104.0		18.39	19.33	17.63	16.77	12.77			AIRWTL	1046								
C	C	X =	0.00	37.00	90.00	125.0	250.0	ZTAB = -50 DEG.		AIRWTL	1047								
C	-18.75		1.42	3.89	13.32	15.39	15.34			AIRWTL	1048								
C	C.0		4.41	16.07	20.94	20.21	15.50			AIRWTL	1049								
	18.75		5.99	20.17	26.03	21.22	18.23			AIRWTL	1050								
	54.0		2.21	5.90	15.69	17.49	14.31			AIRWTL	1051								
	104.0		18.39	19.33	17.63	16.77	12.77			AIRWTL	1052								
C	C	X =	0.00	37.00	90.00	125.0	250.0	ZTAB = -14		AIRWTL	1053								
C	-18.75		8.11	17.01	17.54	17.60	15.57			AIRWTL	1054								
C	C.0		20.48	19.33	16.36	15.74	14.31			AIRWTL	1055								
	18.75		12.41	14.11	13.04	14.33	13.47			AIRWTL	1056								
	54.0		16.76	15.38	14.29	16.47	14.92			AIRWTL	1057								
	104.0		14.25	13.52	11.15	11.50	16.63			AIRWTL	1058								
C	C	X =	0.00	37.00	90.00	125.0	250.0	ZTAB = -25		AIRWTL	1059								
C	-18.75		5.09	12.43	19.53	18.96	16.70			AIRWTL	1060								
C	C.0		18.46	19.58	17.42	15.40	14.12			AIRWTL	1061								
	18.75		19.50	17.39	17.83	16.09	14.11			AIRWTL	1062								
	54.0		14.84	19.87	20.11	16.29	16.56			AIRWTL	1063								
	104.0		17.15	14.66	13.98	13.86	14.68			AIRWTL	1064								
C	C	X =	0.00	37.00	90.00	125.0	250.0	ZTAB = -44		AIRWTL	1065								
C	-18.75		1.42	3.89	13.32	15.39	15.34			AIRWTL	1066								
C	C.0		4.41	16.07	20.94	20.21	15.50			AIRWTL	1067								
	18.75		5.99	20.17	26.03	21.22	18.23			AIRWTL	1068								
	54.0		2.21	5.90	15.69	17.49	14.31			AIRWTL	1069								
	104.0		18.39	19.33	17.63	16.77	12.77			AIRWTL	1070								
DATA TABWNO / 20.0 , 35.0 , 45.0 /																			
C	*									AIRWTL	1059								
C	***									AIRWTL	1060								
										AIRWTL	1061								


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1255 C * DATA THIRTY, FIFTY / .52359878, .8766463 /
1260 C * FIND SECTION OF TABLE IC BE INTERPOLATED
1265 C * WND = WND/1.69
      RATPSI = 1.0
      IF(PSIS.GE.FIFTY) RATPSI = G.0
      IF(PSIS.GT.THIRTY .AND. PSIS.LT.FIFTY)
1270 1 RATPSI = (FIFTY - PSIS)/(FIFTY - THIRTY)
      RATWCO = 1.0
      IF(WND.LE.TABWCO(1)) GO TO 20
      DO 10 I=2,3
      IF(WDC.GT.TABWDC(I)) GO TO 10
      RATWCO = (TABWDC(I) - WDC)/(TABWDC(I) - TABWDC(I-1))
      GO TO 20
1275 C 10 CONTINUE
      I = 3
      RATWCO = 0.0
      C * INTERPOLATE
      C *
      C * 20 CONTINUE
      DO 60 I3=1,18
      KK = 6*(I3 + 2)/3 - 1
      KK = 3*KK + I3 - 3*(I3 - 1)/3 - 3
      DO 50 I2=1,5
      DO 40 I1=1,5
      II = I
      DO 30 JJ=1,2
      LL = KK + 6*II
      XDCP1 = TAB1(I1,I2,LL) - RATPSI*(TAB1(I1,I2,LL) -
1290 1 IF(JJ.EQ.1) XDCM2 = XDCM1
      II = I1 - 1
      30 CONTINUE
      TAB2(I1,I2,I3) = XDCM2 - RATWCO*(XDCM2 - XDCM1)
      40 CONTINUE
      50 CONTINUE
      60 CONTINUE
      RETURN
      END
1295

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AIRWTBL 1062
AIRWTBL 1063
AIRWTBL 1064
AIRWTBL 1065
AIRWTBL 1066
AIRWTBL 1067
AIRWTBL 1068
AIRWTBL 1069
AIRWTBL 1070
AIRWTBL 1071
AIRWTBL 1072
AIRWTBL 1073
AIRWTBL 1074
AIRWTBL 1075
AIRWTBL 1076
AIRWTBL 1077
AIRWTBL 1078
AIRWTBL 1079
AIRWTBL 1080
AIRWTBL 1081
AIRWTBL 1082
AIRWTBL 1083
AIRWTBL 1084
AIRWTBL 1085
AIRWTBL 1086
AIRWTBL 1087
AIRWTBL 1088
AIRWTBL 1089
AIRWTBL 1090
AIRWTBL 1091
AIRWTBL 1092
AIRWTBL 1093
AIRWTBL 1094
AIRWTBL 1095
AIRWTBL 1096
AIRWTBL 1097
AIRWTBL 1098
AIRWTBL 1099
AIRWTBL 1100
AIRWTBL 1101
AIRWTBL 1102
AIRWTBL 1103
AIRWTBL 1104
AIRWTBL 1105

```

```

1      SUBROUTINE AXIS(XPAGE,YPAGE,IFCD,NCHAR,AXLEN,ANGLE,FIRSTV,DELTAV)
2      C*****
3      C*
4      C*
5      C* ROUTINE TO DRAW AN AXIS LINE ON THE CALCOMP PLOTTER.
6      C*
7      C* INPUT ARGUMENTS
8      C* XPAGE      CALCOMP X COORDINATE OF START OF AXIS LINE.
9      C* YPAGE      CALCOMP Y COORDINATE OF START OF AXIS LINE.
10     C* IFCD       TITLE TO BE CENTERED AND PLACED PARALLEL TO LINE.
11     C* NCHAR      LABS(NCHAR)=NUMBER OF CHARACTERS IN TITLE.
12     C*             SIGN(NCHAR)=0, ANNOTATION ON POSITIVE SIDE OF LINE.
13     C*             SIG (NCHAR)=1, ANNOTATION ON NEGATIVE SIDE OF LINE.
14     C* AXLEN      AXIS LENGTH (INCHES).
15     C* ANGLE      LINE ROTATION ANGLE (DEGREES).
16     C* FIRSTV     STARTING VALUE TO BE PLACED ON AXIS.
17     C* DELTAV     INCREMENT PER INCH ON LINE.
18     C*
19     C*****
20     C* XP = ANGLE/57.29579
21     C* SINE = SIN(XP)
22     C* COSINE = COS(XP)
23     C* XP = XPAGE
24     C* YP = YPAGE
25     C* CALL PLOT(XP,YP,3)
26     C
27     C*****FIND THE NUMBER OF DECIMALS TO BE PRINTED *****C
28     C
29     C* DELM = 0.2
30     C* IF(NCHAR.LT.C) DELN = -0.2
31     C* FPN = ABS(FIRSTV + DELTAV*AXLEN)
32     C* IF(ABS(FIRSTV).GT.FPN) FPN = ABS(FIRSTV)
33     C* NDEC = 2
34     C* IF(FPN.EQ.0.0.OR.FPN.EQ.1.0) GO TO 10
35     C* NDEC = IFIX(ALGLOG(FPN))
36     C* IF(FPN.GT.1.0.AND.FPN.GT.(10.0*NDEC)) NDEC = NDEC + 1
37     C* NDEC = 2 - NDEC
38     C* DEL = -0.1*FLOAT(NDEC+1)/2
39     C* IF(NDEC.LT.2) DEL = -0.2
40     C* IF(NDEC.GT.8) NDEC = 8
41     C* IF(NDEC.LT.0) NDEC = -1
42     C
43     C***** PLOT AXIS LINE *****C
44     C
45     C* FPN = FIRSTV
46     C* N = AXLEN + 1.0
47     C* DO 30 I=1,N
48     C* CALL SYMPL(XP,YP,0.1,13,ANGLE,-1)
49     C* X = XP - DELN*SINE
50     C* Y = YP + DELN*COSINE
51     C* IF(ABS(FPN).LE.1.0E-07) GO TO 20
52     C* X = XP + DEL*COSINE - DELN*SINE
53     C* Y = YP + DEL*SINE + DELN*COSINE
54     C* CALL NUMBER(X,Y,0.1,FPN,ANGLE,NDEC)
55     C* IF(I.EQ.N) GO TO 30
56     C* CALL PLOT(XP,YP,3)
57     C* XP = XP + COSINE
58     C* YP = YP + SINE
59     C
60     C
61     C
62     C
63     C
64     C
65     C
66     C
67     C
68     C
69     C
70     C
71     C
72     C
73     C
74     C
75     C
76     C
77     C
78     C
79     C
80     C
81     C
82     C
83     C
84     C
85     C
86     C
87     C
88     C
89     C
90     C
91     C
92     C
93     C
94     C
95     C
96     C
97     C
98     C
99     C
100    C

```

```
60      30      CALL PLT(XF,YP,2)
          FPN = FPA + DELTAV
          CONTINUE
          DEL = 0.5*AXLEN - ABS(0.05*FLOAT(I*CHAR))
          DFLN = 0.4
          IF(NCHAR.LT.0) (ELN = -0.4
          X = DEL*COSINE - DELN*SINE
          Y = DEL*SINE + DELN*COSINE
          CALL SYMBOL(X,Y,0.1,IBCD,ANGLE,IABS(N*CHAR))
          RETURN
          END
```

```
AXIS 59
AXIS 60
AXIS 61
AXIS 62
AXIS 63
AXIS 64
AXIS 65
AXIS 66
AXIS 67
AXIS 68
AXIS 69
```



```

1  SUBROUTINE CALPLT(ROW,NLIST,NPNT)
2  *****
3  C*
4  C*
5  C*
6  C*
7  C*
8  C*
9  C*
10 C*
11 C*
12 C*
13 C*
14 C*
15 C*
16 C*
17 C*
18 C*
19 C*
20 C*
21 C*
22 C*
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37 C*
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39 C*
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42 C*
43 C*
44 C*
45 C*
46 C*
47 C*
48 C*
49 C*
50 C*
51 C*
52 C*
53 C*
54 C*
55 C*
56 C*
57 C*
58 C*

    GENERALIZED CALCOMP PLOT ROUTINE.

    INPUT ARGUMENTS
    ROW(1)  SWITCH ARRAY TO BE USED WHEN READING DATA FILE.
    NLIST   FILE CONTAINING INPUT INSTRUCTIONS.
    NPNT    =0 IF INPUT INSTRUCTIONS ARE NOT TO BE PLAYED BACK
           ON THE OUTPUT FILE.

    DEFINITIONS
    I       =4HC.M. IF PLOTTING ON CENTIMETER PAPER.
    MPLOTS  NUMBER OF PLOTS TO BE PRODUCED.

    DEFINITIONS FOR PLOT DATA
    ANGLE   PLOT ROTATION ANGLE (DEGREES).
    DELX    INCREMENT PER INCH ON X AXIS.
    DELY    INCREMENT PER INCH ON Y AXIS.
    ISOPT   BIT ARRAY FOR SPECIAL OPTIONS.
    BIT(0)=1 READ TITLE TO BE CENTERED OVER PLOT.
    BIT(1)=1 READ X AXIS LABEL.
    BIT(2)=1 READ Y AXIS LABEL.
    BIT(3)=1 READ LEGEND TITLE.
    BIT(4)=1 READ TITLE AND COORDINATES.
    X AXIS LABEL.
    Y AXIS LABEL.
    LENGTH OF X AXIS (INCHES).
    LENGTH OF Y AXIS (INCHES).
    NCURVS  NUMBER OF CURVES APPEARING ON THIS PLOT.
    STAPTX  INITIAL X VALUE.
    STAPTY  INITIAL Y VALUE.
    XEXIT   FINAL HORIZONTAL PEN MOVEMENT (INCHES).
    XCOORD  X COORDINATE (REL TO XPLT) OF PLOT LEGEND (INCHES).
    XORG    X VALUE AT WHICH AXES INTERCEPT (DEFAULT=0.0).
    XPLOT   INITIAL HORIZONTAL PEN MOVEMENT (INCHES).
    YEXIT   FINAL VERTICAL PEN MOVEMENT (INCHES).
    YCOORD  Y COORDINATE (REL TO YPLT) OF PLOT LEGEND (INCHES).
    YORG    Y VALUE AT WHICH AXES INTERCEPT (DEFAULT=0.0).
    YPLOT   INITIAL VERTICAL PEN MOVEMENT (INCHES).

    DEFINITIONS FOR CURVE DATA
    DASH    LENGTH OF PLOTTING SEGMENTS IN DASH PLOT (INCHES).
    LINTYP  LINE TYPE.
    =0 IF NO SYMBOLS (LINE ONLY).
    =- IF NO LINE (SYMBOLS ONLY).
    =+ IF BOTH LINE AND SYMBOLS ARE TO BE PRODUCED.
    LSTYLE  LINE STYLE.
    NCOLX   COLUMN ON DATA FILE WHERE X DATA RESIDES.
    NCOLY   COLUMN ON DATA FILE WHERE Y DATA RESIDES.
    NCX     COLUMN WHERE X ELLIPTICAL AXIS DATA RESIDES.
    NCY     COLUMN WHERE Y ELLIPTICAL AXIS DATA RESIDES.
    NCXY    COLUMN WHERE XY CROSS CORRELATION DATA RESIDES.
    NDATA   FILE WHERE DATA RESIDES.
    NSYM    CALCOMP SYMBOL CODE (99 IF ELLIPSE).
    SCALFX  SCALE FACTOR TO BE APPLIED TO X DATA.
    SCALFY  SCALE FACTOR TO BE APPLIED TO Y DATA.

```

```

C* SCALYA SCALF IACTWR FOR X ELLIPTICAL AXIS (DEFAULT=SCALEX)* CALPLT 59
C* SCALYV SCALE FACTOR FOR Y ELLIPTICAL AXIS (DEFAULT=SCALEY)* CALPLT 60
C* ***** CALPLT 61
C* ***** CALPLT 62
C* ***** CALPLT 63
C* ***** CALPLT 64
C* ***** CALPLT 65
C* ***** CALPLT 66
C* ***** CALPLT 67
C* ***** CALPLT 68
C* ***** CALPLT 69
C* ***** CALPLT 70
C* ***** CALPLT 71
C* ***** CALPLT 72
C* ***** CALPLT 73
C* ***** CALPLT 74
C* ***** CALPLT 75
C* ***** CALPLT 76
C* ***** CALPLT 77
C* ***** CALPLT 78
C* ***** CALPLT 79
C* ***** CALPLT 80
C* ***** CALPLT 81
C* ***** CALPLT 82
C* ***** CALPLT 83
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C* ***** CALPLT 85
C* ***** CALPLT 86
C* ***** CALPLT 87
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C* ***** CALPLT 90
C* ***** CALPLT 91
C* ***** CALPLT 92
C* ***** CALPLT 93
C* ***** CALPLT 94
C* ***** CALPLT 95
C* ***** CALPLT 96
C* ***** CALPLT 97
C* ***** CALPLT 98
C* ***** CALPLT 99
C* ***** CALPLT 100
C* ***** CALPLT 101
C* ***** CALPLT 102
C* ***** CALPLT 103
C* ***** CALPLT 104
C* ***** CALPLT 105
C* ***** CALPLT 106
C* ***** CALPLT 107
C* ***** CALPLT 108
C* ***** CALPLT 109
C* ***** CALPLT 110
C* ***** CALPLT 111
C* ***** CALPLT 112
C* ***** CALPLT 113
C* ***** CALPLT 114
C* ***** CALPLT 115

```

DIMENSION KOW(1), TITLE(32), LAPELX(4), LABELY(4)
 PEAR LENGTHX, LENGTHY
 NAMELIST/PLCTD/ NCURVS, ANGLE, XPLT, YPLT, XEXIT, YEXIT, XLEGND,
 YLEGND, XOPG, YOPG, XNGTH, YNGTH, XSTARTY, YSTARTY,
 DELX, DELY, ISOPT
 NAMELIST/CUPVE/ NCATA, NCCLX, NCCLY, NCX, PCY, NCXY, LINTYP, DASH, NSYM,
 * SCALFX, SCALEY, SCALYX, SCALYV
 DATA BLANK, LSMAX/ 10H , 17777R /

C ***** SET UP PLOTTING LOOP ***** C CALPLT 70
 C ***** C CALPLT 71
 C ***** C CALPLT 72
 IF(NLIST.NE.5) REWIND NLIST
 READ(NLIST,1000) NPLOTS,I
 FORMAT(15,5X,A4)
 1000 IF(NPNT.GT.C) WRITE(6,2000) NPLOTS
 2000 FORMAT(//5X,I5)
 IF(1.E0-4HC.M.) CALL FACTOR(0.7874015748)
 DD 310 I=1, NPLOTS
 READ(NLIST,PLCTD)
 CALL PLTIXPLT, YPLT, -3
 IF(ANGLE.NE.0.0) ANGLE = 90.0
 C ***** READ SPECIAL OPTIONS ***** C CALPLT 85
 C ***** C CALPLT 86
 DN 140 J=1,5
 K = ISOPT.AND.SHIFT(MASK(1),J)
 IF(K.EQ.0) GO TO 140
 GO TO (10,20,30,40,50),J
 C * READ AND PRODUCE A CENTERED PLOT TITLE.
 C *
 C *
 10 READ(NLIST,1010) TITLE
 1010 FORMAT(A10)
 IF(NPNT.GT.C) WRITE(6,2010) TITLE
 2010 FORMAT(5X,A10)
 NC = 80
 NL = 4
 X = 0.5*LENGTHX - 4.0
 Y = LENGTHY + 1.0
 GO TO 110
 C * READ X-AXIS LABEL.
 C *
 C *
 20 READ(NLIST,1010) LABELX
 GO TO 140
 C * READ Y-AXIS LABEL.
 C *
 C *
 30 READ(NLIST,1010) LABELY
 GO TO 140
 C * READ LEGEND TITLE.
 C *
 C *
 CALL

```

115      40      READ(NLIST,1010) (TITLE(K),K=1,4)
          IF(INPRT.GT.0) WRITE(6,2010) (TITLE(K),K=1,4)
          NC = 4C
          PL = 1
          Y = YLEGND
          YLEGND = YLEGNC
          YLEGND = YLEGNC - 0.25
          GO TO 11C

120      C *
          C ***      READ AND PRODUCE PAGE TITLE.
          C *
          50      READ(NLIST,1020) X,Y
          1020      FORMAT(2F10.0)
          READ(NLIST,1010) TITLE
          NC = 80
          PL = 4
          IF(INPRT.LE.0) GO TO 110
          WRITE(6,2020) X,Y
          FORMAT(5X,2F10.4)
          2020      WRITE(6,2010) TITLE
          C *
          C ***      PRODUCE TITLES ON CALCOMP PLOTTER.
          C *
          110      Y = Y + 0.25
          DC.130 K=1,NI
          Y = Y - 0.25
          CALL ROTATE(X,Y,ANGLE,-1,XR,YR)
          L = 8*(K - 1) + 1
          CALL SYMBL(XR,YR,0.1,TITLE(L),ANGLE,NC)
          120      CONTINUE
          130      CONTINUE
          140      IF(INPRT.LE.C) GO TO 15C
          C *
          C ***      PRODUCE REQUESTED PRINT.
          C *
          150      WRITE(6,2030) NCURVS,XPLT,YPLT,XLEGND,YLEGND,ANGLE
          2030      FORMAT(5X,15,5X,5F10.4)
          WRITE(6,2040) LABELX,LENGTHX,STARTX,DFLY,XORG
          2040      FORMAT(5X,4A10.4F10.4)
          WRITE(6,2040) LABELY,LENGTHY,STARTY,DFLY,YORG
          C
          C *****      DRAW AND LABEL X AXIS
          C *****
          150      Y = -(STARTY - YORG)/DFLY
          XDIM = STARTX + DELY*LENGTHY
          IF(STARTY.LT.YORG.AND.XDIM.LT.YORG) Y = 0.C
          IF(STARTY.GT.YORG.AND.XDIM.GT.YORG) Y = 0.C
          NC = -4
          XDIM = 0.5*LENGTHY
          IF(Y.GT.XDIM) NC = 4
          X = 0.C
          CALL ROTATE(X,Y,ANGLE,-1,XR,YR)
          CALL AXIS(XR,YR,BLANK,NC,LENGTHX,ANGLE,STARTX,DFLY)
          X = 0.5*LENGTHX - 2.0
          Y = -0.4
          CALL ROTATE(X,Y,ANGLE,-1,XR,YR)
          CALL SYMBL(XR,YR,0.1,LABELX,ANGLE,4C)

```



```

230 C *** READ AND PLOT DATA.
231 C
232 C
233 C
234 C
235 C
236 C
237 C
238 C
239 C
240 C
241 C
242 C
243 C
244 C
245 C
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247 C
248 C
249 C
250 C
251 C
252 C
253 C
254 C
255 C
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257 C
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259 C
260 C
261 C
262 C
263 C
264 C
265 C
266 C
267 C
268 C
269 C
270 C
271 C
272 C
273 C

```

READ(NDATA) K,NCOL,L
 IFIL(EQ.0) GO TO 250
 READ(NDATA) (ROW(L),L=1,NCOL)
 K = IFIX(ROW(NCOL) + 0.001)
 IFISCALEX.EC.C.0) SCALEX = 1.0
 IFISCALEY.EC.C.0) SCALEY = 1.0
 IFISCALXX.EC.C.0) SCALXX = SCALEX
 IFISCALYY.EC.C.0) SCALYY = SCALEY
 NN = IABS(LINTYP)
 DO 300 L=1,K
 READ(NDATA) (ROW(LL),LL=1,NCOL)
 NN = NN + 1
 IFINN.LT.IABS(LINTYP).AND.LINTYP.LT.0) GO TO 300
 X = SCALEX*ROW(NCOLY)
 Y = SCALEY*ROW(NCGLY)
 XX = (X - STARTX)/DELX
 YY = (Y - STARTY)/DELY
 CALL ROTATE(XX,YY,ANGLE,-1,XP,YR)
 IFILINTYP.LT.0) GO TO 270
 IFIL.EQ.1.AND.LINTYP.GT.0) GO TO 270
 IFIL.EQ.1.AND.LINTYP.EQ.0) GO TO 290
 C *** PRODUCE LINE SEGMENT.
 IFILSTYLE.EC.LSMAX.OR.LSTYLE.LE.0) CALL PLOT(XP,YR,2)
 IFILSTYLE.LT.LSMAX.AND.LSTYLE.GT.0) CALL DASPT(XR,YR,DASH,LSTYLE)
 IFILINTYP.EQ.0.OR.NN.LT.IABS(LINTYP)) GO TO 300
 C *** PRODUCE SYMBOL.
 270 IFINSYM.EC.99) GO TO 280
 CALL SYMBOL(XP,YR,0.1,NSYM,ANGLE,-1)
 GO TO 290
 280 CONTINUE
 CALL ELLIPSE(X,Y,POW(NCX),RCW(NCY),PCW(NCXY),ANGLE,STARTX,DELY,
 * STARTY,DELY,SCALXX,SCALYY)
 290 CALL PLOT(XR,YR,3)
 NN = 0
 300 CONTINUE
 WRITE(6,2060) I
 2060 FORMAT(5X,21HCOMPLETED PLOT NUMBER,15)
 310 CONTINUE
 CALL PLOT(XEXIT,YEXIT,999)
 RETURN
 END

```

1  SUBROUTINE DASPLT(XPAGE,YPAGE,DASH,ISTYLE)
2  ORIGINAL ROUTINE BY GANTRELL AND FRENCH FOR USE ON CDC3300
3  MODIFIED TO 360 VERSION WITH HEXADECIMAL INPUT BY
4  E. F. SMART, AERODYNAMICS ENGINEER
5  3-2-72
6  * * * * *
7  * * * * *
8  * * * * *
9  * * * * *
10 * * * * *
11 * * * * *
12 * * * * *
13 * * * * *
14 * * * * *
15 * * * * *
16 * * * * *
17 * * * * *
18 * * * * *
19 * * * * *
20 * * * * *
21 * * * * *
22 * * * * *
23 * * * * *
24 * * * * *
25 * * * * *
26 * * * * *
27 * * * * *
28 * * * * *
29 * * * * *
30 * * * * *
31 * * * * *
32 * * * * *
33 * * * * *
34 * * * * *
35 * * * * *
36 * * * * *
37 * * * * *
38 * * * * *
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54 * * * * *
55 * * * * *
56 * * * * *
57 * * * * *
58 * * * * *

```

DASHPLOT PLOTS A LINE FROM THE PRESENT PEN POSITION TO THE LOCATION DEFINED BY THE FIRST AND SECOND ARGUMENTS WITH PEN UP AND DOWN COMMANDS CONTROLLED BY THE VALUES OF THE THIRD AND FOURTH ARGUMENTS.

CALLING ARGUMENTS

XPAGE, YPAGE = X,Y COORDINATES OF THE TERMINAL POSITION TO WHICH THE PEN IS MOVED, IN INCHES FROM THE CURRENT ORIGIN (INPUT)

DASH-SIZE = BASIC PLOTTING INCREMENT IN INCHES. A VALUE OF ZERO IS DEFAULTED TO 0.1 INCH. A VALUE OF LESS THAN ZERO CAUSES RESIDUE FROM A PREVIOUS CALL (SEE BELOW) TO BE IGNORED AND THE ABSOLUTE VALUE IS RETURNED TO THE CALLING PROGRAM. (INPUT/OUTPUT)

ISTYLE = BIT PATTERN CONTROLLING PEN UP AND DOWN COMMANDS. IF THE HIGH ORDER BIT IS SET, THE PEN IS DOWN FOR THE PLOTTING OF THE NEXT INCREMENT. IF THE HIGH ORDER BIT IS NOT SET, THE PEN IS UP FOR THE PLOTTING OF THE NEXT INCREMENT. FOLLOWING THE PLOTTING OF EACH INCREMENT, THE BIT PATTERN IS SHIFTED LEFT (END AROUND) TO POSITION THE NEXT BIT FOR CONTROLLING THE PEN. THE CURRENT CONFIGURATION OF THE PATTERN IS RETURNED TO THE CALLING PROGRAM. A VALUE OF ZERO IS HANDLED AS IF ALL BITS WERE SET. (INPUT/OUTPUT)

WHEN THE PLOTTING OF THE LINE HAS BEEN COMPLETED, IF A PORTION OF AN INCREMENT REMAINS TO BE PLOTTED, THE RESIDUE IS SAVED. IF THE NEXT CALL TO DASHPLOT HAS THE SAME VALUE OF ISTYLE AS THAT RETURNED TO THE CALLING PROGRAM, THE LENGTH OF THE RESIDUE IS FIRST PLOTTED BEFORE PLOTTING OF COMPLETE INTERVALS RESUMES. THUS, A LINE PATTERN MAY BE MAINTAINED ACROSS A SERIES OF LINE SEGMENTS.

IF THE IAPPT PARAMETER IS USED IN THE CALL TO PLCTS, THE NEGATIVE FRAME NUMBER IS RETURNED IN THE A-REGISTER WHEN THE FILE IS FULL. IF THE FILE IS NOT FULL, A POSITIVE NUMBER IS RETURNED.

CAUTION: SHOULD BE EXERCISED IN THE USE OF THE DASHSIZE

12/08/78 15.13.13

FTN 4.6*428

SUBROUTINE DASPLT 74/74 OPT=1

```

115 C ELIMINATE NULL LINE REQUESTS
C
C IF(TOTAL) 180,180,70
C
120 C CALCULATE ANGLE FUNCTIONS
C
C 70 COSINE=XDIFF/TOTAL
C SINE=YDIFF/TOTAL
C
125 C CALCULATE COORDINATE DISTANCES EQUIVALENT TO THE INCREMENT DISTANCE
C ALONG THE LINE
C
C HORIZONTAL
C
C DELX=SIZE*COSINE
C
C VERTICAL
C
C DELY=SIZE*SINE
C
135 C DETERMINE THE PEN SETTING
C
C 80 CONTINUE
C
C 100 IF(TOTAL) 120,120,170
C
140 C DETERMINE IF THE FULL LENGTH OF THE RESIDUE MAY BE PLOTTED
C
C 110 IF(RESIDU -TOTAL) 120,160,170
C
145 C THE ENTIRE RESIDUE MAY BE PLOTTED, DISTINGUISH BETWEEN A FULL SIZE IN-
C CREMENT AND RESIDUE FROM A PREVIOUS CALL
C
C 120 IF(RESIDU -SIZE) 130,140,140
C
150 C PLOT THE RESIDUE FROM A PREVIOUS CALL
C
C CALCULATE THE NEW PEN POSITION
C
C HORIZONTAL
C 130 X=X+RESIDU *COSINE
C
C VERTICAL
C Y=Y+RESIDU *SINE
C
160 C CALCULATE THE DISTANCE REMAINING TO BE PLOTTED
C
C TOTAL=TOTAL-RESIDU
C
165 C ENABLE FUTURE PLOTTING OF THE FULL INCREMENT LENGTH
C
C RESIDU -SIZE
C GO TO 150
C
170 C PLOT A FULL INCREMENT LENGTH

```

```

175 C      CALCULATE THE NEW PEN POSITION
C      HORIZONTAL
C      140 X=X+DELX
C      VERTICAL
C      Y=Y+DELY
180 C      CALCULATE THE DISTANCE REMAINING TO BE PLOTTED
C      TOTAL=TOTAL-RESIDU
C      MOVE THE NEXT BIT IN THE PATTERN INTO CONTROL POSITION
190 C      JSTYLE = JSTYLE * 2
      IF(JSTYLE.GT.SHIFT) JSTYLE = JSTYLE - SHIFT
C      PLOT THE NEXT SEGMENT
C      CALL PLOT(X,Y,IPEN)
      GO TO 80
195 C      EXACTLY ONE INCREMENT REMAINS TO BE PLOTTED, MOVE THE NEXT BIT IN THE
      C PATTERN INTO CONTROL POSITION
C      160 JSTYLE = JSTYLE * 2
      IF(JSTYLE.GT.SHIFT) JSTYLE = JSTYLE - SHIFT
C      THE LAST SEGMENT OF THE LINE IS TO BE PLOTTED, CALCULATE THE RESIDUE
205 C      170 RESIDU =RESIDU -TOTAL
C      PLOT THE FINAL SEGMENT AND SET THE FUNCTION VALUE
C      CALL PLOT(XPAGE,YPAGE,IPEN )
210 C      RETURN THE CURRENT BIT PATTERN TO THE CALLER
      ISTYLE=JSTYLE
C      RETURN
215 C      180 RETURN
      END
DASPLT 173
DASPLT 174
DASPLT 175
DASPLT 176
DASPLT 177
DASPLT 178
DASPLT 179
DASPLT 180
DASPLT 181
DASPLT 182
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12/C8/78 15.13.13

FTN 4.6+428

74/74 OPT=1

SUBROUTINE DEQU

```

115      COMMON TARR(10)
      COMMON TARRDET(10)
      C ***
      C ***
      C ***
120      R ARRAY SEGMENTS 27-48 - (LONGITUDINAL AERU DATA TABLES)
      C ***
      C ***
      C ***
      COMMON TXU(6)
      COMMON TXV(6)
      COMMON TXW(6)
      COMMON TXQ(6)
      COMMON TXRPR(6)
      COMMON TXCON(6)
      COMMON TXPIGV(6)
      COMMON TXDE(6)
      COMMON TZU(6)
      COMMON TZV(6)
      COMMON TZW(6)
      COMMON TZQ(6)
      COMMON TZRPR(6)
      COMMON TZCON(6)
      COMMON TZPIGV(6)
      COMMON TZDE(6)
      COMMON TMU(6)
      COMMON TMV(6)
      COMMON TMW(6)
      COMMON TMQ(6)
      COMMON TMRPR(6)
      COMMON TMCN(6)
      COMMON TMPIGV(6)
      COMMON TMDE(6)
130
135
140
      C ***
      C ***
      C ***
      R ARRAY SEGMENTS 50-54 - COVARIANCE MATRICIES (DO NOT OVERRIDE)
      C ***
      C ***
      C ***
      COMMON F(17,17),P(17,17),PCOT(17,17),GM(11,4),CM(4,4)
145
      C ***
      C ***
      C ***
      R ARRAY SEGMENTS 55-56 - STANDARD DEVIATIONS.
      C ***
      C ***
      C ***
      COMMON SIGMA(50)
      COMMON SIGMAXY(50)
150
      C ***
      C ***
      C ***
      R ARRAY SEGMENTS 57-62 - AIRWAKE TABLES
      C ***
      C ***
      C ***
      COMMON VXX(5,5,3)
      COMMON VYY(5,5,3)
      COMMON VZZ(5,5,3)
      COMMON SVXX(5,5,3)
      COMMON SVYY(5,5,3)
      COMMON SVZZ(5,5,3)
160
      C ***
      C ***
      C ***
      R ARRAY SEGMENTS 63-80 - OPTIMAL CONTROLLEER GAINS
      C ***
      C ***
      C ***
      COMMON TKDEU(6), TKDEW(6), TKDEQ(6), TKDET(6), TKDEX(6),
      1 TKDEF(6), TKCFN(6), TKDFE(6), TKDFDT(6),
      2 TKDTU(6), TKDTN(6), TKDTQ(6), TKDTT(6), TKDTX(6),
      3 TKDTZ(6), TKDTN(6), TKDTDF(6), TKDTDT(6)
165
      C ***
      C ***
      C ***
      R ARRAY SEGMENTS 81-106
      C ***
      C ***
      C ***
      COMMON F1(6,6),G1(6,4),CAMPA(6,7),A(7,7),B(7,4),M1(1,1),M2(1,1),
      1 H(1,1),D(1,1),C(4,6),H1(4,4),N(1,1),VU(1,1),VY(1,1),

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B-75

12/08/78 15.13.13

FTN 4.6+428

74/74 OPT=1

SUBROUTINE DEQU

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230      C ***
      C ***      LOOK UP VALUES OF REQUIRED LONGITUDINAL PARAMETERS
      C ***
      IF(INOINIT .LT. 0 .AND. TIME .GT. 0.0) GO TO 5
      CALL TLU(TIME,TABV2,10,TABUR,2,LR)
      CALL TLU(TIME,TABV2,10,TABIC,1,THETAC)
      CALL TLU(TIME,TABV2,10,IXAPP,2,XAPP)
      CALL TLU(TIME,TABV2,10,IXSP,1,XSP)
      5 CONTINUE

240      C *
      C ***      MISCELLANEOUS CALCULATIONS
      C *
      THETA = THETAC
      ZSP = 0.
      PP = PB - PC
      RP = RB - RC
      SINT = SIN(THETA)
      CCST = COS(THETA)
      TANT = TAN(THETA)
      SECT = 1./COS(THETA)
      SPHI = SIN(PHI)
      CPHI = COS(PHI)
      SPSI = SIN(PSI)
      CPSI = COS(PSI)

250      C *
      C ***      ALTITUDE.
      C *
      ALT = -ZAPP

255      C *
      C ***      AIRPLANE W.R.T. SHIP, EARTH AXIS.
      C *
      DX45 = XAPP - XSP
      DY45 = YAPP - YSP
      DZ45 = ZAPP - ZSP

260      C *
      C ***      AIRPLANE W.R.T. SHIP, SHIP WIND AXIS.
      C *
      XM = DX145*DX45 + DY245*DY45
      YM = DY145*DX45 + DY245*DY45
      ZM = DZ45

265      C *
      C ***      EULER ANGLES FOR AIRWAKE MODEL.
      C *
      PSIA = ASIN(SIN(PSI)*COS(PSI3) - COS(PSI)*SIN(PSI3))
      THETA = THETA
      PHIA = PHI

270      C *
      C ***      SHIP AIRWAKE.
      C *
      IF(NDWA.EQ.0) CALL AIRWAKE

275      C *
      C ***      AIRPLANE BODY AXIS COMPONENTS OF AMBIENT WIND.
      C *
      UMEAN = XICWA*CCST*CPSI + YICWA*CCST*SPSI - ZICWA*SINT
      VMEAN = XICWA*(SPHI*SINT*CPSI - CPHI*SPSI) +
      1      YICWA*(SPHI*SINT*SPSI + CPHI*CPSI) +
      2      ZICWA*(SPHI*CCST)
285

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FTN 4.6+428

SUBROUTINE DEQU 74/74 OPT=1

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290      WPEAN = X10LA*(CPHI+SINT*CPSI + SPHI+SPSI) +
          Y10VA*(CPHI+SINT*SPSI - SPHI*CPSI) +
          Z10WA*(CPHI*CGST
          C * WIND.
          C ***
          C *
          WIND = UMEAN + UAN
          WIND = VMEAN + VAN
          WIND = WMEAN + WAN
          C INITIALIZE INERTIAL SPEEDS FROM AIRSPEEDS, ONE TIME ONLY.
          IF(ICES.EQ.1) UR = LBAS + UWIND
          IF(ICES.EQ.1) VR = VBAS + VWIND
          IF(ICES.EQ.1) WB = WRAS + WWIND
          C * AIRSPEED.
          C ***
          C *
          URAS = UR - UWIND
          UAS = UBAS - UPRASO
          VRAS = VR - VWIND
          VAS = VAS - VBASO
          WRAS = WB - WWIND
          WAS = WRAS - WBASC
          VAIR = SCRT(UBAS*UBAS + VBAS*VBAS + WRAS*WRAS)
          ALPHA = ATAN2(WRAS,UBAS)
          BETA = ASIN(VBAS/VAIR)
          C * LOOK UP AFRC AND OPEN LOOP PARAMETERS.
          C ***
          C *
          CALL TLU(VAIR,TABV1,6,TYV,15,YV)
          DROL = 0.
          DROL = 0.
          C * RANGE FROM SHIP.
          C ***
          C *
          RANGE = XSP - XAPP
          C * LATERAL POSITION ERROR
          C ***
          C *
          YCOM = YSP
          EPY = YCOM - YAPP
          C * ROLL ATTITUDE ERROR
          C ***
          C *
          PHICOM = KY * ERY
          C ERPHI BIASED BY PHI (TIME=0)
          IF(TIME.EQ.0.0) PHIBIAS = PHI
          ERPHI = PHICOM - PHI + PHIBIAS
          C * HEADING ERROR
          C ***
          C *
          PSICOM = 0.
          EPSI = PSICOM - PSI
          C * POLL CONTROL
          C ***
          C *
          DAIN = -(2./TALD)*DAI + ERPHI
          DASP = 14.*PI/(TAUD*TALD)*DAI - (1./TALD)*DAZ

```



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345      1      NAP = (4.*TL1/K1/(TAUD*TAUA))*DA1 + (B1-TL1/TAUA)*DA2
          1      - (K1*TL1/TAUA)*EPH1
          C      CALCULATE SIGMA OF ROLL CONTROL.
          DO 11 I=1,17
          11      CA(I)=0.
          CA(4) = K1*TL1/TAUA
          CA(6) = K1*Y+TL1/TAUA
          CA(14) = (4.*K1*TL1)/(TAUD*TAUA)
          CA(15) = B1 - TL1/TAUA
          VAP = 0.
          DO 12 I=1,17
          12      VAR = VAP + CA(I)*CA(I)*P(I,J)
          SIGDAP= SORT(VAR)
          C      GDF FOR ROLL CONTROL LIMITER
          CALL DESCRIP(1,DAP,SIGDAP,DA,VAR,GAINDA)
          SIGDA = SORT(VAR)
          C *
          C ***      YAW CONTROL
          C *
          DP1D = -(2./TAUD)*DR1 + ERPSI
          DP2D = (4.*K2/(TAUD*TAUA))*DR1 - (1./TAUA)*DR2
          1      - (K2/TAUA)*ERPSI
          DPP = (4.*TL2*K2/(TAUD*TAUA))*DR1 + (B2-TL2/TAUA)*DR2
          1      - (K2*TL2/TAUA)*ERPSI
          C      CALCULATE SIGMA OF YAW CONTROL.
          DO 21 I=1,17
          21      CA(I)=0.
          CA(5) = K2*TL2/TAUA
          CA(16) = (4.*K2*TL2)/(TAUD*TAUA)
          CA(17) = B2 - TL2/TAUA
          VAP = 0.
          DO 22 I=1,17
          22      VAR = VAR + CA(I)*CA(I)*P(I,J)
          SIGORP= SORT(VAR)
          C      GDF FOR YAW CONTROL LIMITER
          CALL DESCRIP(2,CRP,SIGORP,DR,VAR,GAINDR)
          SIGDR = SORT(VAR)
          IF(NONIT .LT. 0) GO TO 200
          C *
          C ***      SHIP.
          C *
          YSPDGT = VS*SIN(PSI5)
          C *
          C ***      AIRFRAME.
          C *
          YAPDGT = UB*COST*SPSI + VB*(SPHI*SIFT*SPSI+CPI+CPSI)
          1      + W8*(CPI+SINT*SPSI-SPHI*CPSI)
          D4 = DA + DAOL
          D5 = DR + DRCL
          D6Y = YV*VAS + YP*PV + YR*RF
          DL = LV*VAS + LP*PP + LR*PP
          DN = NV*VAS + NP*PP + NR*RP
          SIMFY = YC + DFY + YDA*D4 + YDR*D5
          SUP1 = LO + DL + LDA*D4 + LDA*D5

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FTN 4.6+428

74/74 OPT=1

SUBROUTINE OFOU

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400      SIMN      = NO + CN + NDA*04 + ADM*05
      VECT      = SUFFY + G*CONST*SPHI - RPAUR + PR*WR
      PRCT      = SUML
      RBDOT      = SUPN
405      PHICOT      = PR + QR*SPHI*TANT + RB*CPHI*TANT
      PSIDGT      = (08*SPHI+08*CPHI)*SECT
      200 CONTINUE
      C
      C*****
      C***** UPDATE SUB O VALIES
      C
      IF(ICEES.EQ.2) GO TO 10
      UO      = UR
      VO      = VR
      WO      = WB
      PO      = PR
      RO      = RB
      PSJO      = PSI
      THETAO      = THETA
      PHIO      = PHI
      XAPPO      = XAPP
      YAPPO      = YAPP
      ZAPPO      = ZAPP
      URASO      = URAS
      VRASO      = VRAS
      WRASO      = WRAS
      YO      = YO + DFY
      LO      = LO + DL
      NO      = NO + CN
      THETAO      = THETA
      PSIAO      = PSIA
      PHIAO      = PHIA
      10      RETURN
      END

```

```

1  C ***** SUPROUTINE DESCRIB(ITAR,BIAS,SIGMA,CMEAN,CVAR,REPRO)
2  C *****
3  C *****
4  C ***** ROUTINE TO CALCULATE COMPONENTS OF THE DESCRIBING FUNCTION.
5  C *****
6  C *****
7  C *****
8  C *****
9  C *****
10 C *****
11 C *****
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53 C *****

    ITAR - IN - TABLE NUMBER FOR WHICH D.F. IS TO BE GENERATED.
    TABLE NUMBER IS ESTABLISHED BY THE ORDER OF THE
    CALLS TO TABRD. THE FIRST NONLINEARITY WORKED
    ON BY TABRD IS NUMBER ONE, SECOND IS NUMBER TWO,
    ETC.

    BIAS - IN - INPUT BIAS (MEAN VALUE).
    SIGMA - IN - INPUT SIGMA.
    REPRO - OUT - GAIN ON RANDOM COMPONENT.
    GMEAN - OUT - OUTPUT MEAN.
    OVAR - OUT - OUTPUT VARIANCE.
    REPRO - OUT - GAIN ON RANDOM COMPONENT

    *****
    TABLES DECOMPOSED INTO DESCRIBING FUNCTION ELEMENTS.
    DIMENSION ON INDEX - 4*(NUMBER OF CALLS TO TABRD)
    DIMENSION ON TABLE - (4*(NO. OF IND. VAR.)*3)*(NO. OF CALLS TO
    COMMON/GDF/NTABLE,INDEX(2C),TABLE(200)
    DATA XPMIN /-675.61/
    M = 3*(ITAR - 1) + 1
    RATIO = 0.0

    *****
    SET UP CALCULATION LOOP.

    J = INDEX(M) + INDEX(M+1) + INDEX(M+2) + 1
    K = INDEX(M+2) - 1
    YO = TABLE(J) + RATIO*(TABLE(J+1) - TABLE(J))
    I1 = INDEX(M) + 2*INDEX(M+1) + INDEX(M+2)
    I2 = I1 + K
    SO = TABLE(I1+1) + RATIO*(TABLE(I1+2*K+1) - TABLE(I1+1))
    XX1 = TABLE(I2) + RATIO*(TABLE(I2+2*K) - TABLE(I2))
    SF = 0.0
    RE = 0.0
    RE = 0.0
    RE = 0.0
    IF (RIAS.NE.C.O) SO = 2.0*XX1 - SO
    RO = 2.0*XX1 - SO
    J = INDEX(M) + INDEX(M+1)

    ***** DESCRIBING FUNCTION CALCULATION LOOP.

    DO 70 I=1,M
    XX1 = TABLE(J+1) + PIAS
    XX2 = TABLE(J+1) - BIAS
    PI1 = 1.0
    PI2 = 1.0
    IF (XX1 .LT. 0.0) PI1 = 0.0
    IF (XX2 .LT. 0.0) PI2 = 0.0
    IF (SIGMA .EC. 0.0) GO TO 65
    XX1 = XX1/SIGMA
    XX2 = XX2/SIGMA
  
```



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60      P11 = C.5*(1.0 + FFF(0.70710675*XX1))
        P12 = C.5*(1.0 + FFF(0.70710673*XX2))
        XP1 = -0.5*XX1*XX1
        XP2 = -0.5*XX2*XX2
        IF(XP1.LT.XPMIN) XP1 = XPMIN
        IF(XP2.LT.XPMIN) XP2 = XPMIN
        G1 = XX1*P11 + 0.39894228*EXP(XP1)
        G2 = XX2*P12 + 0.39894228*EXP(XP2)
65      CONTINUE
C *** EVEN COMPONENT CALCULATIONS.
        XX1 = TABLE(I2+1) + RATIO*(TABLE(I2+2*J) - TABLE(I2+1))
        XX2 = XX1 - SE
        SF = XX1
        IF(BIAS.NE.0.0) RE = RE - 2.0*XX2*TABLE(J+1)/BIAS + XX2*SIGMA*(
1          G1 + G2)/BIAS
        FF = RE + XX2*(P11 - P12)
        IF(J.EQ.1) GO TO 70
C *** ODD COMPONENT CALCULATIONS.
        XX1 = TABLE(I1+1) + RATIO*(TABLE(I1+2*J+1) - TABLE(I1+1))
        XX2 = SC - XX1
        SC = XX1
        IF(BIAS.NE.0.0) RD = RD + XX2*SIGMA*(G1 - G2)/BIAS
        PD = RD + XX2*(P11 + P12)
70      CONTINUE
C ***** CALCULATE OUTPUT MEAN AND VARIANCE *****
C
        OMEAN = BIAS*(RE + RD) + Y0
        OVAR = SIGMA*(RE + RD)
        OVAR = OVAR*OVAR
        P1PFO = RE + RC
        RETURN
        END
90

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FTN 4.6+428

SUBROUTINE ELLIPSE 74/74 OPT=1

ELLIPSE 116
ELLIPSE 117

PFTURN
END

115

```

1      C *** FUNCTION ERF(XX)
2      C ***
3      C ***
4      C ***
5      C *** ROUTINE TO EVALUATE ERFLR FUNCTION ASSOC. WITH NORMAL CURVE.
6      C ***
7      C *** XX - IN - INPUT ARGUMENT.
8      C ***
9      C ***
10     C *** DIMENSION P(5),Q(3),P1(6),Q1(7),P2(5),Q2(4)
11     C ***
12     C *** COEFFICIENTS FOR 0.0 .LE. ARS(XX) .LT. .477.
13     C ***
14     DATA P/ -0.44422647355874E+00 , 0.10731707253648E+02 ,
15     A      0.15915606197771E+02 , 0.37481624081284E+03 ,
16     P      0.25612422994823E-01 /
17     DATA Q/ 0.17903143558843E+02 , 0.12482802031581E+03 ,
18     A      0.32217224470532E+03 /
19     C ***
20     C *** COEFFICIENTS FOR .477 .LE. ABS(XX) .LE. 4.0.
21     C ***
22     DATA P1/ 0.72117582508831E+01 , 0.10731707253648E+02 ,
23     A      0.15298928504694E+03 , 0.33932081673434E+03 ,
24     P      0.45191895371187E+03 , 0.30045926102016E+03 ,
25     C      -0.13686485738272E-06 , 0.56419551747897E+00 /
26     DATA Q1/ 0.77000152935229E+02 , 0.27758546474399E+03 ,
27     A      0.63898026446563E+03 , 0.93135409485061E+03 ,
28     R      0.7609509232790E+03 , 0.30045926055698E+03 ,
29     C      0.12782727319629E+02 /
30     C ***
31     C *** COEFFICIENTS FOR 4.0 .LT. ABS(XX) .LE. 5.6875.
32     C ***
33     DATA P2/ -0.2269565353969E+00 , -0.49473091062325E-01 ,
34     A      -0.25961070770354E-02 , -0.22319245973418E-01 ,
35     B      -0.27866130860965E+00 /
36     DATA Q2/ 0.10516751070679E+01 , 0.19130892610783E+00 ,
37     A      0.106209233052847E-01 , 0.19873320181714E+01 /
38     C ***
39     C *** CONSTANTS.
40     C ***
41     DATA XMIN , XLARGE , SSGPI /
42     A      1.0E-08 , 5.6875 , 0.56416958354776 /
43     DATA XPMIN /-675.81/
44     SIGN = 1.0
45     IF(XX.LT.C.C) SIGN = -1.0
46     X = SIGN*XX
47     XSO = Y*Y
48     IF(X.GE.0.4770) GO TO 20
49     C ***
50     C *** EVALUATE FRF FOR 0.0 .LE. ARS(XX) .LT. 0.4770.
51     C ***
52     C ***
53     C ***
54     C ***
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60      GO TO 70
      IF(X.GT.4.0) GO TO 40
      C *
      C *** EVALUATE ERF FOR 0.4770 .LE. ABS(X) .LE. 4.0.
      C *
      ERF = P1(7)*X + P1(8)
      DUM = X + Q1(7)
      DC 30 I=1,6
      ERF = ERF*X + P1(I)
      DUM = DUM*X + Q1(I)
      CONTINUE
      XP = -XSO
      IF(XP .LT. XPMIN) XP = XPMIN
      ERF = SIGN*(1.0 - ERF*EXP(XP)/DUM)
      GO TO 70
      IF(X.GT.XLARGE) GO TO 60
      C *
      C *** EVALUATE ERF FOR 4.0 .LT. ABS(X) .LE. 5.6875.
      C *
      XSO = 1.0/XSO
      ERF = P2(4)*XSO + P2(5)
      DUM = XSO + Q2(4)
      DC 50 I=1,3
      ERF = ERF*XSO + P2(I)
      DUM = DUM*XSO + Q2(I)
      CONTINUE
      XP = -1.0/XSO
      IF(XP .LT. XPMIN) XP = XPMIN
      ERF = SIGN*(1.0 - EXP(XP)*((SSOPI + XSO*ERF/DUM)/X))
      GO TO 70
      C *
      C *** EVALUATE ERF FOR ABS(X) .GT. 5.6875.
      C *
      ERF = SIGN
      RETURN
      END

```

```

59      ERF
60      ERF
61      ERF
62      LRF
63      ERF
64      ERF
65      ERF
66      ERF
67      ERF
68      ERF
69      ERF
70      ERF
71      ERF
72      ERF
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90      ERF
91      ERF
92      ERF
93      ERF
94      ERF

```


115	J1	= INXPED	88	KUTTA
	I2	= INDXPE	89	KUTTA
	DC 61 I=NL2,NL2		90	KUTTA
	P(12)	= RI(1) + TEMP1*R(11) - RT(1)	91	KUTTA
	I1	= I1 + 1	92	KUTTA
120	I2	= I2 + 1	93	KUTTA
	CONTINUE		94	KUTTA
61	J1	= INXPED	95	KUTTA
	I2	= INDXPE	96	KUTTA
	DC 62 I=NL2,NL2		97	KUTTA
125	RT(1)	= RI(1) + TEMP2*R(11) + TEMP3*RT(1)	98	KUTTA
	I1	= I1 + 1	99	KUTTA
	I2	= I2 + 1	100	KUTTA
62	CONTINUE		101	KUTTA
C ***	PX.		102	KUTTA
130	I1	= INXPED	103	KUTTA
	I2	= INDXPX	104	KUTTA
	DC 63 I=NL3,NFOU		105	KUTTA
	P(12)	= RI(1) + TEMP1*R(11) - RT(1)	106	KUTTA
135	I1	= I1 + 1	107	KUTTA
	I2	= I2 + 1	108	KUTTA
63	CONTINUE		109	KUTTA
	I1	= INXPED	110	KUTTA
	I2	= INDXPX	111	KUTTA
	DC 64 I=NL3,NFOU		112	KUTTA
140	RT(1)	= RI(1) + TEMP2*R(11) + TEMP3*RT(1)	113	KUTTA
	I1	= I1 + 1	114	KUTTA
	I2	= I2 + 1	115	KUTTA
64	CONTINUE		116	KUTTA
C *			117	KUTTA
145	C ***	THIRD STAGE.	118	KUTTA
	C *		119	KUTTA
	TI	= IO + DT	120	KUTTA
	CALL DECU		121	KUTTA
	CALL PRCP		122	KUTTA
150	TEMP1	= DT/6.0	123	KUTTA
	STATES.		124	KUTTA
	DC 7C I=1,STATES		125	KUTTA
	R(INDX2(I)) = RI(1) + TEMP1*R(INDX1(I))		126	KUTTA
70	CONTINUE		127	KUTTA
C ***	P.		128	KUTTA
155	I1	= INXPED	129	KUTTA
	I2	= INDXP	130	KUTTA
	DC 80 I=NL1,NL1		131	KUTTA
160	P(12)	= RI(1) + TEMP1*P(11)	132	KUTTA
	I1	= I1 + 1	133	KUTTA
	I2	= I2 + 1	134	KUTTA
80	CONTINUE		135	KUTTA
C ***	PF.		136	KUTTA
	I1	= INXPED	137	KUTTA
	I2	= INDXPE	138	KUTTA
165	DC 90 I=NL2,NL2		139	KUTTA
	P(12)	= RI(1) + TEMP1*R(11)	140	KUTTA
	I1	= I1 + 1	141	KUTTA
	I2	= I2 + 1	142	KUTTA
90	CONTINUE		143	KUTTA
C ***	PY.		144	KUTTA

AD-A066 173

VOUGHT CORP DALLAS TEX

F/G 1/2

VOLAR: A DIGITAL COMPUTER PROGRAM FOR SIMULATING VSTOL AIRCRAFT--ETC(U)

DEC 78 J WOLKOVITCH, R B BRASSELL

N62269-77-R-0389

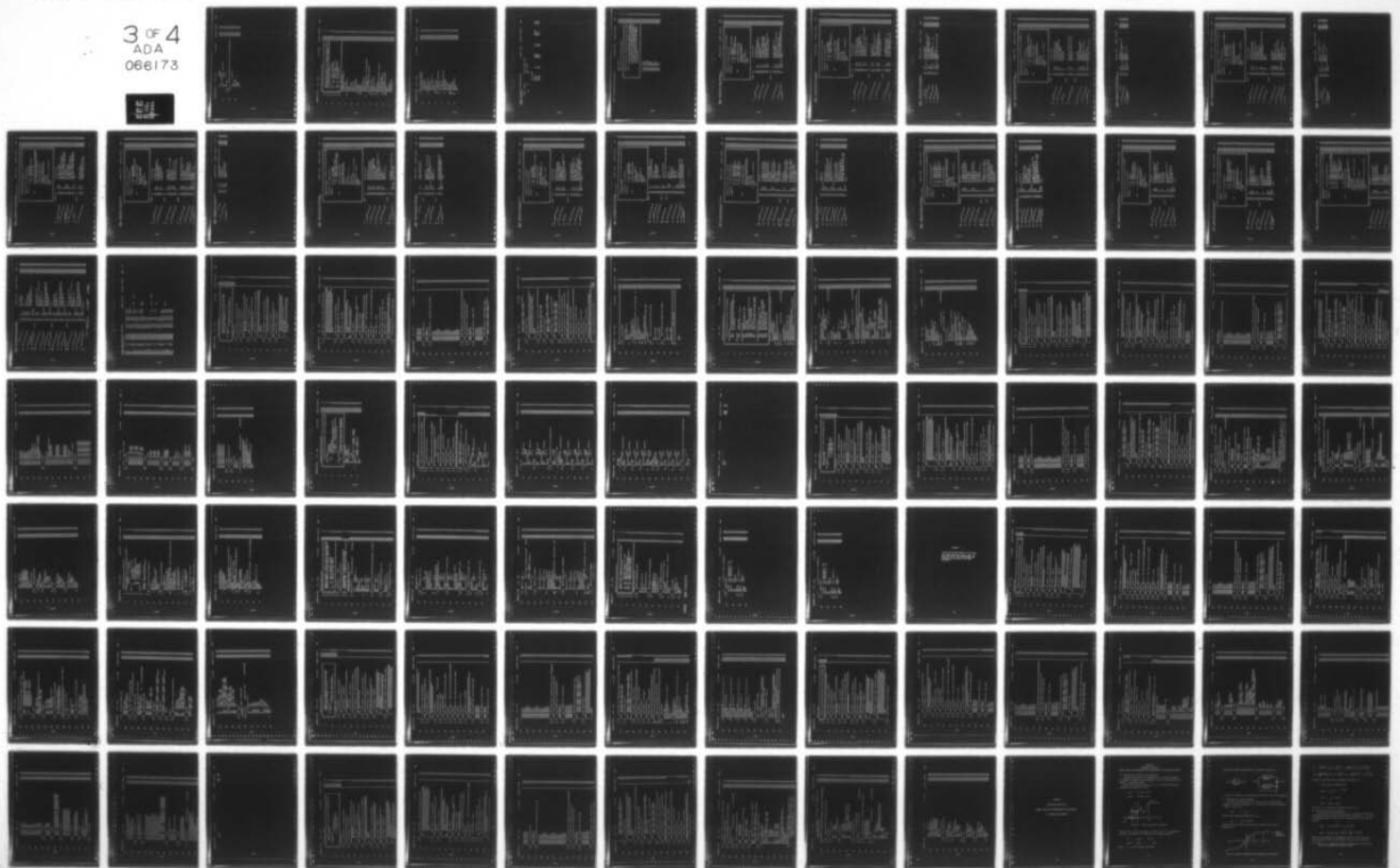
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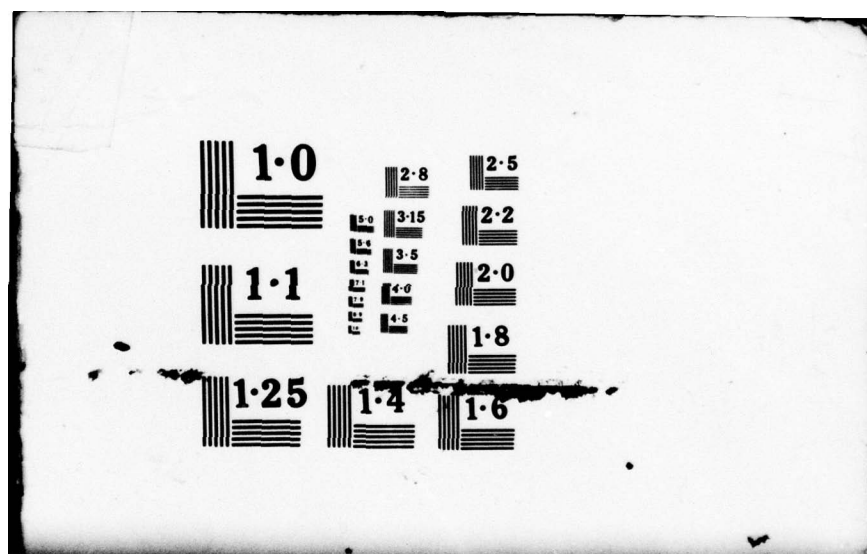
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NADC-77123-30-VOL-2

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3 OF 4
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```

175      I1      INDXP0
      I2      INDXP
      DO 100 I=NL3,NEQU
      P(I2)    = P(I1) + T*FMP1+R(I1)
      I1      = I1 + 1
      I2      = I2 + 1
      CONTINUE
100      CONTINUE
      C      *
      C      *** GENERATE DERIVATIVES AND STATES FOR NEXT INTEGRATION STEP.
      C      *
      TC      = TO + DT
      ICEES   = 0
      CALL DEQU
      CALL PROP
      JCFS    = 2
      RETURN
      END
185

```



```

1      SUBROUTINE MATINV (TEMP,N,DIT,NDIM)
2      MATINV
3      MATINV
4      MATINV
5      ON AN INVERSE DETERMINED BY USING A MODIFIED GAUSSIAN
6      ELIMINATION AND CONDITIONING. TWO WORKING MATRICES DIMENSION
7      N BY 2*N AND 2*N ARE NECESSARY.
8      MATINV
9      MATINV
10     TEMP - IN - MATRIX TO BE INVERTED.
11     N - IN - NUMBER OF ROWS IN TEMP.
12     DET - OUT - SINGULAR FLAG.
13     NDIM - IN - ROW DIMENSION OF TEMP.
14     TEMP - OUT - INVERTED MATRIX.
15     *****
16     DIMENSION TEMP(NDIM,1)
17     DIMENSION A(17,34),ICOL(34)
18     DC 255 I=1,N
19     DC 255 J=1,N
20     A(I,J)=TEMP(I,J)
21     N2=N+1
22     N2=N+1
23     DO 200 I=1,N
24     DO 200 J=1,N
25     NK=N+J
26     A(I,NK)=A(I,J)
27     IF (I-J) 60,50,60
28     50 A(I,J)=1.
29     60 A(I,J)=0.
30     GO TO 200
31     200 CONTINUE
32     AMAX=ABS (A(K,N2))
33     IMAX=N2
34     LOCATE MAXIMUM ELEMENT. FILE COLUMN NUMBER
35     DO 560 J=N2,N20
36     IF (ABS (A(K,J))-AMAX) 560,560,555
37     555 JMAX=J
38     AMAX=ABS (A(K,J))
39     560 CONTINUE
40     IF (JMAX) 562,561,562
41     561 DET=0.
42     GO TO 950
43     562 ICOL(K)=JMAX
44     ZERO OFF REMAINING ELEMENTS IN COLUMN
45     DO 600 I=1,N
46     IF (I-K) 570,600,570
47     ATEMP=A(I,JMAX)/A(K,JMAX)
48     DO 599 J=1,N20
49     A(I,J)=A(I,J)-A(K,J)*ATEMP
50     599 A(I,J)=A(I,J)-A(K,J)*ATEMP
51     600 CONTINUE
52     DET=1.
53     DO 650 I=1,N
54     IMAX=ICOL(I)
55     DET=DET*A(I,IMAX)
56     DO 650 J=1,N
57     MATINV
58     MATINV

```

```

60      C
        650 A(I,J)=A(I,J)/A(I,IMAX)
        C SHIFT RIGHT AND REARRANGE
        DC 700 I=1,N
        IPAY=ICOL(I)-N
        DC 700 J=1,N
        NK=J+N
        700 A(IMAX,NK)=A(I,J)
        C SHIFT LEFT
        DC 750 I=1,N
        ICOL(I)=ICOL(I)-N
        DC 750 J=1,N
        NK=J+N
        750 A(I,J)=A(I,NK)
        800 DC 500 I=1,N
        IF (ICOL(I)-1) 848,900,848
        848 NTFPP=ICOL(I)
        KJ=I+1
        DC 850 J=KJ,N
        IF (ICOL(J)-1) 850,849,850
        849 ICOL(I)=ICOL(J)
        ICOL(J)=NTFPP
        DET=-DET
        GO TO 900
        850 CONTINUE
        900 CONTINUE
        950 DC 256 I=1,N
        DC 256 J=1,N
        TEMP(I,J)=A(I,J)
        85      RETURN
        END

```

MATRIX - MISCELLANEOUS MATRIX OPERATIONS. STORAGE ALLOCATION.

COMPASS 3-3-428.

12/08/78 15.15.17.

PAGE

1

BINARY CONTROL CAPDS.

ADDRESS LENGTH

0 235
235

IDENT MATRIX
END

ENTRY POINTS.

MULTNR
MULTNN
MULTNT
MULTTN
MULTNNA

0+
7+
23+
36+
52+

TRANNN
ACONP
ADDNN
ACDTR
MULT

62+
75+
110+
117+
131+

MULTABT
MULTC
SUB
LAYIN

152+
171+
200+
210+

IDENT MATRIX

COMMENT MISCELLANEOUS MATRIX OPERATIONS.

```

*****
**
** ROUTINE TO PERFORM ALL REQUIRED MATRIX OPERATIONS IN THE STACK
**
** NOTES : 1) AN OUTPUT MATRIX CANNOT BE EQUIVALENT TO AN INPUT
**          MATRIX IN ANY ROUTINE WHICH INVOLVES MULTIPLICATION
**          OF TWO MATRICES. IT IS ALLOWED IN ALL OTHER ROUTINES
**          2) THESE ROUTINES ASSUME THAT SQUARE MATRICES ARE
**             DIMENSIONED N BY N. OVER DIMENSIONING IS ALLOWED IF
**             THE MATRIX IS TREATED AS A SINGLE-DIMENSIONED
**             ARRAY. THE EQUIVALENT OF A(I,J) MAY BE ADDRESSED
**             AS A(J*(N-1)+I).
**
*****

```

```

ENTRY MULTNF
ENTRY MULTNN
ENTRY MULTNT
ENTRY MULTIN
ENTRY MULTNA
ENTRY TRANNN
ENTRY ADDNN
ENTRY ADDNP
ENTRY ADDT
ENTRY MULT
ENTRY MULTABT
ENTRY MULTC
ENTRY SUB
ENTRY LAYIN

```

```

MATRIX 2
MATRIX 4
MATRIX 5
MATRIX 6
MATRIX 7
MATRIX 8
MATRIX 9
MATRIX 10
MATRIX 11
MATRIX 12
MATRIX 13
MATRIX 14
MATRIX 15
MATRIX 16
MATRIX 17
MATRIX 18
MATRIX 19
MATRIX 20
MATRIX 21
MATRIX 22
MATRIX 23
MATRIX 24
MATRIX 25
MATRIX 26
MATRIX 27
MATRIX 28
MATRIX 29
MATRIX 30
MATRIX 31
MATRIX 32
MATRIX 33
MATRIX 34
MATRIX 35

```


MATRIX - MISCELLANEOUS MATRIX OPERATIONS.
MULTN - MULTIPLY TWO N BY N MATRICES.

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17	0745000015 +	30664	Y6+Y4	SLP INTO *C(I,J)*	MATRIX	142
	24606		Y6	NORMALIZE RESULT	MATRIX	143
	56620		A4,A5,LTOP.3	CONTINUE LOOP UNTIL *R(N,J)* FOUND	MATRIX	144
20	73001	66221	A2	STOP SUMMATION INTO *C(I,J)*	MATRIX	145
	37503		P2+81	GET NEXT ELEMENT ADDRESS OF *C*	MATRIX	146
	0315000013 +		X0+R1	INCREMENT *I*	MATRIX	147
21	43000		X0-X3	COMPARE WITH *N*	MATRIX	148
	73771		Y5,LTOP.2	CONTINUE LOOP UNTIL *I* = *N*	MATRIX	149
	0723000013 +		O	CLEAR *I*	MATRIX	150
22	0400000007 +		X7+81	INCREMENT *J*	MATRIX	151
			R2,R3,LOOP.2	CONTINUE LOOP UNTIL *CIN,N)* FOUND	MATRIX	152
			MULTN	RETURN	MATRIX	153

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MATRIX - MISCELLANEOUS MATRIX OPERATIONS.
 MULTNT - MULTIPLY N BY N MATRIX BY A TRANSPOSE.

33 66221 66441
 34 66551 075300C027 +
 35 0400000023 +

84*B1
 P2*B1
 R4,R3,LOOP.4
 PO
 85*B1
 R5,R3,LOOP.4
 MULTNT

INCREMENT I
 CALCULATE NEXT ADDRESS OF *C*
 LOOP UNTIL I = *N*
 CLEAR I
 INCREMENT J
 LOOP UNTIL J = *N*
 RETURN

MATRIX 212
 MATRIX 213
 MATRIX 214
 MATRIX 215
 MATRIX 216
 MATRIX 217
 MATRIX 218

MATRIX - MISCELLANEOUS MATRIX OPERATIONS.
MULTTN - MULTIPLY TRANSPOSE BY N BY N MATRIX.

66221 66700
47 0754000043 +
66500 73773
50 63670 0764000043 +
51 0400000036 +

SP2
S87
LT
S85
SX7
S86
LT
EQ

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PAGE

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82+81
R0
85,R4,LOOP.6
R0
X7+83
X7
86,R4,LOOP.6
MULTN
CALCULATE NEXT ADDRESS OF *C*
CLEAR K
LOOP UNTIL I = N*M
CLEAR I
INCREMENT J RESET VALUE
RESFT J
LOOP UNTIL J = N*M

MATRIX 277
MATRIX 278
MATRIX 279
MATRIX 280
MATRIX 281
MATRIX 282
MATRIX 283
MATRIX 284

MATRIX - MISCELLANEOUS MATRIX OPERATIONS.
TRANNN - TRANSPOSE N BY N MATRIX.

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```

*****
** ROUTINE TO TRANSPOSE N BY N MATRIX.
**
** CALLING SEQ : CALL TRANNN(A,B,N)
**
** ARGUMENTS : A - IN - N BY N MATRIX.
**              3 - OUT - RESULTANT MATRIX.
**              N - IN - NUMBER OF ROWS IN MATRIX.
**
** NOTE : FORTRAN EQUIVALENT ROUTINE
**
** SUBROUTINE TRANNN(A,B,N)
** DIMENSION A(N,N),B(N,N)
** DO 10 I=1,N
** DO 10 J=1,N
** 10 B(J,I) = A(I,J)
** RETURN
** END
*****
62 1 TRANNN BSS 1 ENTRY/EXIT POINT
63 6110000001 54211 SET REG R1 TO 1
64 53330 63230 SFT REG X2 TO FWA OF #8*
67321 66400 GET REG R3 TO ADDRESS OF #N*
65 LOOP.7 BSS C GET CONTENTS OF #N*
65 76440 42434 SFT REG R3 TO #N* - 1
63644 53516 CLEAR REG R4
66 10655 53626 SET REG R3 TO #N* - 1
66541 66760 SET REG R3 TO #N* - 1
67 LOOP.8 BSS 0
67 66661 66772 SET REG X4 TO 1
63416 53517 CALCULATE I+N
67 10644 53627 GET OFFSET FOR *(I,I)* ELEMENT
53627 10755 GET *(A(I,I))*
66551 0752000067 + MOVE TO REG X6
66441 66441 STORE *(A(I,I))* IN *(B(I,I))*
0752000065 + SFT J TO I+1
0752000067 + SET REG R7 TO *(I,I)* OFFSET
66441 66441 GET OFFSET FOR *(J,I)* ELEMENT
66441 66441 GET OFFSET FOR *(I,J)*
66441 66441 GET *(A(J,I))*
66441 66441 GFT *(A(I,J))*
66441 66441 MOVE REG X4 TO X6
66441 66441 SFT *(I,I)* TO *(A(J,I))*
66441 66441 MOVE REG X5 TO REG X7
66441 66441 SET *(B(J,I))* TO *(A(I,J))*
66441 66441 INCREMENT J
66441 66441 LOOP UNTIL J = #N*
66441 66441 INCREMENT I
66441 66441 LOOP UNTIL I = #N* - 1
*****
339 ** MATRIX
340 ** MATRIX
341 ** MATRIX
342 ** MATRIX
343 ** MATRIX
344 ** MATRIX
345 ** MATRIX
346 ** MATRIX
347 ** MATRIX
348 ** MATRIX
349 ** MATRIX
350 ** MATRIX
351 ** MATRIX
352 ** MATRIX
353 ** MATRIX
354 ** MATRIX
355 ** MATRIX
356 ** MATRIX
357 ** MATRIX
358 ** MATRIX
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360 ** MATRIX
361 ** MATRIX
362 ** MATRIX
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385 ** MATRIX
386 ** MATRIX
387 ** MATRIX
388 ** MATRIX
389 ** MATRIX
390 ** MATRIX
391 ** MATRIX
392 ** MATRIX
393 ** MATRIX
394 ** MATRIX
395 ** MATRIX

```

MATRIX - MISCELLANEOUS MATRIX OPERATIONS.
TRANNN - TRANSPOSE N BY N MATRIX.

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42433
63240
73 67221 53512
10655 53622
74 0400000062 +

IX4
SP2
SB2
SA5
BX6
SA6
EQ

X3*X3
X4
P2-R1
X1+R2
X5
X2+R2
TRANNN

CALCULATE NUMBER OF ELEMENTS IN MATRIX
STORE IN REG R2
SUBTRACT 1
GFT *A(N,N)*
MOVE REG Y5 TO REG X6
STORE INTO *B(N,N)*
RETURN

MATRIX 396
MATRIX 397
MATRIX 398
MATRIX 399
MATRIX 400
MATRIX 401
MATRIX 402

MATRIX - MISCELLANEOUS MATRIX OPERATIONS.
ADDNM - ADD M BY N MATRIX TO N BY N MATRIX.

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```

*****
**
** ROUTINE TO ADD AN M BY N MATRIX TO THE LOWER RIGHT HAND CORNER
** OF AN N BY N MATRIX.
**
**
** CALLING SEQ : CALL ADDNM(A,B,C,N,M)
**
** ARGUMENTS : A - IN - N BY N MATRIX.
**              B - IN - M BY N MATRIX.
**              C - OUT - RESULTANT N BY N MATRIX.
**              N - IN - NUMBER OF ROWS IN N BY N MATRIX.
**              M - IN - NUMBER OF ROWS IN M BY N MATRIX.
**
** NOTE : FORTRAN EQUIVALENT ROUTINE
**
** SUBROUTINE ADDNM(A,B,C,N,M)
** DIMENSION A(N,N),B(N,M),C(N,N)
** K = N - M
** L1 = 0
** DO 10 I=1,M
** IF(I.GT. K) L1 = L1 + 1
** L2 = C
** DO 10 J=1,N
** C(I,J) = A(I,J)
** IF(I.LF. K .OR. J.LE. K) GO TO 10
** L2 = L2 + 1
** C(I,J) = C(I,J) + B(L1,L2)
** 10 CONTINUE
** RETURN
** END
*****
75      1      ADDNM      BSS      1      ENTRY/EXIT POINT
76      6110000001      54211      54321
77      63230      54431      54541      53440
100     63740      42644      63362      53550
101     66400      37545      66500      63650
102
102     LOOP-9      BSS      0
102     43400      53510      0756000104 +
103     0746000104 +
103     85,R6,JMP-1
103     P4,R6,JMP-1
103     LT
103     LT
103     CLEAR REG X4
103     GET CONTENTS OF NEXT ELEMENT OF *A*
103     JUMP IF *J* LT *K*
103     JUMP IF *I* LT *K*
*****
404     MATRIX
405     MATRIX
406     MATRIX
407     MATRIX
408     MATRIX
409     MATRIX
410     MATRIX
411     MATRIX
412     MATRIX
413     MATRIX
414     MATRIX
415     MATRIX
416     MATRIX
417     MATRIX
418     MATRIX
419     MATRIX
420     MATRIX
421     MATRIX
422     MATRIX
423     MATRIX
424     MATRIX
425     MATRIX
426     MATRIX
427     MATRIX
428     MATRIX
429     MATRIX
430     MATRIX
431     MATRIX
432     MATRIX
433     MATRIX
434     MATRIX
435     MATRIX
436     MATRIX
437     MATRIX
438     MATRIX
439     MATRIX
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445     MATRIX
446     MATRIX
447     MATRIX
448     MATRIX
449     MATRIX
450     MATRIX
451     MATRIX
452     MATRIX
453     MATRIX
454     MATRIX
455     MATRIX
456     MATRIX
457     MATRIX
458     MATRIX
459     MATRIX
460     MATRIX

```


MATRIX - MISCELLANEOUS MATRIX OPERATIONS.
ADDNM - ADD M BY M MATRIX TO N BY N MATRIX.

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104	53420	73221	S44	X2	GET NEXT ELEMENT OF *B*	MATRIX	461
			SX2	X2+R1	INCREMENT INDEX INTO *B*	MATRIX	462
				0		MATRIX	463
104	66441		855			MATRIX	464
						MATRIX	465
104	66441	30645	S94	P4+R1	INCREMENT *I*	MATRIX	466
		24606	F46	X4+X5	COMPUTE *A(I,J) + B(I-N+M,J-N+P)*	MATRIX	467
		73111	MX6	X6	NORMALIZE RESULT	MATRIX	468
105	0747000106 +		SX1	X1+R1	GET NEXT ELEMENT ADDRESS IN *A*	MATRIX	469
	66400		LT		JUMP IF *I* LT *N*	MATRIX	470
	66551		S84	R0	CLEAR *I*	MATRIX	471
106			S85	B5+R1	INCREMENT *J*	MATRIX	472
				0		MATRIX	473
106	56620		S46	R2	STORE SUM INTO NEXT ELEMENT OF *C*	MATRIX	474
	66221		S82	B2+R1	GET NEXT ELEMENT ADDRESS IN *C*	MATRIX	475
107	0400000075 +	0723000102 +	LT	R2,R3,LOOP.9	LOOP UNTIL *C(N,M)* FCUND	MATRIX	476
			EQ	ADDNM	RETURN	MATRIX	477
						MATRIX	478
						MATRIX	479

MATRIX - MISCELLANEOUS MATRIX OPERATIONS.
ADDNN - ADD TWO N BY N MATRICES.

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```

*****
**          PCUTINE TO ADD TWO N BY N MATRICES.          MATRIX
**          CALLING SEQ : CALL ADDNN(A,P,C,N)             481
**          ARGUMENTS : A - IN - N BY N MATRIX.          482
**          A - IN - N BY N MATRIX.                     483
**          C - OUT - RESULTANT MATRIX.                  484
**          A - IN - NUMBER OF ROWS IN N BY N MATRIX.    485
**          NOTE : FCRTAN FOURVALENT ROUTINE             486
**          SUBROUTINE ADDNN(A,B,C,N)                     487
**          DIMENSION A(N,N),B(N,N),C(N,N)              488
**          DO 10 J=1,N                                   489
**          DO 10 I=1,N                                   490
**          10 C(I,J) = A(I,J) + B(I,J)                 491
**          RETURN                                         492
**          END                                           493
**          *****
**          ENTRY/EXIT POINT
**          SET REG R1 TO 1
**          SET REG R2 TO FWA OF *B*
**          SET REG R3 TO FWA OF *C*
**          MOVE FWA OF *C* TO REG R2
**          GET ADDRESS OF *N*
**          GET CONTENTS OF *N*
**          CALCULATE NUMBER OF ELEMENTS IN *C*
**          SET REG R3 TO LWA+1 OF *C*
**          SET REG R5 TO 1
**          *****
**          LOOP.10 BSS 0
**          SA3 X1
**          SA4 X2
**          IX1 X1+X5
**          FX6 X3+X4
**          NX6 X6
**          IX2 X2+X5
**          SA6 B7
**          SB2 82+81
**          LT 82+R3,LOOP.10
**          EQ ADDNN
**          *****
**          GET NEXT ELEMENT OF *A*
**          GET NEXT ELEMENT OF *B*
**          GET NEXT ELEMENT ADDRESS IN *A*
**          COMPUTE *A(I,J) + B(I,J)*
**          NORMALIZE RESULT
**          GET NEXT ELEMENT ADDRESS IN *B*
**          STORE IN NEXT ELEMENT OF *C*
**          COMPUTE NEXT ELEMENT ADDRESS OF *C*
**          *****
**          LOOP.10 LOOP.10 LOOP.10 LOOP.10 LOOP.10
**          *****

```

ADDTR - ADD TRANSPOSE OF AN N BY N MATRIX TO THE MATRIX

```

*****
**
** ROUTINE TO TRANSPOSE AN N BY N MATRIX AND ADD THE RESULT TO
** THE INITIAL MATRIX.
**
** CALLING SEQ : CALL ADDTR(A,N)
**
** ARGUMENTS : A - IN - N BY N MATRIX
**              A - OUT - RESULTANT MATRIX
**              N - IN - NUMBER OF ROWS
**
** NOTE : FUFTRAN EQUIVALENT ROUTINE
**
** SUBROUTINE ADDTP(A,N)
** DIMENSION A(N,N)
** DO 11 J=1,N
**   DO 11 I=J,N
**     A(I,J)=A(I,J)+A(J,I)
**     A(J,I)=A(I,J)
**   11 CONTINUE
** RETURN
** FND
*****

```

```

117 ADDTR 1
120 5021000001 53220 63120
121 6120000001 66300 66400
122 6252777776 66600 66700
123 66663 66760 66430
124 53316 53417 30634 24606
125 10766 54630 54740 66662
126 66771 66442 0741000124 +
127 66332 0731000123 +
130 0400000117 +

```

```

*****
** ENTRY/EXIT POINT
** SET X2 TO ADDRESS OF *N*
** GET CONTENTS OF *N* IN X2
** *N*
** *1* IN B2
** OUTER LOOP COUNTER
** INNER LOOP COUNTER
** SET B5 TO *N-1*
** *1*
** *J*
** I-1+OUTER LOOP COUNT
** J = 1
** INNER LOOP STARTS AT VALUE OF OUTER LOOP
**
** GET A(I)
** GET A(J)
** ADD A(I) TO A(J)
** NORMALIZE X6
** COPY X6 INTO X7
** STORE A(I)
** STORE A(J)
** I = I + 1
** J = J + N
** INCREMENT INNER LOOP COUNT
** INCREMENT OUTER LOOP COUNT
**
** LOOP.12
** LOOP.11

```


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[illegible]

PAIX 1897

MATRIX - MISCELLANEOUS MATRIX OPERATIONS.
MULTIPLY - MULTIPLY A MATRIX BY THE TRANSPOSE OF ANOTHER

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163	0704000161 +	67441	S84	B4-B1	DECREMENT MZ	MATRIX	720
			GT	R4,R0,LOOP.C		MATRIX	721
			S86	X5+R5	STORE C(I,J)	MATRIX	722
			S85	R5+R2	GET NEXT ELEMENT OF *C*	MATRIX	723
164	5021000005	66552	S82	A1+5	PUT ADDRESS OF R2 INTO X2	MATRIX	724
			S82	X2	PUT R2 INTO X2	MATRIX	725
			S84	X2	PUT R2 INTO R4 AGAIN	MATRIX	726
165	67771	63420	S87	R7-B1	DECREMENT LOOP COUNT	MATRIX	727
			S84	X4+B1	GET NEXT ROW ELEMENT OF *R*	MATRIX	728
			CT	R7,R0,LOOP.C		MATRIX	729
166	5041000003	0707000160 +	S84	A1+3	PUT ADDRESS OF R(1,1) INTO X4 AGAIN	MATRIX	730
			SX1	X1+R1	INCREMENT FOR NEXT ROW OF *A*	MATRIX	731
			SX5	X5+R1	INCREMENT FOR NEXT ROW OF *C*	MATRIX	732
167	66500	73111 73551	S85	R0	RESET COLUMN INCREMENT FOR *C* TO ZERO	MATRIX	733
			S87	R3	RESET COLUMN INCREMENT FOR *R* TO ZERO	MATRIX	734
			S80	X0-1	DECREMENT M1	MATRIX	735
170	0310000160 +	7200777776	MZ	X0,LOOP.C		MATRIX	736
			EO	MULTIPLY	RETURN	MATRIX	737

MATRIX - MISCELLANEOUS MATRIX OPERATIONS.
 MULTC - MULTIPLY AN N BY M MATRIX BY A CONSTANT

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```

171 171 6110000001 1
172 172 54211 54321
173 173 54431 54541 53110 53330
174 174 53440 42734 63270
175 175 53320 40613 53650 73221
176 176 73551 67221 0520000175 +
177 177 0400000171 +

*****
** ROUTINE TO MULTIPLY AN N BY M MATRIX BY A CONSTANT.
**
** CALLING SEQ: CALL MULTC(A,R,N,M,C)
**
** ARGUMENTS : A - IN - SCALAR
**              3 - IN - MATPIX
**              N - IN - NUMBER OF ROWS IN B
**              M - IN - NUMBER OF COLUMNS IN B
**              C - OUT - RESULTANT MATRIX OF A*B
**
** NOTE : FORTRAN EQUIVALENT ROUTINE
**
** SURFOURINE MULTC(A,B,N,M,C)
** DIMENSION R(N,M),C(N,M)
** DO 10 J=1,M
**   DO 10 I=1,N
**     C(I,J) = A*B(I,J)
**   RETURN
** END
**
*****
** ENTRY/EXIT
**
** PUT ADDRESS OF R(1,1) INTO X2
** PUT ADDRESS OF N INTO X3
** PUT ADDRESS OF M INTO X4
** PUT ADDRESS OF C(1,1) INTO X5
** PUT A INTO X1
** PUT N INTO X3
** PUT M INTO X4
** PUT N*M INTO X7
** MOVE N*M TO B2
**
** PUT CONTENTS OF *B* INTO X3
** PUT A*B INTO X6
** STORE *C*
** GET NEXT ELEMENT OF *B*
** GET NEXT ELEMENT OF *C*
** DECREMENT N*M
** RETURN
**
*****
** MULTC
**
** R55 1
** SB1 1
** SA2 A1+81
** SA3 A2+81
** SA4 A3+81
** SA5 A4+81
** SA1 X1
** SA3 X3
** SA4 X4
** IX7 X3*X4
** SB2 X7
** B55 0
**
** LOOP.H
**
** SA3 X2
** FX6 X1*X3
** SA6 X5
** SX2 X2+81
** SX5 X5+81
** SB2 B2-81
** NZ R2,LCUP.H
** FC MULTC

```


MATRIX - MISCELLANEOUS MATRIX OPERATIONS.
LAYIN - LAY A MATRIX INTO ANOTHER MATRIX

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```

*****
** ROUTINE TO LAYIN A MATRIX INTO ANOTHER MATRIX AT A GIVEN ROW** MATRIX
** AND COLUMN. **
** CALLING SEQ: CALL LAYIN(A,I,J,NRA,B,NR,NC,ITL) **
** ARGUMENTS : A - IN - MATRIX **
** I - IN - ROW IN A WHERE LAYIN IS TO BEGIN **
** J - IN - COLUMN IN A WHERE LAYIN IS TO BEGIN **
** NRA - IN - NUMBER OF ROWS IN A **
** NR - IN - MATRIX TO BE LAYED INTO A **
** NC - IN - NUMBER OF ROWS IN B **
** ITL - IN - TYPE OF LAYIN **
**          NEGATIVE - SUBTRACT B FROM A **
**          ZERO - OVERLAY B IN A **
**          POSITIVE - ADD B TO A **
** A - OUT - NEW MATRIX **
**
** NOTE : EQUIVALENT FORTRAN ROUTINE **
**
** SUBROUTINE LAYIN(A,I,J,NRA,B,NR,NC,ITL) **
** DIMENSION A(NRA,1),B(NR,NC) **
** IF(ITL) 10,20,30 **
** 10 DO 15 N=1,NC **
**    DO 15 M=1,NR **
**      15 A(I+M-1,J+N-1) = A(I+M-1,J+N-1) - B(M,N) **
**    RETURN **
** 20 DO 25 N=1,NC **
**    DO 25 M=1,NR **
**      25 A(I+M-1,J+N-1) = B(M,N) **
**    RETURN **
** 30 DO 35 N=1,NC **
**    DO 35 M=1,NR **
**      35 A(I+M-1,J+N-1) = A(I+M-1,J+N-1) + B(M,N) **
**    RETURN **
** END **
*****
***** ENTRY/EXIT *****
*****
BSS 1
SB1 1
SB4 X1
SA2 A1+R1
SA3 A2+R1
SA4 A3+R1
SA5 A4+R1
SA2 X2
SB2 X2
SA3 X3
SB3 X3
SA4 X4
SA1 A5+R1
SA2 A1+R1
SA3 A2+R1
SA1 X1
SR6 X1

LAYIN 1
210 6110000001 63410 54211
211 54321 54431 54541 53220
212 63220 53330 63330 53440
213 54151 54211 54321 53110
214 63610
215

```

MATRIX - MISCELLANEOUS MATRIX OPERATIONS.
LAYIN - LAY A MATRIX INTO ANOTHER MATRIX

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216	77021	77731	42774	36007	SA2	SP7	X2	PUT AC INTO X2	MATRIX	887
					SA3	X3	X2	PUT AC INTO B7	MATRIX	888
					SXC	82-81	X3	PUT ITL INTO X3	MATRIX	889
					SX7	83-81	I-1		MATRIX	890
					IX7	X7-X4	J-1		MATRIX	891
					IXC	X0+Y7	(J-1)*NPA		MATRIX	892
					SX0	X0+R4	(I-1)*(J-1)*NPA		MATRIX	893
					S84	R0	PUT A(I,J) INTO X0		MATRIX	894
					S85	X5	ROW INCREMENT FOR *A*		MATRIX	895
					ZR	X3,LCOP.F	PUT ADDRESS OF B(1,1) IN B5		MATRIX	896
					NG	X3,LLCP.G			MATRIX	897
					BSS	0			MATRIX	898
					SA3	X0+R4	PUT A(I+M-1,J+N-1) IN X3		MATRIX	899
					SA5	B5+P4	PUT B(M,N) IN X5		MATRIX	900
					FX6	X3+X5	PUT A(I+M-1,J+N-1) + B(M,N) IN X6		MATRIX	901
					NX6	A3	NORMALIZE X6		MATRIX	902
					SA6	B4+81	STORE A(I+M-1,J+N-1)		MATRIX	903
					S84	LT	INCREMENT M		MATRIX	904
					IX0	X0+X4	INCREMENT FOR NEXT COLUMN OF *A*		MATRIX	905
					S85	B5+86	INCREMENT FOR NEXT COLUMN OF *A*		MATRIX	906
					S84	PO	INCREMENT FOR NEXT COLUMN OF *B*		MATRIX	907
					S87	R7-81	ZERO ROW INCREMENT		MATRIX	908
					NE	B7,R0,LCOP.E	ZERO ROW INCREMENT		MATRIX	909
					EQ	LAYIN	DECREMENT NC		MATRIX	910
					BSS	0	RETURN		MATRIX	911
					SA5	B5+84	PUT B(M,N) IN X5		MATRIX	912
					BX6	X5	MOVE B(M,N) TC X6		MATRIX	913
					SA6	X0+84	STORE A(I+M-1,J+N-1)		MATRIX	914
					SP4	B4+81	INCREMENT M		MATRIX	915
					IXC	X0+X4	INCREMENT FOR NEXT COLUMN OF *A*		MATRIX	916
					S85	B5+86	INCREMENT FOR NEXT COLUMN OF *A*		MATRIX	917
					S84	PO	ZERO ROW INCREMENT		MATRIX	918
					S87	B7-81	ZERO ROW INCREMENT		MATRIX	919
					NE	P7,B0,LCOP.F	DECREMENT NC		MATRIX	920
					EQ	LAYIN	RETURN		MATRIX	921
					BSS	0			MATRIX	922
					SA3	X0+84	PUT A(I+M-1,J+N-1) IN X3		MATRIX	923
					SA5	B5+84	PUT B(M,N) IN X5		MATRIX	924
					FX6	X3-X5	PUT A(I+M-1,J+N-1) - B(M,N) IN X6		MATRIX	925
					NX6	A3	NORMALIZE X6		MATRIX	926
					SA6	B4+81	STORE A(I+M-1,J+N-1)		MATRIX	927
					S84	LT	INCREMENT M		MATRIX	928
					IXC	X0+X4	INCREMENT FOR NEXT COLUMN OF *A*		MATRIX	929
					S85	B5+86	INCREMENT FOR NEXT COLUMN OF *A*		MATRIX	930
					S84	PO	ZERO ROW INCREMENT		MATRIX	931
					S87	B7-81	ZERO ROW INCREMENT		MATRIX	932
					NE	P7,B0,LCOP.F	DECREMENT NC		MATRIX	933
					EQ	LAYIN	RETURN		MATRIX	934
					BSS	0			MATRIX	935
					SA3	X0+84	PUT A(I+M-1,J+N-1) IN X3		MATRIX	936
					SA5	B5+84	PUT B(M,N) IN X5		MATRIX	937
					FX6	X3-X5	PUT A(I+M-1,J+N-1) - B(M,N) IN X6		MATRIX	938
					NX6	A3	NORMALIZE X6		MATRIX	939
					SA6	B4+81	STORE A(I+M-1,J+N-1)		MATRIX	
					S84	LT	INCREMENT M		MATRIX	
					IXC	X0+X4	INCREMENT FOR NEXT COLUMN OF *A*		MATRIX	
					S85	B5+86	INCREMENT FOR NEXT COLUMN OF *A*		MATRIX	
					S84	PO	ZERO ROW INCREMENT		MATRIX	
					S87	B7-81	ZERO ROW INCREMENT		MATRIX	
					NE	P7,B0,LCOP.F	DECREMENT NC		MATRIX	
					EQ	LAYIN	RETURN		MATRIX	
					BSS	0			MATRIX	
					SA3	X0+84	PUT A(I+M-1,J+N-1) IN X3		MATRIX	
					SA5	B5+84	PUT B(M,N) IN X5		MATRIX	
					FX6	X3-X5	PUT A(I+M-1,J+N-1) - B(M,N) IN X6		MATRIX	
					NX6	A3	NORMALIZE X6		MATRIX	
					SA6	B4+81	STORE A(I+M-1,J+N-1)		MATRIX	
					S84	LT	INCREMENT M		MATRIX	
					IXC	X0+X4	INCREMENT FOR NEXT COLUMN OF *A*		MATRIX	
					S85	B5+86	INCREMENT FOR NEXT COLUMN OF *A*		MATRIX	
					S84	PO	ZERO ROW INCREMENT		MATRIX	
					S87	B7-81	ZERO ROW INCREMENT		MATRIX	
					NE	P7,B0,LCOP.F	DECREMENT NC		MATRIX	
					EQ	LAYIN	RETURN		MATRIX	
					BSS	0			MATRIX	
					SA3	X0+84	PUT A(I+M-1,J+N-1) IN X3		MATRIX	
					SA5	B5+84	PUT B(M,N) IN X5		MATRIX	
					FX6	X3-X5	PUT A(I+M-1,J+N-1) - B(M,N) IN X6		MATRIX	
					NX6	A3	NORMALIZE X6		MATRIX	
					SA6	B4+81	STORE A(I+M-1,J+N-1)		MATRIX	
					S84	LT	INCREMENT M		MATRIX	
					IXC	X0+X4	INCREMENT FOR NEXT COLUMN OF *A*		MATRIX	
					S85	B5+86	INCREMENT FOR NEXT COLUMN OF *A*		MATRIX	
					S84	PO	ZERO ROW INCREMENT		MATRIX	
					S87	B7-81	ZERO ROW INCREMENT		MATRIX	
					NE	P7,B0,LCOP.F	DECREMENT NC		MATRIX	
					EQ	LAYIN	RETURN		MATRIX	
					BSS	0			MATRIX	
					SA3	X0+84	PUT A(I+M-1,J+N-1) IN X3		MATRIX	
					SA5	B5+84	PUT B(M,N) IN X5		MATRIX	
					FX6	X3-X5	PUT A(I+M-1,J+N-1) - B(M,N) IN X6		MATRIX	
					NX6	A3	NORMALIZE X6		MATRIX	
					SA6	B4+81	STORE A(I+M-1,J+N-1)		MATRIX	
					S84	LT	INCREMENT M		MATRIX	
					IXC	X0+X4	INCREMENT FOR NEXT COLUMN OF *A*		MATRIX	
					S85	B5+86	INCREMENT FOR NEXT COLUMN OF *A*		MATRIX	
					S84	PO	ZERO ROW INCREMENT		MATRIX	
					S87	B7-81	ZERO ROW INCREMENT		MATRIX	
					NE	P7,B0,LCOP.F	DECREMENT NC		MATRIX	
					EQ	LAYIN	RETURN		MATRIX	
					BSS	0			MATRIX	
					SA3	X0+84	PUT A(I+M-1,J+N-1) IN X3		MATRIX	
					SA5	B5+84	PUT B(M,N) IN X5		MATRIX	
					FX6	X3-X5	PUT A(I+M-1,J+N-1) - B(M,N) IN X6		MATRIX	
					NX6	A3	NORMALIZE X6		MATRIX	
					SA6	B4+81	STORE A(I+M-1,J+N-1)		MATRIX	
					S84	LT	INCREMENT M		MATRIX	
					IXC	X0+X4	INCREMENT FOR NEXT COLUMN OF *A*		MATRIX	
					S85	B5+86	INCREMENT FOR NEXT COLUMN OF *A*		MATRIX	
					S84	PO	ZERO ROW INCREMENT		MATRIX	
					S87	B7-81	ZERO ROW INCREMENT		MATRIX	
					NE	P7,B0,LCOP.F	DECREMENT NC		MATRIX	
					EQ	LAYIN	RETURN		MATRIX	
					BSS	0			MATRIX	
					SA3	X0+84	PUT A(I+M-1,J+N-1) IN X3		MATRIX	
					SA5	B5+84	PUT B(M,N) IN X5		MATRIX	
					FX6	X3-X5	PUT A(I+M-1,J+N-1) - B(M,N) IN X6		MATRIX	
					NX6	A3	NORMALIZE X6		MATRIX	
					SA6	B4+81	STORE A(I+M-1,J+N-1)		MATRIX	
					S84	LT	INCREMENT M		MATRIX	
					IXC	X0+X4	INCREMENT FOR NEXT COLUMN OF *A*		MATRIX	
					S85	B5+86	INCREMENT FOR NEXT COLUMN OF *A*		MATRIX	
					S84	PO	ZERO ROW INCREMENT		MATRIX	
					S87	B7-81	ZERO ROW INCREMENT		MATRIX	
					NE	P7,B0,LCOP.F	DECREMENT NC		MATRIX	
					EQ	LAYIN	RETURN		MATRIX	
					BSS	0			MATRIX	
					SA3	X0+84	PUT A(I+M-1,J+N-1) IN X3		MATRIX	
					SA5	B5+84	PUT B(M,N) IN X5		MATRIX	
					FX6	X3-X5	PUT A(I+M-1,J+N-1) - B(M,N) IN X6		MATRIX	
					NX6	A3	NORMALIZE X6		MATRIX	
					SA6	B4+81	STORE A(I+M-1,J+N-1)		MATRIX	
					S84	LT	INCREMENT M		MATRIX	
					IXC	X0+X4	INCREMENT FOR NEXT COLUMN OF *A*		MATRIX	
					S85	B5+86	INCREMENT FOR NEXT COLUMN OF *A*		MATRIX	
					S84	PO	ZERO ROW INCREMENT		MATRIX	
					S87	B7-81	ZERO ROW INCREMENT		MATRIX	
					NE	P7,B0,LCOP.F	DECREMENT NC		MATRIX	
					EQ	LAYIN	RETURN		MATRIX	
					BSS	0			MATRIX	
					SA3	X0+84	PUT A(I+M-1,J+N-1) IN X3		MATRIX	
					SA5	B5+84	PUT B(M,N) IN X5		MATRIX	
					FX6	X3-X5	PUT A(I+M-1,J+N-1) - B(M,N) IN X6		MATRIX	
					NX6	A3	NORMALIZE X6		MATRIX	
					SA6	B4+81	STORE A(I+M-1,J+N-1)		MATRIX	
					S84	LT	INCREMENT M		MATRIX	
					IXC	X0+X4	INCREMENT FOR NEXT COLUMN OF *A*		MATRIX	
					S85	B5+86	INCREMENT FOR NEXT COLUMN OF *A*		MATRIX	
					S84	PO	ZERO ROW INCREMENT		MATRIX	
					S87	B7-81	ZERO ROW INCREMENT		MATRIX	
					NE	P7,B0,LCOP.F	DECREMENT NC		MATRIX	
					EQ	LAYIN	RETURN		MATRIX	

MATRIX - MISCELLANEOUS MATRIX OPERATIONS.
SYMBOLIC REFERENCE TABLE.

COMPASS 3.3-428. 12/08/78 15.15.17. PAGE 25

ADDM	75	PROGRAM*	2/26 F	13/34 L	14/19		
ADDM	110	PROGRAM*	2/27 F	15/24 L	15/47		
ADDM	117	PROGRAM*	2/28 F	16/25 L	15/53		
CODE.1	61	PROGRAM*	10/33	10/40	10/47 L		
JMP.1	104	PROGRAM*	13/56	13/57	14/04 L		
JMP.2	106	PROGRAM*	14/10	14/14 L			
LAYIN	210	PROGRAM*	2/33 E	23/41 L	24/26	24/38	24/52
LOOP.A	137	PROGRAM*	17/45 L	18/11	18/20		
LOOP.B	141	PROGRAM*	17/51 L	18/03			
LOOP.C	160	PROGRAM*	19/46 L	20/10			
LOOP.D	161	PROGRAM*	19/50 L	20/02			
LOOP.E	221	PROGRAM*	24/13 L	24/20			
LOOP.F	225	PROGRAM*	24/11	24/27 L	24/25	24/37	
LOOP.G	231	PROGRAM*	24/12	24/39 L	24/32	24/51	
LOOP.H	175	PROGRAM*	21/35 L	21/42	24/46		
LOOP.I	204	PROGRAM*	22/35 L	22/45			
LOOP.1	4	PROGRAM*	3/38 L	3/46			
LOOP.10	114	PROGRAM*	15/36 L	15/46			
LOOP.11	124	PROGRAM*	16/34 L	16/50			
LOOP.12	123	PROGRAM*	16/35 L	16/52			
LOOP.2	13	PROGRAM*	4/40 L	5/08			
LOOP.3	15	PROGRAM*	4/51 L	5/03	5/11	10/32	10/39
LOOP.4	27	PROGRAM*	6/39 L	7/03	7/06		
LOOP.5	30	PROGRAM*	6/46 L	6/56			
LOOP.6	43	PROGRAM*	8/44 L	8/54	9/03	9/07	
LOOP.7	65	PROGRAM*	11/33 L	11/57			
LOOP.8	67	PROGRAM*	11/44 L	11/55			
LOOP.9	102	PROGRAM*	13/52 L	14/18			
MULT	131	PROGRAM*	2/29 E	17/28 L	18/21		
MULTART	152	PROGRAM*	2/30 E	19/29 L	20/16		
MULTC	171	PROGRAM*	2/31 E	21/24 L	21/43		
MULTNM	7	PROGRAM*	2/21 E	4/27 L	5/12	10/38	
MULTNNA	52	PROGRAM*	2/24 E	10/30 L	10/45		
MULTNR	0	PROGRAM*	2/20 E	3/24 L	3/47		
MULTNT	23	PROGRAM*	2/22 E	6/27 L	7/07		
MULTTN	36	PROGRAM*	2/23 E	8/27 L	9/08		
SUB	200	PROGRAM*	2/32 E	22/25 L	22/46		
TRANNN	62	PROGRAM*	2/25 E	11/23 L	12/07		


```
1 SUBROUTINE MISCAL(NPRNT)
C *****
C *
C * SUBROUTINE FOR MISCELLANEOUS CALCULATIONS THAT DO NOT
C * NATURALLY OCCUR ELSEWHERE BUT ARE DESIRED FOR OUTPUT,
C * SUCH AS TABLING, FUNCHING, ETC., ETC.
C *
C * INPUT ARGUMENTS
C * NPRNT COVARIANCE MATRIX PRINT INDICATOR.
C * 0 = DO NOT PRINT MATRIX ON OUTPUT FILE.
C *****
C * DIMENSION CA(148)
C *****
C * R ARRAY SEGMENT 1 - INTEGRATION VARIABLES.
C *
C * COMMON TIME, TO, FTIME, DTOUT, DTOUT2, TMAX
C *
C * R ARRAY SEGMENT 2 - DERIVATIVES.
C *
C * COMMON UDOT, WDOT, QDOT, TDDOT, XAPDDOT, ZAPDDOT, DFRPMD, XSPDOT,
C * ZSPDOT, TSPDOT,
C * VDOT, PRODT, RBDDOT, YAPDDOT, PHIDOT, PSIDOT, YSPDOT
C *
C * R ARRAY SEGMENT 3 - STATE VARIABLES.
C *
C * COMMON UB, WB, OB, THETA, XAPP, ZAPP, DFRPM, XSP, ZSP, THETAS,
C * VB, PB, RB, YAPP, PHI, PSI, YSP
C *
C * R ARRAY SEGMENT 4 - PEF. VALUES FOR LOCAL LINEARIZATION.
C *
C * COMMON UO, NO, OO, THETAO, XAPPO, ZAPPO, XC, ZO, MO, URASO, WRASO, WASDO,
C * THETAZO, PSIAO, PHIAO, PCDO, VO, PC, RO, YAPPO, PHIO, PSIO, YO, LO,
C * NO, VRASO
C * REAL MO, LO, NO
C *
C * R ARRAY SEGMENT 5 - INPUT FORCES AND MOMENTS.
C *
C * COMMON SUMFXO, SUMFZO, SUMMO, SUMFX, DEFY, SUMFZ, DFZ, SUMM, DM,
C * SUMFYO, SUMLO, SUMMO, SUMFY, DEFY, SUMLDL, SUPN, DN
C *
C * R ARRAY SEGMENT 6 - GEOMETRY.
C *
C * COMMON WEIGHT, G, IX, IY, IZ, IXX, IYY, IZZ, LM, LTM, LS, LTDS
C * REAL G, IX, IY, IZ, IXX, IYY, IZZ, LM, LTM, LS, LTDS
C *
C * R ARRAY SEGMENT 7 - CONSTANTS.
C *
C * COMMON OMEGA, OMEGAV, KU, KW, KEFPM, KCCN, TALENG, TALCON, TALD,
C * KDEU, KDEW, KDEG, KDET, KDEY, KDEZ, KDEF, KDEDT,
C * KOLU, KOTW, KOTG, KOTI, KOTX, KOTZ, KOTN, KOTDE, KOTDT,
C * OMEGAV, KV, TAU, KI, K2, KY, RI, R2, TLI, TL2
C * REAL KU, KW, KEFPM, KCCN,
C * KDEU, KDEW, KDEG, KDET, KDEY, KDEZ, KDEF, KDEDT,
C * KOTU, KOTW, KOTG, KOTI, KOTX, KOTZ, KOTN, KOTDE, KOTDT,
C * K1, K2, KY, KV
C *
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115      COMMON TARTC(110)
      COMMON TRPMCL(110)
      COMMON TPCNOL(110)
      COMMON TDENL(110)
      C *
      C ***      R ARRAY SEGMENTS 24-25
      C *
      COMMON TAGR(10)
      COMMON TABRDC(110)
      C *
      C ***      R ARRAY SEGMENTS 27-48 - LONGITUDINAL AFPC DATA TABLES
      C *
      COMMON TXU(6)
      COMMON TXV(6)
      COMMON TYO(6)
      COMMON TXRPM(6)
      COMMON TXCDN(6)
      COMMON TXPIGV(6)
      COMMON TXDE(6)
      COMMON TZU(6)
      COMMON TZV(6)
      COMMON TZO(6)
      COMMON TZPPM(6)
      COMMON TZCDN(6)
      COMMON TZPIGV(6)
      COMMON TZDE(6)
      COMMON TPV(6)
      COMMON TMV(6)
      COMMON TMVD(6)
      COMMON TMC(6)
      COMMON TMRPM(6)
      COMMON TMCDN(6)
      COMMON TPPIGV(6)
      COMMON TMDE(6)
      C *
      C ***      R ARRAY SEGMENTS 50-54 - COVARIANCE MATRICIES (DO NOT OVERDIME
      C *
      COMMON F(17,17),P(17,17),POOT(17,17),GM(11,4),OM(4,4)
      C *
      C ***      R ARRAY SEGMENTS 55-56 - STANDARD DEVIATIONS.
      C *
      COMMON SIGMA(50)
      COMMON SIGMAYY(50)
      C *
      C ***      R ARRAY SEGMENTS 57-62 - AIRWAKE TABLES
      C *
      COMMON VXX(5,5,3)
      COMMON VYY(5,5,3)
      COMMON VZZ(5,5,3)
      COMMON SVXX(5,5,3)
      COMMON SVYY(5,5,3)
      COMMON SVZZ(5,5,3)
      C *
      C ***      R ARRAY SEGMENTS 63-80 - OPTIMAL CONTROLLER GAINS
      C *
      COMMON TDEL(6), TRCEN(6), TDEG(6), TDOET(6), TDEX(6),
      TDEF(6), TDEIN(6), TDEOF(6), TDEOT(6),
      1

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230 C *****
C * STATE VARIABLES.
C *
C *
235 DD 10 I=1,NPA
SIGMA(I)= SCRT(P(I,I))
CA(I) = 0.0
CONTINUE
10 L = NPA
IF (NPT.EQ.0) GO TO 30
C *** PRODUCE REQUESTED PRINT.
WRITE(6,2000) TIME
240 FERMAT(1),47%,27%COVARIANCE MATRIX AT TIME 0,F6.2,5H SEC. //)
2000 DC 20 I=1,NPA
WRITE(6,2010) (P(I,J),J=1,NPA)
245 FERMAT(1),8F16.6)
2010 FERMAT(1),8F16.6)
2020 FERMAT(1)
20 FERMAT(1)
250 WRITE(6,2030) (SIGMA(I),I=1,NPA)
2030 FERMAT(1),35H SQUARE ROOT OF MAIN DIAGONAL TERMS
1 / (8E12.4))
30 CONTINUE
C *
C *** SIGMAS OF NON-LIMITED ROLL AND YAW CONTROL
C *
C *
255 ROLL
L = L + 1
SIGMA(L) = SIGMAP
C *
C *
260 YAW
L = L + 1
SIGMA(L) = SIGDRP
C *
C *** SIGMAS OF ROLL AND YAW CONTROL AFTER LIMITERS
C *
C *
265 ROLL
L = L + 1
SIGMA(L) = SIGDA
C *
C *
270 YAW
L = L + 1
SIGMA(L) = SIGDP
C *****
C * END OF SIGMA HACK
C *****
275 RETURN
END

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12/08/78 15.13.13

FTM 4.64428

SUBROUTINE PRMPLT 74/74 DPT=1

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115      WRITE(6,30001) TITL
      NC = 0
      J=1,NCURVS
      BACKSPACE ALIST
      CONTINUE
      DO 90 J=1,NCURVS
      104C  PFAD(NLIST,1040) LGEND,ISYM
      90    FOPMAT(4A10,17X,R1)
      100    WRITE(6,30002) ISYM,LEGEND
      30003 FOPMAT(//)
      C
      C*****
      C      PUT PLOT ON PRINTER
      C
      Y = STAPY + DELY*(YOPG + 1.0)
      K = 0
      DO 120 J=1,36
      130    K = K + 1
      IF(K.GT.6) K = 1
      NC = 10H
      IF(J.CE.14.AND.J.LE.17) NC = LABELY(J-13)
      IF(K.GT.1) GO TO 110
      Y = Y - DELY
      30004 WRITE(6,30004) NC,Y,(LINE(LL,J),LL=1,7)
      FOPMAT(5X,A10,2X,F5.2,1X,6A10,A1)
      GO TO 120
      110    WRITE(6,30005) NC,(LINE(LL,J),LL=1,7)
      30005 FOPMAT(5X,A10,8X,6A10,A1)
      120    CONTINUE
      X(1) = STAPX - XOPG*DELY
      DO 130 J=2,7
      145    Y(J) = X(J-1) + DELY
      130    CONTINUE
      WRITE(6,30006) X
      30006 FOPMAT(121X,7(F4.1,6X)/)
      150    WRITE(6,30007) LABELX
      30007 FOPMAT(34X,4A10)
      140    WRITE(6,30003)
      155    CONTINUE
      RETURN
      END

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12/08/78 15.13.13

FTN 4.6+428

74/74 OPT=1

SUBROUTINE PROP

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60      D      VPEAN,VP,VAV,SWIND,WMEAN,WP,WAV,WNSF,PSISS,PSISC,PSIST,TS1,
      F      TS2,TS3,TS4,TS5,TS6,TS7,TS8,TS9,TS10,TS11,TS12,TS13,TS14,TS15,TS16,TS17,TS18,TS19,TS20,TS21,TS22,TS23,TS24,TS25,TS26,TS27,TS28,TS29,TS30,TS31,TS32,TS33,TS34,TS35,TS36,TS37,TS38,TS39,TS40,TS41,TS42,TS43,TS44,TS45,TS46,TS47,TS48,TS49,TS50,TS51,TS52,TS53,TS54,TS55,TS56,TS57,TS58,TS59,TS60,TS61,TS62,TS63,TS64,TS65,TS66,TS67,TS68,TS69,TS70,TS71,TS72,TS73,TS74,TS75,TS76,TS77,TS78,TS79,TS80,TS81,TS82,TS83,TS84,TS85,TS86,TS87,TS88,TS89,TS90,TS91,TS92,TS93,TS94,TS95,TS96,TS97,TS98,TS99,TS100,TS101,TS102,TS103,TS104,TS105,TS106,TS107,TS108
      F      ZRIASP
      C      R ARRAY SEGMENT 9 - OPEN LOOP PARAMETERS.
      C      COMMON TUECTAC,DEFRPMOL,DCONOL,DEUL,GAMPAGS,RANGE,VAIRC,
      C      DADL,DROL
      C      R ARRAY SEGMENT 10 - AFPO DATA.
      C      COMMON XU,XW,XO,XFRPM,XCON,XPOICV,XDE,ZU,ZV,ZC,ZFRPM,ZCON,ZPDIGV,
      C      ZDF,MU,MW,MWDOCT,MO,MFRPM,MCON,MPDICV,MDF,
      C      YV,YP,YR,YDA,YDB,YL,YL,LD,LDR,NV,NP,NR,
      C      NOA,NDR
      C      REAL MU,MW,MWDOCT,MO,MFRPM,MCON,MPDICV,MDF
      C      RFAL LV,LP,LR,LDA,LDR,NV,NP,NP,NDA,NDR
      C      R ARRAY SEGMENT 11
      C      COMMON RC,RCO,XAPCOM,ERRX,FRPU,      FRPZ,ERRW,ETHETA,
      C      ERY,ERPHI,ERSL,YCON,PHICOM,PSICOM
      C      R ARRAY SEGMENT 12 - CONTROLS.
      C      COMMON DE,DT,DCON,DED,DTO,CCOND,
      C      DA,DR,DAP,DRP,DAL,DAZ,DR1,DR2,DAID,DAZD,DRID,DR2D
      C      R ARRAY SEGMENT 13 - SPEED TABLE FOR AERO TABLE LOOKUPS.
      C      COMMON TARV1(6)
      C      R ARRAY SEGMENT 14 - TIME TABLE FOR OPEN LOOP COMMAND TABLE 1
      C      COMMON TABV2(10)
      C      R ARRAY SEGMENT 15 - UNUSED
      C      R ARRAY SEGMENT 16 - GDF RELATED STUFF
      C      COMMON SIGDAP, SIGDRF, SIGDA, SIGOR, CAINDA, GAINOR
      C      R ARRAY SEGMENT 17 - SHIP MOTION
      C      COMMON KXS,ZETAYS,WNYS,KZS,ZETAZS,WNZS,KZTS,ZETATS,WNTS,
      C      KYS,ZETAYS,WNYS,KPS,ZETAPS,WARS,KPS,ZETAPS,WNPS,TAUPRT
      C      REAL KXS,KZS,KTS,KYS,KRS,KPS
      C      R ARRAY SEGMENTS 20-23 - OPEN LOOP COMMAND TABLES.
      C      COMMON TARTIC(10)
      C      COMMON TRMOL(10)
      C      COMMON TCONOL(10)
      C      COMMON TDEOL(10)
      C      R ARRAY SEGMENTS 24-25

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115      C *
      COMMON TAPR(10)
      COMMON TARDCT(10)

120      C *
      C ***
      C *
      R ARRAY SEGMENTS 27-48 - LONGITUDINAL AERO DATA TABLES

      COMMON TXU(6)
      COMMON TXV(6)
      COMMON TXW(6)
      COMMON TXRPM(6)
      COMMON TXCON(6)
      COMMON TXPIGV(6)
      COMMON TXDE(6)
      COMMON TZU(6)
      COMMON TZV(6)
      COMMON TZW(6)
      COMMON TZRPM(6)
      COMMON TZCON(6)
      COMMON TZPIGV(6)
      COMMON TZDE(6)
      COMMON TMU(6)
      COMMON TMV(6)
      COMMON TMW(6)
      COMMON TMRPM(6)
      COMMON TMCON(6)
      COMMON TMPIGV(6)
      COMMON TMDE(6)

130      C *
      C ***
      C *
      R ARRAY SEGMENTS 50-54 - COVARIANCE MATRICES (DO NOT OVERDIME

145      C *
      C *
      COMMON F(17,17),P(17,17),POOT(17,17),GM(11,4),OM(4,4)

150      C *
      C ***
      C *
      R ARRAY SEGMENTS 55-56 - STANDARD DEVIATIONS.

      COMMON SIGMA(50)
      COMMON SIGMAXY(50)

155      C *
      C ***
      C *
      R ARRAY SEGMENTS 57-62 - AIRWAKE TABLES

      COMMON VXY(5,5,3)
      COMMON VYY(5,5,3)
      COMMON VZZ(5,5,3)
      COMMON SVXX(5,5,3)
      COMMON SVYY(5,5,3)
      COMMON SVZZ(5,5,3)

160      C *
      C ***
      C *
      R ARRAY SEGMENTS 63-80 - OPTIMAL CONTROLLER GAINS

      COMMON TKDEU(6), TKDEW(6), TKDEQ(6), TKOFT(6), TKDEX(6),
165      1 TKDEZ(6), TKDEN(6), TKDFDE(6), TKDEDT(6),
      2 TKDTU(6), TKDTW(6), TKDTQ(6), TKDTT(6), TKDTX(6),
      3 TKDTZ(6), TKDTN(6), TKDTDE(6), TKDTOT(6)

170      C *
      C ***
      C *
      R ARRAY SEGMENTS 81-106

      COMMON F1(6,6),G1(6,4),CAMMA(6,7),A(7,7),B(7,4),M1(1,1),M2(1,1),
      R ***
      R ***

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175      1      M(1,1),D(1,1),C(4,6),R(1,4),W(1,1),VU(1,1),VY(1,1),
2          VY(1,1),S(1,1),FE(1,1),CE(1,1),PE(1,1),PED(1,1),
3          KG(1,1),FXHAT(1,1),PHAT(1,1),PHATD(1,1),PX(1,1),
4          CS(1,1)
      REAL M1,M2,KG
      C *
      C ***      R ARRAY SEGMENT 107 - MORE OPTIMAL CONTROLLER GAINS (NOISE REL
      C *
      C *
180      1      COMMON      DEUP, DEVR, DEVZ, DEVD, DEVZ, DEVZD,
          OTUR, OTWR, OTVX, OTVXD, OTV7, OTVZD
      C *
      C *
      C *      R ARRAY SEGMENTS 108-119
      C *
185      1      COMMON      TDEUR(6), TDEVR(6), TDEVX(6), TDEVXD(6), TDEVZ(6),
          TDEVZD(6), TDTUR(6), TDTWR(6), TDTVX(6), TDTVXD(6),
          TDTVZ(6), TDTVZD(6)
      C *
      C *
      C *      R ARRAY SEGMENTS 120-134 - LAT/DIR AERO DATA TABLES
      C *
190      1      COMMON      TYV(6), TYR(6), TYD(6), TYDR(6),
          TLV(6), TLR(6), TLD(6), TLDL(6), TLDLDR(6),
          TNV(6), TNP(6), TNR(6), TND(6), TNDL(6)
      C *
      C *
195      1      R ARRAY SEGMENTS 135-139 - LONG. TERMS RFOD FOR LAT/DIR CASE
      C *
      C *
      C *      COMMON      TABUB(10), IARWB(10), TXAPP(10), TZAPP(10), TXSP(10)
      C *
200      1      R ARRAY SEGMENTS 140-143 - TABLES OF NONLINEAR FUNCTIONS
      C *
      C *
      C *      COMMON      TDAIN(4), TDOUT(4), TDRIN(4), TDROUT(4)
      C *
      C *
      C *      I ARRAY SEGMENT 1 - INTEGER VARIABLES.
      C *
205      1      COMMON/INTEGER/ICEES,NEQU,NSTATES,NPA,NOM,KGM,NPE,NPX,NQAW,NQJNIT
      C *
      C *
      C *      I ARRAY SEGMENT 4 - DERIVATIVE INDICES.
      C *
210      1      COMMON/INTEGER/ INDX1(14)
      C *
      C *
      C *      I ARRAY SEGMENT 5 - STATE INDICES.
      C *
215      1      COMMON/INTEGER/ INDX2(14)
      C *
      C *
      C *      I ARRAY SEGMENT 6 - VARIOUS INDICES.
      C *
220      1      COMMON/INTEGER/ INDXPD,INDXP,INDXPE,INDXPD,INDXPX
          *****
      C *
      C *      TEMPORARY INTEGRATION STORAGE.
      C *
      C *      DIMENSION = NEQU = NSTATES + NPA**2 + NPX**2 + NPE**2
      C *
225      1      COMMON/INTEG/ RI(2187),PT(2167)
      C *
      C *
      C *      MISCELLANEOUS CALCULATIONS
      C *
      C *      COSTO = COS(TMETAB)

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230      SINTO = SIN(THETA0)
      SINTA = SIN(THETA1)
      COSTA = COS(THETA0)
      SPHIA = SIN(PHIA)
      CPHIA = COS(PHIA)
      SPSIA = SIN(PSIA)
      CPSIA = COS(PSIA)
      TEMPI = K1*TL1/TAUA
      TEMP2 = K2*TL2/TAUA
      TEMP3 = K1*XY*TL1/TAUA
      TEMP4 = 4.*K1*TL1/(TAUD*TAUA)
      TEMP5 = B1 - TL1/TAUA
      TEMP6 = 4.*K2*TL2/(TAUD*TAUA)
      TEMP7 = B2 - TL2/TAUA
      TEMPR = SPHIA*SINTA*CPSIA - SPSIA*CPHIA
      TEMP9 = SPSIA*SINTA*SPHIA + CPHIA*CPSIA
      TEMPO = SPSIA*COSTA

      C *
      C ***
      C *
      F1 MATRIX
      F1(1,1) = YV
      F1(1,2) = VO + YP
      F1(1,3) = YR - UO
      F1(1,4) = G*CUSTO + YDA*TEMP1*GAINDA
      F1(1,5) = YCR*TEMP2*GAINDP
      F1(1,6) = YDA*TEMP3*GAINDA
      F1(2,1) = LV
      F1(2,2) = LP
      F1(2,3) = LR
      F1(2,4) = LDA*TEMP1*GAINDA
      F1(2,5) = LDR*TEMP2*GAINDR
      F1(2,6) = LDA*TEMP3*GAINDA
      F1(3,1) = NV
      F1(3,2) = NP
      F1(3,3) = NR
      F1(3,4) = NDA*TEMP1*GAINDA
      F1(3,5) = NDP*TEMP2*GAINDR
      F1(3,6) = NDA*TEMP3*GAINDA
      F1(4,2) = I.
      F1(4,3) = TAN(THETA0)
      F1(5,3) = 1./CCSTO
      F1(6,1) = I.
      F1(6,5) = UO*COSTC + WO*SINTO

      C *
      C ***
      C *
      G1 MATRIX
      G1(1,1) = YDA * TEMP4 * GAINDA
      G1(1,2) = YDA * TEMP5 * GAINDA
      G1(1,3) = YDR * TEMP6 * GAINDR
      G1(1,4) = YDR * TEMP7 * GAINDR
      G1(2,1) = LDA * TEMP4 * GAINDA
      G1(2,2) = LDA * TEMP5 * GAINDA
      G1(2,3) = LDR * TEMP6 * GAINDR
      G1(2,4) = LDR * TEMP7 * GAINDR
      G1(3,1) = NDA * TEMP4 * GAINDA
      G1(3,2) = NDA * TEMP5 * GAINDA
      G1(3,3) = NDR * TEMP6 * GAINDR

```

G1(3,4) = NDR * TEMP7 * GAINCR

C *
C ***
C *

GAMMA MATRIX

GAPMA(1,1) = -YV * TEMP8
GAPMA(1,2) = -YV * TEMP8
GAPMA(1,4) = -YV * TEMP9
GAPMA(1,6) = -YV * TEMPO
GAPMA(2,1) = -LV
GAPMA(2,2) = -LV * TEMP8
GAPMA(2,4) = -LV * TEMP9
GAPMA(2,6) = -LV * TEMPO
GAPMA(3,1) = -NV
GAPMA(3,2) = -NV * TEMP8
GAPMA(3,4) = -NV * TEMP9
GAPMA(3,6) = -NV * TEMPO

A MATRIX

A(1,1) = -CPEGAV
A(2,3) = 1.
A(3,2) = -WNSF*WNSF
A(3,3) = -0.8*WNSF
A(4,5) = 1.
A(5,4) = -WNSF*WNSF
A(5,5) = -0.8*WNSF
A(6,7) = 1.
A(7,6) = -WNSF*WNSF
A(7,7) = -0.8*WNSF

B MATRIX

B(1,1) = SCRT(FV)
B(3,2) = TRI*SIGMAVX
B(5,3) = TRI*SIGMAVY
B(7,4) = TRI*SIGMAVZ

C MATRIX

C(1,4) = -1.
C(1,6) = -KY
C(2,4) = K1/TAUA
C(2,6) = K1*KY/TAUA
C(3,5) = -1.
C(4,5) = K2/TAUA

PL MATRIX

PL(1,1) = -2./TAUD
PL(2,1) = 4.*K1/(TAUD*TAUA)
PL(2,2) = -1./TAUA
PL(3,3) = -2./TAUD
PL(4,3) = 4.*K2/(TAUD*TAUA)
PL(4,4) = -1./TAUA

F MATRIX

PROP 73
PROP 74
PROP 75
PRCP 76
PROP 77
PROP 78
PROP 79
PRCP 80
PRCP 81
PRCP 82
PRCP 83
PRCP 84
PRCP 85
PRCP 86
PRCP 87
PRCP 88
PRCP 89
PRCP 90
PRCP 91
PRCP 92
PRCP 93
PRCP 94
PRCP 95
PRCP 96
PRCP 97
PRCP 98
PRCP 99
PRCP 100
PRCP 101
PRCP 102
PRCP 103
PRCP 104
PRCP 105
PRCP 106
PRCP 107
PRCP 108
PRCP 109
PRCP 110
PRCP 111
PRCP 112
PRCP 113
PRCP 114
PRCP 115
PRCP 116
PRCP 117
PRCP 118
PRCP 119
PRCP 120
PRCP 121
PRCP 122
PRCP 123
PRCP 124
PRCP 125
PRCP 126
PRCP 127
PRCP 128
PRCP 129

```
345      CALL LAYIN(F,1,1,NPA,FL,6,6,0)
      CALL LAYIN(F,1,7,NPA,GAPMA,6,7,0)
      CALL LAYIN(F,1,14,NPA,G1,6,4,0)
      CALL LAYIN(F,7,7,NPA,A,7,7,0)
      CALL LAYIN(F,14,1,NPA,C,4,6,0)
      CALL LAYIN(F,14,14,NPA,PL,4,4,0)

      C *
      C ***      GM MATRIX
      C *
      CALL LAYIN(GM,1,1,NGM,R,7,4,0)

      C *
      C ***      QM MATRIX
      C *
      QM(1,1)= 1.33333
      QM(2,2)= 1.
      QM(3,3)= 1.
      QM(4,4)= 1.

      C
      C *****      PROPAGATE COVARIANCE
      C
      CALL MULTAT(QM,NQM,GM,NGM,NQM,WK2)
      CALL MULT(GM,NGP,NQP,WK2,NQP,NGP,G2)
      JFICEES.EQ.1.AND.NOINIT.EQ.0)
      * CALL SOLVP(F,G2,NPA,NGM,P,PDOT,RI,FI)
      CALL MULTMN(F,P,PDOT,NPA)
      CALL ADDTR(PDOT,NPA)
      CALL ADDNM(PDOT,G2,PDOT,NPA,NGM)
      RETURN
      END

      PROP 130
      PFOP 131
      FPOP 132
      FPOP 133
      PFOP 134
      PFOP 135
      PFOP 136
      PFOP 137
      PFOP 138
      PFOP 139
      PFOP 140
      PFOP 141
      PFOP 142
      PFOP 143
      PFOP 144
      PFOP 145
      PFOP 146
      PFOP 147
      PFOP 148
      PFOP 149
      PFOP 150
      PFOP 151
      PFOP 152
      PFOP 153
      PFOP 154
      PFOP 155
      PFOP 156
      PFOP 157
      PFOP 158
```


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FTN 4.6+420

74/74 OPT-1

SURROUTINE ROTATE

```

1  C*****
2  C*****
3  C*****
4  C*****
5  C*****
6  C*****
7  C*****
8  C*****
9  C*****
10 C*****
11 C*****
12 C*****
13 C*****
14 C*****
15 C*****
16 C*****
17 C*****
18 C*****
19 C*****
20 C*****
21 C*****
22 C*****
23 C*****
24 C*****
25 C*****
26 C*****
27 C*****
28 C*****
29 C*****
30 C*****
31 C*****
32 C*****
33 C*****

SURROUTINE ROTATE(X,Y,ANG,IT,XP,YR)
C*****
ROUTINE TO ROTATE AND TRANSFORM TO ANOTHER COORDINATE SYSTEM
C*****

INPUT ARGUMENTS
X      - X COORDINATE
Y      - Y COORDINATE
ANG    - ANGLE OF ROTATION
IT     - SWITCH FOR CALCULATING TRANSFORMATION DELTAS
IT - NEGATIVE: NO TRANSFORMATION
IT - ZERO: CALCULATE TRANSFORMATION DELTAS
IT - POSITIVE: USE PREVIOUS DELTAS

OUTPUT ARGUMENTS
XR     - X COORDINATE AFTER ROTATION AND TRANSFORMATION
YR     - Y COORDINATE AFTER ROTATION AND TRANSFORMATION
C*****

RAD = ANG*0.01745329
SINANG = SIN(RAD)
COSANG = COS(RAD)
IF (IT .GT. 0) GO TO 50
DX = 0.0
DY = 0.0
IF (IT .EQ. 0) DX = X - (X*COSANG - Y*SINANG)
IF (IT .EQ. 0) DY = Y - (X*SINANG + Y*COSANG)
CONTINUE
XP = X*COSANG - Y*SINANG + DX
YR = X*SINANG + Y*COSANG + DY
RETURN
END

50

```

```

1      SUBROUTINE RUNGE
2      *****
3      *****
4      *****
5      ***** ROUTINE TO PERFORM FOURTH ORDER RUNGE-KUTTA INTEGRATION.
6      *****
7      *****
8      *****
9      ***** REAL VARIABLES (PROBLEM DEPENDENT).
10     *****
11     ***** COMMON R(6)
12     *****
13     ***** INTEGRATION VARIABLES (LOCATIONS ARE PROBLEM DEPENDENT).
14     *****
15     ***** EQUIVALENCE (T1,R(1)),(T0,R(2)),(OT,R(3)),(OTCUT,R(4)),
16     ***** (CUTOUT2,R(5)),(TMAX,R(6))
17     *****
18     ***** I ARRAY SEGMENT 1 - INTEGER VARIABLES.
19     *****
20     ***** COMMON/INTEGER/ICFES,NEOU,NSTATES,NPA,NQM,NMPE,NPX,NQAM,NQINIT
21     *****
22     ***** I ARRAY SEGMENT 4 - DERIVATIVE INDICES.
23     *****
24     ***** COMMON/INTEGER/ INDX1(14)
25     *****
26     ***** I ARRAY SEGMENT 5 - STATE INDICES.
27     *****
28     ***** COMMON/INTEGER/ INDX2(14)
29     *****
30     ***** I ARRAY SEGMENT 6 - VARIOUS INDICES.
31     *****
32     ***** COMMON/INTEGER/ INDXPD,INDXP,INDXPED,INDXPE,INDXPD,INDXPX
33     *****
34     ***** TEMPORARY INTEGRATION STORAGE.
35     ***** DIMENSION = NEOU = NSTATES + NPA**2 + MPX**2 + NPE**2
36     *****
37     ***** COMMON/INTEGER/ RI(21E7),RT(21E7)
38     *****
39     ***** COMPLETE FIRST STAGE AT THIS INTEGRATION STEP.
40     *****
41     ***** TEMPI = 0.16666666667*DT
42     ***** STATES.
43     ***** DO 10 I=1,NSTATES
44     ***** RI(I) = R(INDX2(I))
45     ***** RT(I) = RI(I) + TEMPI*R(INDX1(I))
46     ***** CONTINUE
47     ***** P.
48     ***** NL1 = NSTATES + 1
49     ***** NL1 = NSTATES + NPA + NPA
50     ***** I1 = INDXPD
51     ***** I2 = INDXP
52     ***** DO 20 I=NL1,NL1
53     ***** RI(I) = R(I2)
54     ***** RT(I) = RI(I) + TEMPI*R(INDX1(I))
55     ***** I1 = I1 + 1
56     ***** I2 = I2 + 1
57     ***** CONTINUE
58     *****
59     *****
60     *****
61     *****
62     *****
63     *****
64     *****
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95     *****
96     *****
97     *****
98     *****
99     *****
100    *****

```

```
60      C ***      PE.  
      NL2  
      NU2  
      I1  
      I2  
      DO 21 I=NL2,NU2  
      RI(I)  
      RI(I) = RI(I) + TEMPI*R(I1)  
      I1  
      I2  
      I2  
      CONTINUE  
      PX.  
21      C ***  
      NL3  
      NEQU  
      NU2 + 1  
      NU2 + NPX + NPX  
      I1  
      I2  
      DO 22 I=NL3,NEQU  
      RI(I)  
      RI(I) = RI(I) + TEMPI*R(I1)  
      I1  
      I2  
      I2  
      CONTINUE  
22      C ***  
      C ***      COMPLETE INTEGRATION AT THIS INTEGRATION STEP.  
      TEMPI = OT/3.0  
      TEMP2 = 0.5*DT  
      DO 70 IC=1,3  
      TI = TO + TEMP2  
      C ***      STATES.  
      DO 30 I=1,NSTATES  
      R(INDX2(I)) = RI(I) + TEMP2*R(INDX1(I))  
30      CONTINUE  
      C ***      P.  
      I1  
      I2  
      DO 40 I=NL1,NU1  
      RI(I)  
      RI(I) = RI(I) + TEMP2*R(I1)  
      I1  
      I2  
      I2  
      CONTINUE  
40      C ***      PE.  
      I1  
      I2  
      DO 41 I=NL2,NU2  
      RI(I)  
      RI(I) = RI(I) + TEMP2*R(I1)  
      I1  
      I2  
      I2  
      CONTINUE  
41      C ***      PX.  
      I1  
      I2  
      DO 42 I=NL3,NEQU  
      RI(I)  
      RI(I) = RI(I) + TEMP2*R(I1)  
      I1  
      I2  
      I2  
      CONTINUE  
42      C ***
```


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SUBROUTINE RUNGE 74/74 OPT=1

```

115      CALL DEQU
      CALL PRCP
      C ***
      CALL STATES.
      DC 50 I=1, NSTATES
      RT(I) = RT(I) + TEMP1 * R(INDEX1(I))
120      CONTINUE
      C ***
      I1 = INDEXPD
      DO 60 I=NL1, NUL
      PT(I) = RT(I) + TEMP1 * R(I1)
125      I1 = I1 + 1
      CONTINUE
      C ***
      PE.
      I1 = INDEXPD
      DO 61 I=NL2, NL2
      PT(I) = RT(I) + TEMP1 * R(I1)
130      I1 = I1 + 1
      CONTINUE
      C ***
      PX.
      I1 = INDEXPD
      DO 62 I=NL3, NEQU
      PT(I) = RT(I) + TEMP1 * R(I1)
135      I1 = I1 + 1
      CONTINUE
      C ***
      IF (IC.NE.2) GO TO 70
      TEMP1 = DT/6.0
      TEMP2 = DT
140      CONTINUE
      C ***
      STATES.
      DO 80 I=1, NSTATES
      R(INDEX2(I)) = RT(I)
145      CONTINUE
      C ***
      P.
      I2 = INDEXP
      DO 90 I=NL1, NUL
      R(I2) = RT(I)
150      I2 = I2 + 1
      CONTINUE
      C ***
      PE.
      I2 = INDEXPE
      DO 91 I=NL2, NU2
      R(I2) = RT(I)
155      I2 = I2 + 1
      CONTINUE
      C ***
      PX.
      I2 = INDEXPX
      DO 92 I=NL3, NEQU
      R(I2) = RT(I)
160      I2 = I2 + 1
      CONTINUE
      C ***
      TO
      C ***
      GENEPATE DERIVATIVES AND STATES FOR NEXT INTEGRATION STEP.
165      ICFS = 0
      CALL DEQU
      CALL PRCP
170      TO = TO + DT
      ICFS = 0
      CALL DEQU
      CALL PRCP

```

SUBROUTINE RUNGE

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PAGE

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ICFES
RETURN
END

* 2

RUNGE 145
RUNGE 146
RUNGE 147

[illegible]


```

175      1 TKDEF(6), TKDEN(6), TKDEF(6), TKDEF(6), TKDEF(6),
      2 TKDTU(6), TKDTU(6), TKDTU(6), TKDTU(6), TKDTU(6),
      3 TKDTZ(6), TKDTN(6), TKDTN(6), TKDTN(6), TKDTN(6),
      4 C *** R ARRAY SEGMENTS 81-106
      5 C ***
      6 C ***
      7 COMMON FL(6,6),G1(6,4),GAMMA(6,7),A(7,7),E(7,4),M1(1,1),M2(1,1),
      8   1 H(1,1),D(1,1),C(4,6),RL(4,4),M(1,1),VU(1,1),VY(1,1),
      9   2 VV(1,1),S(1,1),FE(1,1),OE(1,1),PE(1,1),PED(1,1),
     10   3 MG(1,1),FXHAT(1,1),PXHAT(1,1),PXHATD(1,1),PX(1,1),
     11   4 CS(1,1)
     12 REAL M1,M2,KG
     13 C ***
     14 C *** R ARRAY SEGMENT 107 - PCRE OPTIMAL CONTROLLER GAINS (NOISE REL
     15 C ***
     16 COMMON DEUR, DEVR, DEVR, DEVR, DEVR, DEVR, DEVR, DEVR,
     17   1 DTUP, DTWR, DTWR, DTWR, DTWR, DTWR, DTWR, DTWR,
     18 C ***
     19 C *** R ARRAY SEGMENTS 108-119
     20 C ***
     21 COMMON TDELP(6), TDEWR(6), TDEVR(6), TDEVR(6), TDEVR(6),
     22   1 TDEVZD(6), TDTWR(6), TDTWR(6), TDTWR(6), TDTWR(6),
     23   2 TDTVZD(6), TDTVZD(6)
     24 C ***
     25 C *** R ARRAY SEGMENTS 120-134 - LAT/DIF AERO DATA TABLES
     26 C ***
     27 COMMON TYV(6), TYV(6), TYR(6), TYR(6), TYR(6), TYR(6),
     28   1 TLV(6), TLP(6), TLR(6), TLR(6), TLR(6), TLR(6),
     29   2 TNV(6), TNP(6), TNR(6), TNR(6), TNR(6), TNR(6)
     30 C ***
     31 C *** R ARRAY SEGMENTS 135-139 - LONG. TERMS READ FOR LAT/DIR CASE
     32 C ***
     33 COMMON TABUB(10),TABUB(10),TABUB(10),TABUB(10),TABUB(10),
     34   1 TABUB(10),TABUB(10),TABUB(10),TABUB(10),TABUB(10)
     35 C ***
     36 C *** R ARRAY SEGMENTS 140-143 - TABLES OF NONLINEAR FUNCTIONS
     37 C ***
     38 COMMON TDAIN(4), TDAOUT(4), TDORIN(4), TDOROUT(4)
     39 C ***
     40 C *** I ARRAY SEGMENT 1 - INTEGER VARIABLES.
     41 C ***
     42 COMMON/INTEGER/ICEES,MEOU,NSTATES,NPA,NQM,NGM,NPE,NPX,NDAV,NDOINIT
     43 C ***
     44 C *** I ARRAY SEGMENT 4 - DERIVATIVE INDICES.
     45 C ***
     46 COMMON/INTEGER/ INDX1(14)
     47 C ***
     48 C *** I ARRAY SEGMENT 5 - STATE INDICES.
     49 C ***
     50 COMMON/INTEGER/ INDX2(14)
     51 C ***
     52 C *** I ARRAY SEGMENT 6 - VARIOUS INDICES.
     53 C ***
     54 COMMON/INTEGER/ INDXPD,INDXP,INDXPD,INDXPE,INDXPD,INDXPX
     55 C ***
     56 C *** TEMPORARY INTEGRATION STORAGE.
     57 C ***

```



```

1      SUBROUTINE SOLVR(F,A,N,M,P,PSI,PHI,DELTA)
2      SUBROUTINE TO SOLVE FOR P IN THE MATRIX RICCATI EQUATION,
3      P * F TRANSPOSE + F * P + A * A = 0
4      WHERE A = G * Q * G TRANSPOSE
5      INPUT... F      N X N COEFFICIENT MATRIX
6      A      M X M MATRIX
7      N      SIZE OF MATRICES
8      IPAX    MAXIMUM NUMBER OF ITERATIONS
9      PSI     N X N WORKING MATRIX
10     PHI     N X N WORKING MATRIX
11     DELTA   N X N WORKING MATRIX
12     OUTPUT.. P      N X N SOLUTION MATRIX
13
14     DIMENSION F(M,1), A(M,1), P(N,1)
15     DIMENSION PSI(N,1), PHI(N,1), DELTA(N,1)
16
17     C *** CALCULATE THE SCALAR FACTOR ALPHA
18     SUM= 0.0
19     DO 10 I=1,N
20     SUM= SUM + F(I,1)
21     ALPHA= ABS( SUM ) / FLOAT(N)
22     IF(ALPHA.GE.1.0) GO TO 11
23     ALPHA= 1.1
24     CONTINUE
25
26     C *** INITIALIZE FOR THE ITERATION LOOP
27     CALL TRANN(F,PSI,N)
28     DO 21 I=1,N
29     PSI(I,I)= PSI(I,I) - ALPHA
30     CALL MATINV(PSI,N,DET,N)
31     IF(DET.EQ. 0.0) WRITE(6,1000)
32     FORMAT(70H SOLVR CANNOT INVERT F MATRIX - ORIGINAL VALUES OF P WI
33     ALL BE RETAINED.)
34     IF(DET.EQ. 0.0) RETURN
35     CALL ADDNM(PHI,A,PHI,N,M)
36     CALL MULTNM(PHI,PSI,DELTA,N)
37
38     CALL MULTNM(PSI,2*ALPHA,PHI,N)
39     CALL MULTNM(PHI,DELTA,P,N)
40
41     DO 30 I=1,N
42     PHI(I,I)= PHI(I,I) + 1.0
43
44     C *** P = 2*ALPHA*PSI+A*PSI
45     PHI = 2*ALPHA*PSI + I
46
47     C *** ITERATION LOOP (SOLVE FOR P)
48     DO 40 LOOP=1,15
49     C *** CALCULATE CORRECTION TO PRESENT VALUE OF P.

```



```

1      SUBROUTINE TABRD(X,Y,NPTS)
2      *****
3      *****
4      *****
5      *****
6      *****
7      *****
8      *****
9      *****
10     *****
11     *****
12     *****
13     *****
14     *****
15     *****
16     *****
17     *****
18     *****
19     *****
20     *****
21     *****
22     *****
23     *****
24     *****
25     *****
26     *****
27     *****
28     *****
29     *****
30     *****
31     *****
32     *****
33     *****
34     *****
35     *****
36     *****
37     *****
38     *****
39     *****
40     *****
41     *****
42     *****
43     *****
44     *****
45     *****
46     *****
47     *****
48     *****
49     *****
50     *****
51     *****
52     *****
53     *****

```

ROUTINE TO DECOMPOSE A NONLINEAR FUNCTION INTO ELEMENTS OF ITS
DESCRIBING FUNCTION. THE ARRAY 'TABLE' IS USED BY SUBROUTINE
DESCRIB TO COMPUTE THE GAUSSIAN DESCRIBING FUNCTION (GDF).

X - IN - ARRAY OF INDEPENDENT VARIABLES.
Y - IN - ARRAY OF DEPENDENT VARIABLES.
NPTS - IN - DIMENSION OF X AND Y ARRAYS.

DIMENSION ON T - 2*NPTS

DIMENSION T(120),YY(2),X(NPTS),Y(NPTS)

TABLES DECOMPOSED INTO DESCRIBING FUNCTION ELEMENTS.
DIMENSION ON INDEX - 4*(NUMBER OF CALLS TO TABRD)
DIMENSION ON TABLE - (4*(NO. OF IND. VAR.+3))*(NO. OF CALLS TO
COMMON/GDF/NTABLE,INDEX(20),TABLE(200)
DATA NTABLE,NEXT,L2 /0,1,1/

STORE NON-LINEAR TABLES *****

NTABLE = NTABLE + 1
L = 3*(NTABLE - 1) + 1
INDEX(L) = NEXT
INDEX(L+1) = L2
DO 30 K=1,NPTS
T(K) = X(K)
T(NPTS+K) = Y(K)
CONTINUE
NEXT = NEXT + 1
TABLE(NEXT) = 0.0
NEXT = NEXT + 1
TABLE(NEXT) = 0.0
L1 = NPTS

FIND DESCRIBING FUNCTION BREAKPOINTS *****

TABLE(NEXT) = 0.0
NEXT = NEXT + 1
MCX = 1
IF(T(1),LT,0.0) GO TO 40

ALL BREAKPOINTS ON POSITIVE X AXIS.

12 = 1
IF(T(1),FO,0.0) I2 = 2
GO TO 110
IF(T(1),GT,0.0) GO TO 50

ALL BREAKPOINTS ON NEGATIVE X AXIS.

11 = L1


```

60      IF(T(I1), (Q, 0.0)) I1 = I1 - 1
        GO TO 130
      C *** BREAKPOINTS SPAN X AXIS.
      C ***
      50      I1 = 1
      60      I2 = I1
      65      J = (I1 + I2)/2
      66      IF(T(J), (Q, 0.0)) GO TO 70
      67      IF(T(J), (GT, 0.0)) I2 = J
      68      IF(T(J), (LT, 0.0)) I1 = J
      69      IF(T(I2-1), (Q, 0.0)) GO TO 80
      70      GO TO 60
      71      I1 = J - 1
      72      I2 = J + 1
      73      IF(T(I2), (Q, 0.0)) GO TO 90
      74      IF(T(I2), (GT, 0.0)) GO TO 100
      75      C *** INSERT POINT FROM POSITIVE X AXIS.
      76      TABLE(NEXT) = T(I2)
      77      NEXT = NEXT + 1
      78      NCX = NCX + 1
      79      I2 = I2 + 1
      80      IF(I2, (GT, 0.0)) GO TO 130
      81      GO TO 80
      82      C *** INSERT POSITIVE PART OF SYMMETRIC POINT.
      83      TABLE(NEXT) = T(I2)
      84      NEXT = NEXT + 1
      85      NCX = NCX + 1
      86      I2 = I2 + 1
      87      I1 = I1 - 1
      88      IF(I1, (GT, 0.0)) GO TO 90
      89      IF(I1, (GT, 0.0)) GO TO 130
      90      IF(I2, (LE, 0.0)) GO TO 110
      91      GO TO 150
      92      C *** INSERT POINT FROM NEGATIVE X AXIS.
      93      TABLE(NEXT) = ABS(T(I1))
      94      NEXT = NEXT + 1
      95      NCX = NCX + 1
      96      I1 = I1 - 1
      97      IF(I1, (GT, 0.0)) GO TO 80
      98      C *** REMAINING POINTS ON POSITIVE X AXIS.
      99      C ***
      100      DO 120 I=I2, I1
      101      TABLE(NEXT) = T(I)
      102      NEXT = NEXT + 1
      103      NCX = NCX + 1
      104      CONTINUE
      105      GO TO 150
      106      C *** REMAINING POINTS ON NEGATIVE X AXIS.
      107      C ***
      108      DO 140 I=1, I1
      109      TABLE(NEXT) = ABS(T(I1+1-I))
      110      NEXT = NEXT + 1
      111      NCX = NCX + 1
      112      CONTINUE
      113      GO TO 150

```

TABRD 54
 TABRD 55
 TABRD 56
 TABRD 57
 TABRD 58
 TABRD 59
 TABRD 60
 TABRD 61
 TABRD 62
 TABRD 63
 TABRD 64
 TABRD 65
 TABRD 66
 TABRD 67
 TABRD 68
 TABRD 69
 TABRD 70
 TABRD 71
 TABRD 72
 TABRD 73
 TABRD 74
 TABRD 75
 TABRD 76
 TABRD 77
 TABRD 78
 TABRD 79
 TABRD 80
 TABRD 81
 TABRD 82
 TABRD 83
 TABRD 84
 TABRD 85
 TABRD 86
 TABRD 87
 TABRD 88
 TABRD 89
 TABRD 90
 TABRD 91
 TABRD 92
 TABRD 93
 TABRD 94
 TABRD 95
 TABRD 96
 TABRD 97
 TABRD 98
 TABRD 99
 TABRD 100
 TABRD 101
 TABRD 102
 TABRD 103
 TABRD 104
 TABRD 105
 TABRD 106
 TABRD 107
 TABRD 108
 TABRD 109
 TABRD 110


```

1  SUBROUTINE TLU(X,TABX,NX,TARY,NDEP,Y)
   C *****
   C *** ROUTINE TO LOCK UP VALUES FOR A SET OF DEPENDENT VARIABLES
   C *** BASED ON A SINGLE INDEPENDENT VARIABLE.
   C ***
   C *** X - IN - INDEPENDENT VARIABLE (I.V.) VALUE.
   C *** TABX - IN - TABLE OF I.V. VALUES.
   C *** NX - IN - NUMBER OF VALUES IN TABX ARRAY.
   C *** TARY - IN - TABLE OF VALUES FOR DEPENDENT VARIABLES.
   C *** NDEP - IN - NUMBER OF DEPENDENT VARIABLES.
   C *** Y - OUT - DEPENDENT VARIABLE VALUE ARRAY.
   C ***
   C *****
   C ***** DIMENSION TABX(1),TARY(1),Y(1) *****
   C *****
   C *** DETERMINE IF EXTRAPOLATION NEEDED.
   C ***
   C *** K1 = 1
   C *** K2 = 2
   C *** IF(X.LT.TABX(1)) GO TO 20
   C *** K1 = NX - 1
   C *** K2 = NX
   C *** IF(X.GT.TABX(NX)) GO TO 20
   C *** K1 = 1
   C ***
   C *** FIND SECTION OF TABLE TO BE INTERPOLATED.
   C ***
   C *** K3 = (K1 + K2)/2
   C *** IF(X.EQ.TABX(K3)) GO TO 40
   C *** IF(X.GT.TABX(K3)) K1 = K3
   C *** IF(X.LT.TABX(K3)) K2 = K3
   C *** K3 = K2 - K1
   C *** IF(K3.GT.1) GO TO 10
   C ***
   C *** LINEARLY INTERPOLATE OR EXTRAPOLATE.
   C ***
   C *** XDUM = (X - TABX(K1))/(TABX(K2) - TABX(K1))
   C *** DD 30 1=NDEP
   C *** K3 = NX*(I - 1)
   C *** Y(I) = TARY(K3+K1) + XDUM*(TARY(K3+K2) - TARY(K3+K1))
   C *** CONTINUE
   C *** GO TO 60
   C ***
   C *** ENTRY IN TABLE.
   C ***
   C *** DD 50 1=NDEP
   C *** K2 = NX*(I - 1) + K3
   C *** Y(I) = TARY(K2)
   C *** CONTINUE
   C *** RETURN
   C *** END

```

```

***** ANANIAN //// END OF LIST ////
***** ANANIAN //// END OF LIST ////

```


12/08/78 15.13.13

FTN 4.6+428

74/74 OPT=1

SUBROUTINE TABRD

```

175      C ***      COMPUTE SLOPES.
          C ***
          C ***
          YE = 0.5*(YY(1) + YY(2)) - TABLE(NEXT-1)
          TABLE(NCX) = (YD - YOL)/(TABLE(J) - XOL)
          M = NCX + INDEX(L+2) - 1
          TABLE(M) = (YE - YEL)/(TABLE(J) - XOL)
          YOL = YD
          YEL = YE
          XOL = TABLE(J)
          NCX = NCX + 1
          230 CONTINUE
          NCX = NCX + INDEX(L+2) - 1
          240 CONTINUE
          M = NCX
          250 NEXT
          INDEX(M) = 3*NTABLE + 1
          RETURN
          EPD
180
185
190
168      TABRD
169      TABRD
170      TABRD
171      TABRD
172      TABRD
173      TABRD
174      TABRD
175      TABRD
176      TABRD
177      TABRD
178      TABRD
179      TABRD
180      TABRD
181      TABRD
182      TABRD
183      TABRD
184      TABRD
185      TABRD
186      TABRD

```


APPENDIX C

LISTING FOR OPTIMAL CONTROLLER PILOT MODEL
ONLY SUBROUTINES DEQU, MISCAL, PRDP, AND
SETUP ARE LISTED, THE OTHER ROUTINES ARE
THE SAME AS THE CLASSICAL PILOT MODEL
(APPENDIX B)


```
1 SUBROUTINE DEQU
C *****
C *** ROUTINE TO HANDLE SYSTEM DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS FOR MEANS.
C ***
C ***
C ***
C *** R ARRAY SEGMENT 1 - INTEGRATION VARIABLES.
C ***
C ***
C *** COMMON TIME, TO, DTIME, DTOUT, DTOUT2, TMAX
C ***
C *** R ARRAY SEGMENT 2 - DERIVATIVES.
C ***
C ***
C *** COMMON UDOT, KDOT, QDOT, TCOT, XAPPOOT, ZAPPOOT, DFRPHD, XSPDOT,
C *** A ZSPDOT, TSPOOT
C ***
C *** R ARRAY SEGMENT 3 - STATE VARIABLES.
C ***
C ***
C *** COMMON UR, WB, OR, THETA, XAPP, ZAPP, DFRPH, XSP, ZSP, THETAS
C ***
C *** R ARRAY SEGMENT 4 - REF. VALUES FOR LOCAL LINEARIZATION.
C ***
C ***
C *** COMMON UG, NO, OO, THETAO, XAPPO, ZAPPO, XO, ZO, MO, UBASG, VBASO, WASOO,
C *** A THETAO, PSIAO, PHIAO, RCOO
C *** REAL MO
C ***
C *** R ARRAY SEGMENT 5 - INPUT FORCES AND MOMENTS.
C ***
C ***
C *** COMMON SUMFXO, SUMFZO, SUMMO, SUMEX, OFX, SUMFZ, OFZ, SUMMO, OM
C ***
C *** R ARRAY SEGMENT 6 - GEOMETRY.
C ***
C ***
C *** COMMON WEIGHT, G, IX, IY, IZ, IXX, IYY, IZZ, LHM, LTM, LOM, LS, LTOS
C *** PEAL G, IX, IY, IZ, IXX, IYY, IZZ, LHM, LTM, LOM, LS, LTOS
C ***
C *** R ARRAY SEGMENT 7 - CONSTANTS.
C ***
C ***
C *** COMMON OMEGAU, OMEGAW, KU, KW, KFRPM, KCON, TAUENG, TAUCDN, TAUO,
C *** 1 KDEU, KDEW, KDEQ, KOET, KDEX, KDEZ, KDEN, KDEDE, KDEDT,
C *** 2 KOTU, KOTW, KOTO, KOTT, KOTX, KOTZ, KOTN, KOTDE, KOTDT
C *** PEAL KU, KW, KFRPM, KCON,
C *** 1 KDEU, KDEW, KDEQ, KOET, KDEX, KDEZ, KDEN, KDEDE, KDEDT,
C *** 2 KOTU, KOTW, KOTO, KOTT, KOTX, KOTZ, KOTN, KOTDE, KOTDT
C ***
C *** R ARRAY SEGMENT 8 - WIND, ALTITUDE, AIRSPEED AND AIRWAKE.
C ***
C ***
C *** COMMON ALT, VAIR, UBAS, VRAS, VBAS, ALPHA, BETA, PSI, PHI, V5, PSIS, XIDWS,
C *** A YIDWS, VAMB, PSIAMB, XIDWA, YIDWA, ZIDWA, VMOD, PSIMOD, PSIS, PSISP,
C *** R PSIS, DX45, DY45, DZ45, XM, YM, ZM, PSIA, THETA, PHIA, SIGMAVX,
C *** C SIGMAVY, SIGMAVZ, VXAW, VYAW, VZAW, UWINO, UMEAN, UR, UAW, VWINO,
C *** D VMEAN, VP, VAW, NWINO, WMEAN, WP, WAW, WNSF, PSISS, PSISC, PSIST, TS1,
C *** E TS2, TS3, TS4, TS5, TR1, DXM145, OXM245, OYH145, OYM245, ZGSP,
C *** F ZBIASP
C ***
C *** P ARRAY SEGMENT 9 - OPEN LOOP PARAMETERS.
C ***
C ***
C *** COMMON THETAC, DFRPHOL, OCONOL, DEFL, GAMMAGS, RANGE, VAIRC
```

60 C *** R APPAY SEGMENT 10 - AERO DATA.
C ***
C
COMMON XU, XV, YQ, XFRPH, XCON, XPCIGV, XNE, ZU, ZV, ZW, ZFRPH, ZCON, ZPOIGV,
A ZDE, MU, MW, MWDOT, MQ, MFRPH, MCON, MPDIGV, MDE
REAL MU, MW, MWDOT, MQ, MFRPH, MCON, MPDIGV, MDE

65 C *** R ARRAY SEGMENT 11
C ***
C
COMMON PC, PCD, XAPCON, ERRV, EPRU, ERRZ, ERRW, ETHETA

70 C *** R ARRAY SEGMENT 12 - CONTROLS.
C ***
C
COMMON DE, OT, OCON, OED, OTD, OCOND

75 C *** R ARRAY SEGMENT 13 - SPEED TABLE FOR AERO TABLE LOOKUPS.
C ***
C
COMMON TAPV1(6)

80 C *** R ARRAY SEGMENT 14 - SPEED TABLE FOR OPEN LOOP COMMAND TABLE LOOKUPS.
C ***
C
COMMON TAPV2(10)

85 C *** R ARRAY SEGMENT 15 - FLIGHT ABOVE SHIP TABLE FOR EZ LOOKUP.
C ***
C
COMMON TAPV2(10)

85 C *** R ARRAY SEGMENT 16 - EZ TABLE.
C ***
C
COMMON TAREZ(7)

90 C *** R ARRAY SEGMENT 17 - SHIP MOTION
C ***
C
COMMON KXS, ZETAXS, WNXS, KZS, ZETAZS, WKZS, KTS, ZETATS, WNTS,
1 KYS, ZETAYS, WNYs, KRS, ZETARS, WNRs, KPS, ZETAPS, WNPS, TAUPRT
REAL KXS, KZS, KTS, KYS, KRS, KPS

95 C *** R ARRAY SEGMENTS 20-23 - OPEN LOOP COMMAND TABLES.
C ***
C
COMMON TARTC(10)
COMMON TRPHOL(10)
COMMON TCONOL(10)
COMMON TDEOL(10)

100 C *** R ARRAY SEGMENTS 24-25 - NOZZLE TABLES.
C ***
C
COMMON TARR(10)
COMMON TARRQ(10)

105 C *** R ARRAY SEGMENTS 27-48 - AERO TABLES.
C ***
C
COMMON TXU(6)
COMMON TXW(6)
COMMON TXO(6)
COMMON TXRPH(6)
COMMON TXCON(6)
COMMON TXPIGV(6)

08/08/78 09.02.54

FTN 4.6+428

74/74 OPT=1

SUBROUTINE DEQU

```

230      C *
231      C *** IF(NDIV.EQ.0) CALL AIRWAKE
232      C *
233      C *** AIRPLANE BODY AXIS COMPONENTS OF AMBIENT WIND.
234      C *
235      UMEAN = YIDWA*CCST*CPST + YIDWA*CCST*SPST - ZIDWA*SINT
236      VMEAN = YIDWA*(SPHI*SINT*CPST - CPHI*SPST) +
237      1 YIDWA*(SPHI*SINT*SPST + CPHI*CPST) +
238      2 ZIDWA*SPHI*CCST
239      UMEAN = XIDWA*(CPHI*SINT*CPST + SPHI*SPST) +
240      1 XIDWA*(CPHI*SINT*SPST - SPHI*CPST) +
241      2 ZIDWA*CPHI*CCST
242      C *
243      C *** WIND.
244      C *
245      UWIND = UMEAN + UAW
246      VWIND = VMEAN + VAW
247      C *
248      C *** INITIALIZE INERTIAL SPEEDS FROM AIRSPEEDS, ONE TIME ONLY.
249      C *
250      IF(ICES.EQ.1) UB = UBAS + UWIND
251      IF(ICES.EQ.1) WB = WBAS + VWIND
252      C *
253      C *** AIRSPEED.
254      C *
255      UPAS = UB - UWIND
256      UAS = UBAS - UBASO
257      WPAS = WB - VWIND
258      WAS = WBAS - WBASO
259      VAIR = SORT(UBAS*UBAS + WBAS*WBAS)
260      ALPHA = ATAN2(WBAS,UBAS)
261      C *
262      C *** LOOK UP AERO AND OPEN LOOP PARAMETERS.
263      C *
264      CALL TLU(VAIR,TABV1,6,TXU,22,XU)
265      CALL TLU(TIME,TABV2,10,TABTC,4,THETAC)
266      CALL TLU(VAIR,TABV1,6,TXDEU,18,KOEU)
267      C *
268      C *** NOINIT .LT. 0 INDICATES A RUN TO INITIALIZE P, VU AND VY ARRAYS BY
269      C * USE OF OPTION 28. ROD MUST BE INPUT.
270      C *
271      IF(NINIT .LT. 0) GO TO 200
272      C *
273      C *** SHIP.
274      C *
275      XSPDOT = V$*COS(PSI5)
276      ZSPDOT = 0.0
277      TSPDOT = 0.0
278      C *
279      C *** RANGE FROM SHIP. RATE OF CLOSURE COMMANDS.
280      C *
281      RANGE = XSP - XAPP
282      RCD = -(37.26 - 2.33*TIME)
283      IF(TIME .GE. 16.) RCD = 0.
284      IF(TIME .GE. 16.) RC = 0.
285      C *
286      C *** SET A FLAG IF AIRPLANE OVERTAKES THE SHIP.
287      C *
288      IF(FLAG.EQ.0. .AND. XAPP.GE.XSP) FLAG=1.
289      IF(FLAG.EQ.1.) RC = 0.
290      IF(FLAG.EQ.1.) RCD = 0.
291      C *

```

08/08/78 09.02.54

FTN 4.6+428

74/74 OPT=1

SUBROUTINE DEQU

```

C *** LONGITUDINAL POSITION ERROR.
C *
  XAPCOM= XSP - RC
  ERQX= XAPP - XAPCOM
  XAPPOOT = UB*COST + WB*SINT
  ERRXD= XAPPOOT - XSPOOT + RCD
290
C *
C *** GLIDE SLOPE (POSITION AT COMMANDED RANGE)
C *
  ZGSP = ZSP - ( RC ) *TAN(.01745329*GAMMAGS)+ZRIASP
295
C *
C *** VERTICAL POSITION ERROR
C *
  IF(FLAG.EQ.1. .OR. TIME.GT.16.) ZGSP= ZRIASP
  EPRZ= ZAPP - ZGSP
  ZAPPOOT = WB*COST - UB*SINT
  EPRZD= ZAPPOOT - ZSPOOT + ( RCD ) *TAN(.01745329*GAMMAGS)
300
C *
C *** ATTITUDE AND SPEED ERRORS
C *
  ETHETA= THETA - THETAC
  COST = COS(THETA)
  SINT = SIN(THETA)
  ERRU = ERRXD * COST - ERRZD * SINT
  EPRW = ERRXD * SINT + ERRZD * COST
305
C *
C *** PITCH CONTROL.
C *
  DED= -KDEU*ERRU - KOEW*ERRW - KOEQ*QB - KOET*ETHETA
  1 - KDEX*ERRX - KOEZ*ERRZ - KOEN*DFRPM - KODE*DE - KOEDT*DT
315
C *
C *** THRUST CONTROL.
C *
  DTD= -KOTU*ERRU - KOTW*ERRW - KOTO*QB - KOTT*ETHETA
  1 - KOTX*ERRX - KOTZ*ERRZ - KOTN*DFRPM - KOTDE*DE - KOTDT*DT
320
C *
C *** NOZZLE.
C *
  DCDND= 0.
325
C *
C *** COMMANDED AIRSPEED (HACKED FOR REFERENCE ONLY)
C *
  RDCOM = -RCD
  SINTC = SIN(THETAC)
  COSTC = COS(THETAC)
  XNC = RDCOM + XSPOOT
  ZNC = XDC*TAN(.01745329*GAMMAGS)
  UASC = COSTC*XDC - SINTC*ZDC - UWIND
  WASC = SINTC*XDC + COSTC*ZDC - WWIND
  VAIRC = SORT(UASC+UASC + WASC+WASC)
330
C *
C *** AIRFRAME.
C *
  XAPPOOT = UB*COST + WB*SINT
  ZAPPOOT = WB*COST - UB*SINT
  OI = OFRPM + OFRPHCL
340

```



```

1      SUBROUTINE MISCAL(MPRNT)
2      C*****
3      C*****
4      C*****
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6      C*****
7      C*****
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43     C*****
44     C*****
45     C*****

```

SUBROUTINE FOR MISCELLANEOUS CALCULATIONS THAT DO NOT
 NATURALLY OCCUR ELSEWHERE BUT ARE DESIRED FOR OUTPUT,
 SUCH AS TABBING, PUNCHING, ETC., ETC.

INPUT ARGUMENTS
 MPRNT COVARIANCE MATRIX PRINT INDICATOR.
 0 = DO NOT PRINT MATRIX ON OUTPUT FILE.

DIMENSION CA(48)

R ARRAY SEGMENT 1 - INTEGRATION VARIABLES.
 COMMON TIME, TC, DTIME, DTOUT, DTOUT2, TMAX

R ARRAY SEGMENT 2 - DERIVATIVES.
 COMMON UDOT, WDOT, ODOT, TDOOT, XAPPOOT, ZAPPOOT, DFRPMO, XSPDOT,
 ZSPDOT, TSPDOT

R ARRAY SEGMENT 3 - STATE VARIABLES.
 COMMON UR, WB, OB, THETA, XAPP, ZAPP, DFRPM, XSP, ZSP, THETAS

R ARRAY SEGMENT 4 - REF. VALUES FOR LOCAL LINEARIZATION.
 COMMON UO, WO, OO, THETAO, XAPPO, ZAPPO, XO, ZO, MO, UBASO, WBASO, WASDGO,
 THETAOO, PSIAO, PHIAO, RCDO

REAL MO

R ARRAY SEGMENT 5 - INPUT FORCES AND MOMENTS.
 COMMON SUMFXO, SUMFZO, SUMMO, SUMFX, DFX, SUMFZ, DFZ, SUMM, DM

R ARRAY SEGMENT 6 - GEOMETRY.
 COMMON WEIGHT, G, IX, IY, IZ, IXL, IYM, IZL, LTM, LS, LTDS
 REAL G, IX, IY, IZ, IXL, IYM, IZL, LTM, LS, LTDS

R ARRAY SEGMENT 7 - CONSTANTS.
 COMMON OMEGAU, OMEGAW, KU, KW, KFRPM, KCON, TAUENG, TAUCON, TAUO,
 KDEU, KDEW, KDEO, KDEI, KDEZ, KOEN, KOEDE, KOEDI,
 KOTU, KOTW, KOTO, KOTT, KDTX, KDTZ, KOTN, KOTDE, KOTDT

REAL KU, KW, KFRPM, KCON,
 KDEU, KDEW, KDEO, KDEI, KDEZ, KOEN, KOEDE, KOEDI,
 KOTU, KOTW, KOTO, KOTT, KDTX, KDTZ, KOTN, KOTDE, KOTDT

R ARRAY SEGMENT 8 - WIND, ALTITUDE, AIRSPEED AND AIRWAKE.
 COMMON ALT, VAIR, UBAS, WBAS, WBAS, ALPHA, RETA, PSI, PHI, VS, PSIS, X1OWS,
 Y1OWS, VAWB, PSIAWP, X1OWA, Y1OWA, Z1OWA, VMOD, PS1WOD, PS13, PS1SP,
 PSIS, DX45, DY45, DZ45, XM, YM, ZM, PSIA, THETA, PHIA, SIGNAVX,
 SIGNAVY, SIGNAVZ, VXAW, VYAW, VZAW, UMEAN, UR, UAW, VWIND,

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      VMEAN,VR,VAN,WIND,VMEAN,WR,WAV,WNSF,PSISS,PSISC,PSIST,TS1,
      TS2,TS3,TS4,TS5,TRL,DYM145,DYM245,DYM145,DYM245,ZGSP,
      ZRIASP
      C *** R ARRAY SEGMENT 9 - OPEN LCNP PARAMETERS.
      C ***
      COMMON THETAC,OFPRMOL,DCONOL,DEOL,GAMMAGS,RANGE,VAIRC
      C *** R ARRAY SEGMENT 10 - AERO DATA.
      C ***
      COMMON XU,XV,XO,XFRPM,XCON,XPDIGV,XDE,ZU,ZV,ZO,ZFRPM,ZCON,ZPDIGV,
      ZDE,MU,MV,MWDDOT,MQ,MFRPM,MCON,MPOIGV,MDE
      REAL MU,MV,MWDDOT,MQ,MFRPM,MCON,MPOIGV,MDE
      C *** R ARRAY SEGMENT 11
      C ***
      COMMON RC,RCD,XAPCOM,ERRX,ERRU,   ERRZ,ERRV,ETHETA
      C *** R ARRAY SEGMENT 12 - CONTROLS.
      C ***
      COMMON DE,DT,DCON,DED,DTD,DCOND
      C *** R ARRAY SEGMENT 13 - SPEED TABLE FOR AERO TABLE LOOKUPS.
      C ***
      COMMON TABV1(6)
      C *** R ARRAY SEGMENT 14 - SPEED TABLE FOR OPEN LOOP COMMAND TABLE LOOKUPS.
      C ***
      COMMON TABV2(10)
      C *** R ARRAY SEGMENT 15 - FLIGHT ABOVE SHIP TABLE FOR EZ LOOKUP.
      C ***
      COMMON TABEZP(7)
      C *** R ARRAY SEGMENT 16 - EZ TABLE.
      C ***
      COMMON TABEZ(7)
      C *** R ARRAY SEGMENT 17 - SHIP MOTION
      C ***
      COMMON KXS,ZETAXS,WNXS,KZS,ZETAZS,WNZS,KTS,ZETATS,WNTS,
      KYS,ZETAYS,WNYS,KRS,ZETAPS,WNRS,KPS,ZETAPS,WNPS,TAUPRT
      REAL KXS,KZS,KTS,KYS,KRS,KPS
      C *** R ARRAY SEGMENTS 20-23 - OPEN LOOP COMMAND TABLES.
      C ***
      COMMON TABTC(10)
      COMMON TRPMOL(10)
      COMMON TCONGL(10)
      COMMON TDEOL(10)
      C *** R ARRAY SEGMENTS 24-25 - NOZZLE TABLES.
      C ***
      COMMON TABR(10)
      COMMON TABRD(10)
      C *** R ARRAY SEGMENTS 27-48 - AERO TABLES.
      C ***

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175 C *
176 C *** R ARRAY SEGMENT 107 - MORE OPTIMAL CONTROLLER GAINS (NOISE RELATED)
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1      SUBROUTINE PROP
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      ROUTINE TO CALCULATE PERTURBATION EQNS AND PROPAGATE COVARIANCE
      DIMENSION WK1(7,16),WK2(15,32),BWT(8,8),DOO(6,16),G2(32,32)
      R ARRAY SEGMENT 1 - INTEGRATION VARIABLES.
      COMMON TIME,TO,DTIME,DTOUT,DTOUT2,THAX
      R ARRAY SEGMENT 2 - DERIVATIVES.
      COMMON UCQT,QOQT,TOQT,XAPPOOT,ZAPPOOT,DFRPHD,XSPDOT,
      ZSPDOT,TSPOOT
      R ARRAY SEGMENT 3 - STATE VARIABLES.
      COMMON UB,WR,QB,THETA,XAPP,ZAPP,DFRPM,XSP,ZSP,THETAS
      R ARRAY SEGMENT 4 - REF. VALUES FOR LOCAL LINEARIZATION.
      COMMON UC,WQ,OC,THETAQ,YAPPO,ZAPPO,XO,ZO,MO,UBASO,WBASO,WASDO,
      THETAQ,PSIAO,PHIAO,PCDO
      R ARRAY SEGMENT 5 - INPUT FORCES AND MOMENTS.
      COMMON SUMFX,XO,SUMFZO,SUMMO,SUMFX,DFX,SUMFZ,DFZ,SUMH,DM
      R ARRAY SEGMENT 6 - GEOMETRY.
      COMMON WEIGHT,G,IX,IY,IZ,IXZ,LM,WM,LTDM,LS,LTDS
      R ARRAY SEGMENT 7 - CONSTANTS.
      COMMON OMEGAU,OMEGAU,KU,KW,KFRPM,KCON,TAUENG,TAUCDN,TAUD,
      KDEU,KDEW,KDEQ,KDET,KDEX,KDEZ,KDEN,KDEDE,KDEDT,
      KOTU,KOTW,KOTQ,KOTT,KOTX,KOTZ,KCTN,KCTDE,KCTDT
      R ARRAY SEGMENT 8 - WIND, ALTITUDE, AIRSPEED AND AIRWAKE.
      COMMON ALT,VAIR,URAS,VBAS,WBAS,ALPHA,BETA,PSI,PHI,VS,PSIS,XIDWS,
      YIDWS,VAMB,PSIAMR,XIDWA,YIDWA,ZIDWA,VWOD,PSIMOD,PSI3,PSISP,
      PSIS,DX45,DY45,DZ45,XM,YM,ZM,PSIA,THETA,PHIA,SIGMAVX,
      SIGMAVY,SIGMAVZ,VWAV,VZAV,VWAV,WVAV,WVAV,WVAV,WVAV,
      VMEAN,VR,VAH,WVIND,WMEAN,WR,WAV,WNSF,PSISS,PSISC,PSIST,TS1,
      TS2,TS3,TS4,TS5,TRL,DXM145,DXM245,DYM145,DYM245,ZGSP,
      ZBIASP
      R ARRAY SEGMENT 9 - OPEN LOOP PARAMETERS.

```

```

C *
C *** COMMON THFIAC,DFRPMOL,DCONOL,DECL,GAMMAGS,RANGE,VAIPC
C *
C * P ARRAY SEGMENT 10 - AERO DATA.
C *
COMMON XU,XW,XQ,XFRPM,XCON,XPDIGV,XDE,ZU,7W,ZO,ZFRPM,ZCON,ZPDIGV,
A ZOE,MU,MW,MWDT,MO,MFRPM,MCON,MPOIGV,MDE
REAL MU,MW,MWDT,MO,MFRPM,MCON,MPOIGV,MDE
C *
C *** P ARRAY SEGMENT 11
C *
COMMON RC,RCD,XAPCOM,EPRX,ERPU, EPRZ,ERRW, ETHETA
C *
C *** R ARRAY SEGMENT 12 - CONTROLS.
C *
COMMON DE,DT,DCON,DED,DTD,DCOND
C *
C *** R ARRAY SEGMENT 13 - SPEED TABLE FOR AERO TABLE LOOKUPS.
C *
COMMON TARV1(6)
C *
C *** R ARRAY SEGMENT 14 - SPEED TABLE FOR OPEN LOOP COMMAND TABLE LOOKUPS.
C *
COMMON TARV2(10)
C *
C *** R ARRAY SEGMENT 15 - FLIGHT ABOVE SHIP TABLE FOR EZ LOOKUP.
C *
COMMON TARVZ(7)
C *
C *** R ARRAY SEGMENT 16 - EZ TABLE.
C *
COMMON TARVZ(7)
C *
C *** R ARRAY SEGMENT 17 - SHIP MOTION
C *
COMMON KXS,ZETAYS,WNYS,KXS,ZETAZS,WNZS,KTS,ZETATS,WNTS,
KYS,ZETAYS,WNYS,KPS,ZETAPS,WNRS,KPS,ZETAPS,WNPS,TAUPRT
REAL KXS,KZS,KTS,KYS,KRS,KPS
C *
C *** R ARRAY SEGMENTS 20-23 - OPEN LOOP COMMAND TABLES.
C *
COMMON TABTC(10)
COMMON TPRMOL(10)
COMMON TCONOL(10)
COMMON TDEOL(10)
C *
C *** R ARRAY SEGMENTS 24-25 - NOZZLE TABLES.
C *
COMMON TABR(10)
COMMON TABRD(10)
C *
C *** P ARRAY SEGMENTS 27-48 - AERO TABLES.
C *
COMMON TXU(6)
COMMON TXW(6)
COMMON TXO(4)
COMMON TXRPM(6)
COMMON TYCON(4)

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175 C *** R ARRAY SEGMENTS 138-119
      C *
      COMMON TOEUR(6), TOEUR(6), TOEVX(6), TOEVXD(6), TOEVZ(6),
1      TOEVZD(6), TOTUR(6), TOTVR(6), TOTVX(6), TOTVXD(6),
2      TOTVZ(6), TOTVZD(6)
      C *****
      C *
      C * I ARRAY SEGMENT 1 - INTEGER VARIABLES.
      C *
      COMMON/INTEGER/ICEES,NEOU,NSTATES,NPA,NQM,NGM,NPE,NPX,NQAW,NQINIT
      C *
      C * I ARRAY SEGMENT 4 - DERIVATIVE INDICES.
      C *
      COMMON/INTEGER/ INDX1(14)
      C *
      C * I ARRAY SEGMENT 5 - STATE INDICES.
      C *
      COMMON/INTEGER/ INDX2(14)
      C *
      C * I ARRAY SEGMENT 6 - VARIOUS INDICES.
      C *
      COMMON/INTEGER/ INDXPD,INDXP,INDXPE,INDXPF,INDXPD,INDXPX
      C *
      C *
      C * TEMPORARY INTEGRATION STORAGE.
      C *
      C * DIMENSION = NEOU = NSTATES + NPA**2 + NPX**2 + NPE**2
      C *
      COMMON/INTEGER/ RI(2187),RT(2187)
      COSTO = COS(THETAQ)
      SINTO = SIN(THETAQ)
      COSIA = COS(PSIA)
      SINIA = SIN(PSIA)
      COSTA = COS(THETA)
      SINTA = SIN(THETA)
      VSC55 = V5*COS(PSI5) - RCDO
      C *
      C *
      C * F1 MATRIX
      C *
      F1(1,1) = XU
      F1(1,2) = XW - QO
      F1(1,3) = XO - WQ
      F1(1,4) = -G*CSO
      F1(1,7) = XFRPM
      F1(2,1) = QO + ZU
      F1(2,2) = ZW
      F1(2,3) = UO + ZQ
      F1(2,4) = -G*SINTO
      F1(2,7) = ZFRPM
      F1(3,1) = MU + MWDT*F1(2,1)
      F1(3,2) = PW + MWDT*F1(2,2)
      F1(3,3) = MC + MWDT*F1(2,3)
      F1(3,4) = MWDT*F1(2,4)
      F1(3,7) = MFRPM + MWDT*F1(2,7)
      F1(4,3) = 1.C
      F1(5,1) = COSTC
      F1(5,2) = SINTO
      F1(5,4) = -UO*SINTO + WQ*CSO

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230      F1(6,1) = -SINTO
      F1(6,2) = COSTO
      F1(6,4) = -1.0*COSTO - W0*SINTO
      F1(7,7) = -1.0/TAUENG
      C *
      C ***
      C *
      G1 MATRIX
      G1(1,1) = XDE
      G1(1,3) = XCON
      G1(2,1) = ZDE
      G1(2,3) = ZCON
      G1(3,1) = XDE + MWOOT*G1(2,1)
      G1(3,3) = MCON + MWOOT*G1(2,3)
      G1(7,2) = KFRPM/TAUENG
      C *
      C ***
      C *
      GAMMA MATRIX
      GAMMA(1,1) = -XU
      GAMMA(1,2) = -XW
      GAMMA(1,3) = -COSSIA*(XU*COSTA + XW*SINTA)
      GAMMA(1,5) = -SINIA*(XU*COSTA + XW*SINTA)
      GAMMA(1,7) = XU*SINTA - XW*COSTA
      GAMMA(2,1) = -ZU
      GAMMA(2,2) = -ZW
      GAMMA(2,3) = -COSSIA*(ZU*COSTA + ZW*SINTA)
      GAMMA(2,5) = -SINIA*(ZU*COSTA + ZW*SINTA)
      GAMMA(2,7) = ZU*SINTA - ZW*COSTA
      GAMMA(3,1) = -MU + MWOOT*GAMMA(2,1)
      GAMMA(3,2) = -WU + MWOOT*GAMMA(2,2)
      GAMMA(3,3) = -COSSIA*(MU*COSTA + WU*SINTA) + MWOOT*GAMMA(2,3)
      GAMMA(3,5) = -SINIA*(MU*COSTA + WU*SINTA) + MWOOT*GAMMA(2,5)
      GAMMA(3,7) = MU*SINTA - WU*COSTA + MWOOT*GAMMA(2,7)
      C *
      C ***
      C *
      A MATRIX
      A(1,1) = -OMEGA
      A(2,2) = -OMEGA
      A(3,4) = 1.0
      A(4,3) = -WNSF*WNSF
      A(4,4) = -0.8*WNSF
      A(5,6) = 1.0
      A(6,5) = A(4,3)
      A(6,6) = A(4,4)
      A(7,8) = 1.0
      A(8,7) = A(4,3)
      A(8,8) = A(4,4)
      C *
      C ***
      C *
      B MATRIX
      B(1,1) = SORT(KU)
      B(2,2) = SORT(KW)
      B(4,3) = TRI*SIGMAV
      B(6,4) = TRI*SIGMAV
      B(8,5) = TRI*SIGMAV
      C *
      C ***
      C *
      D MATRIX

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C(1,10) = -DEVX
C(1,11) = -DEVXD
C(1,14) = -DEVZ
C(1,15) = -DEVZD
C(2,1) = -KDIU
C(2,2) = -KDIW
C(2,3) = -KDIQ
C(2,4) = -KDIT
C(2,5) = -KDIK
C(2,6) = -KDI7
C(2,7) = -KDTN
C(2,8) = -DIUR
C(2,9) = -DIWR
C(2,10) = -DIYX
C(2,11) = -DIYXD
C(2,14) = -DIYZ
C(2,15) = -DIYZD

C *
C ***
RI MATR IX

```

C ***
C *
RL MATRIX
RL(1,1) = -KD9
RL(1,2) = -KD9
RL(2,1) = -KD1
RL(2,2) = -KD1

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C *
C *** CS MATRIX

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$$\begin{aligned} CS(1,2) &= -KDEW*SINTQ*KZS/TAUPRT + KDEW*COSTQ*KZS/TAUPRT \\ CS(1,3) &= KDEW*INTQ/TAUPRT - KDEW*COSTQ/TAUPRT + KDEZ \\ CS(2,2) &= -KDTU*SINTQ*KZS/TAUPRT + KDTU*COSTQ*KZS/TAUPRT \\ CS(2,3) &= KDTU*SINTQ/TAUPRT - KDTU*COSTQ/TAUPRT + KDTZ \end{aligned}$$

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C	**
C	*

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C ***
C
C      FX HAT MATRIX
CALL LAYIN(FXHAT,
CALL LAYIN(FXPAT,
CALL LAYIN(FXHAT,
CALL LAYIN(FXPAT,
CALL LAYIN(FXHAT,
CALL LAYIN(FXPAT,
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C *
C ***
C ***

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C ***
C *
CE MATRIX
CALL MULT(R,8,
CALL MULTABT(V
CALL LAYINCE

```

C *
C ***
C ***

```

C ***      KG MATRIX
C *
DO 100 I=1,6
  VYI(I,I) = 1.0
  100 CONTINUE
  CALL MULTABT(
  CALL MULT(WKLA

```

C *

PE OCT MATRIX

PE OCT MATRIX

155	prnp
156	prnp
157	prnp
158	prnp
159	prnp
160	prnp
161	prnp
162	prnp
163	prnp
164	prnp
165	prnp
166	prnp
167	prnp
168	prnp
169	prnp
170	prnp
171	prnp
172	prnp
173	prnp
174	prnp
175	prnp
176	prnp
177	prnp
178	prnp
179	prnp
180	prnp
181	prnp
182	prnp
183	prnp
184	prnp
185	prnp
186	prnp
187	prnp
188	prnp
189	prnp
190	prnp
191	prnp
192	prnp
193	prnp
194	prnp
195	prnp
196	prnp
197	prnp
198	prnp
199	prnp
200	prnp
201	prnp
202	prnp
203	prnp
204	prnp
205	prnp
206	prnp
207	prnp
208	prnp
209	prnp
210	prnp
211	prnp

SUBROUTINE PROP

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PAGE

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RETURN
END

PROP 269
PROP 270


```

1  SUBROUTINE SFTUP(INT)
C *****
C * ROUTINE TO INITIALIZE THE INTEGRATORS AND PERFORM ONE TIME
C * ONLY CALCULATIONS.
C *
C * INPUT ARGUMENTS
C * INT
C *
C * INTEGRATION OPTION.
C * 1 = 4 TH ORDER RUNGE-KUTTA.
C * 2 = 3 RD ORDER RUNGE-KUTTA.
C * 3 = 2 ND ORDER ADAMS.
C *
C *****
C * DIMENSION R(1)
C *
C * R ARRAY SEGMENT 1 - INTEGRATION VARIABLES.
C *
C * COMMON TIME,OTIME,OTOUT,OTCUT2,THAY
C *
C * R ARRAY SEGMENT 2 - DERIVATIVES.
C *
C * COMMON UDOT,XDOT,ODOT,TOOT,YAPDOT,ZAPDOT,DFRPHD,XSPDOT,
C * ZSPDOT,TSPONT,
C * VDOT,PBODT,RBODT,YAPDOT,PHIDOT,PSIDOT,YSPDOT
C *
C * R ARRAY SEGMENT 3 - STATE VARIABLES.
C *
C * COMMON UB,WB,O9,THETA,XAPP,ZAPP,DFRPH,XSP,ZSP,THETAS,
C * VR,PB,RB,YAPP,PHI,PSI,YSP
C *
C * R ARRAY SEGMENT 4 - REF. VALUES FOR LOCAL LINEARIZATION.
C *
C * COMMON UO,WO,CO,THETAO,YAPPO,ZAPPO,XO,ZO,WO,URASO,WBASO,WASDO,
C * THETAO,PSIAO,PHIAO,RCDQ,VO,PO,RO,YAPPO,PHIO,PSIO,YOLO,
C * NO,VBASO
C * REAL MO,LO,NO
C *
C * R ARRAY SEGMENT 5 - INPUT FORCES AND MOMENTS.
C *
C * COMMON SUMFXO,SUMFZO,SUMMO,SUMFX,OFY,SUMFZ,DFZ,SUMM,DM,
C * SUMFYO,SUMFO,SUMNO,SUMFY,DFY,SUML,OL,SUMN,ON
C *
C * R ARRAY SEGMENT 6 - GEOMETRY.
C *
C * COMMON WEIGHT,G,IX,IY,IZ,IXZ,LY,LM,WM,LDM,LS,LTDS
C * REAL G,IX,IY,IZ,IXZ,LY,LM,WM,LDM,LS,LTDS
C *
C * R ARRAY SEGMENT 7 - CONSTANTS.
C *
C * COMMON OMEGAU,OMEGAW,KU,KW,KFRPM,KCON,TAUENG,TAUCDN,TAUD,
C * KDEU,KDEW,KDEQ,KDET,KDEX,KDEZ,KDEN,KDEDE,KDEFT,
C * KDTU,KDTW,KDOT,KOTT,KOTX,KOTZ,KOTN,KOTDE,KOTDT,
C * OMEGAV,KV,TAUA,K1,K2,KV,KY,K1,R2,T1,T2
C * REAL KU,KW,KFRPM,KCON,
C * KDEH,KDEW,KDEQ,KDET,KDEX,KDEZ,KDEN,KDEDE,KDEUT,
C * KDTU,KDTW,KOTO,KOTT,KOTX,KOTZ,KOTN,KOTDE,KOTDT,
C * K1,K2,KY,KV

```

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SUBROUTINE SETUP

```

C ***
C ***
C ***
60      R ARRAY SEGMENT 8 - WIND, ALTITUDE, AIRSPEED AND AIRPARE.
      COMMON ALT,VAIR,URAS,VRA5,WBAS,ALPHA,RETA,DUM1,DUM2,V5,PSIS,X1DWS,
      Y1DWS,VAMB,PSIAMB,X1DWA,Y1DWA,Z1DWA,VWOD,PSIWD,PSI3,PSISP,
      PSIS,DX45,DY45,DZ45,XM,YM,ZM,PSIA,THETA,PHIA,SIGMAV,
      SIGMAVY,SIGMAVZ,VXAW,VYAW,VZAW,UWIND,UMEAN,UR,UAW,VWIND,
      VMEAN,VR,VAW,WWIND,WMEAN,WR,WAW,WNSF,PSISS,PSISC,PSIST,TS1,
      TS2,TS3,TS4,TS5,TB1,DXM145,DYM245,DYM245,ZGSP,
      ZRIASP
      C ***
      C ***
      C ***
70      R ARRAY SEGMENT 9 - OPEN LOOP PARAMETERS.
      COMMON THETAC,DFRPMOL,DCONOL,DEOL,GAMMAGS,PANGE,VAIRC,
      DAOL,DRDL
      C ***
      C ***
      C ***
75      R ARRAY SEGMENT 10 - AERO DATA.
      COMMON XU,XV,XQ,XFRPM,XCON,XPDIGV,XDE,ZU,ZV,ZQ,ZFRPM,ZCON,ZPDIGV,
      ZDE,MU,MW,MWDDT,PQ,MFRPM,MCDN,MPDIGV,MDE,
      YV,YP,YR,YDA,YOR,LV,LP,LR,LDA,LDR,NV,NP,NR,
      NDA,NDR
      REAL MU,MW,MWDDT,MQ,MFRPM,MCON,MPDIGV,MDE
      REAL LV,LP,LR,LDA,LDR,NV,NP,NR,NDA,NDR
      C ***
      C ***
      C ***
80      R ARRAY SEGMENT 11
      COMMON RC,XCO,XAPCOM,ERRX,ERRU,      ERRZ,ERRW,ETHETA,
      ERY,ERPHI,ERPSI,YCOM,PHICOM,PSICOM
      C ***
      C ***
      C ***
85      R ARRAY SEGMENT 12 - CONTROLS.
      COMMON DE,DT,DCON,DED,CTO,DCOND,
      DA,DR,DAP,ORP,DAL,DA2,DR1,DR2,DALD,DA2D,DR1D,DR2D
      C ***
      C ***
      C ***
90      R ARRAY SEGMENT 13 - SPEED TABLE FOR AERO TABLE LOOKUPS.
      COMMON TABV1(6)
      C ***
      C ***
      C ***
95      R ARRAY SEGMENT 14 - TIME TABLE FOR OPEN LOOP COMMAND TABLE LOOKUPS.
      COMMON TABV2(10)
      C ***
      C ***
      C ***
100     R ARRAY SEGMENT 15 - UNUSED
      C ***
      C ***
      C ***
105     R ARRAY SEGMENT 16 - GDF RELATED STUFF
      COMMON SIGDAP, SIGORP, SIGDA, SIGOR, GAINDA, GAINDP
      C ***
      C ***
      C ***
110     R ARRAY SEGMENT 17 - SHIP MOTION
      COMMON KXS,ZETAXS,WKXS,KZS,ZETAZS,WKZS,KTS,ZETATS,WKTS,
      KYS,ZETAYS,WKYS,KRS,ZETARS,WKRS,KPS,ZETAPS,WKPS,TAUPRT
      REAL KXS,KZS,KTS,KYS,KRS,KPS
      C ***
      C ***
      C ***
115     R ARRAY SEGMENTS 20-29 - OPEN LOOP COMMAND TABLES.

```

```

115      C *
          COMMON TABTC(10)
          COMMON TRPMOL(10)
          COMMON TCONGL(10)
          COMMON TDEQL(10)
120      C *
          C ***      R ARRAY SEGMENTS 24-25
          C *
          COMMON TARR(10)
          COMMON TABRDOT(10)
125      C *
          C ***      R ARRAY SEGMENTS 27-48 - LONGITUDINAL AERO DATA TABLES
          C *
          COMMON TXU(6)
          COMMON TXW(6)
          COMMON TXO(6)
          COMMON TXRPM(6)
          COMMON TXCDN(6)
          COMMON TXFIGV(6)
          COMMON TXDE(6)
          COMMON TZU(6)
          COMMON TZW(6)
          COMMON TZO(6)
          COMMON TZRPM(6)
          COMMON TZCDN(6)
          COMMON TZPIGV(6)
          COMMON TZDE(6)
          COMMON TPU(6)
          COMMON TFW(6)
          COMMON TMWD(6)
          COMMON TMO(6)
          COMMON TPRPM(6)
          COMMON TMCDN(6)
          COMMON TPPIGV(6)
          COMMON TMDE(6)
130
135
140
145
150      C *
          C ***      R ARRAY SEGMENTS 50-54 - COVARIANCE MATRICES (DO NOT OVERDIMENSION)
          C *
          COMMON F(17,17),P(17,17),PDOT(17,17),GM(11,4),OM(4,4)
155      C *
          C ***      R ARRAY SEGMENTS 55-56 - STANDARD DEVIATIONS.
          C *
          COMMON SIGMA(50)
          COMMON SIGMAXY(50)
160      C *
          C ***      R ARRAY SEGMENTS 57-62 - AIRWAKE TABLES
          C *
          COMMON VXX(5,5,3)
          COMMON VYY(5,5,3)
          COMMON VZZ(5,5,3)
          COMMON SVXX(5,5,3)
          COMMON SVYY(5,5,3)
          COMMON SVZZ(5,5,3)
165
170      C *
          C ***      R ARRAY SEGMENTS 63-80 - OPTIMAL CONTROLLER GAINS
          C *
          COMMON TKDEU(6),TKDEF(6),TKDEG(4),TKDET(6),TKDEX(6),

```



```

175      1      TWDEZ(6), TKQEN(6), TKQDFE(6), TKDEOT(6),
2      TWDTU(6), TKDTW(6), TKDTG(6), TKDTI(6), TKDTX(6),
3      TKDTZ(6), TKDTN(6), TKDTE(6), TKDTOT(6)
C ***
C      R ARRAY SEGMENTS 81-106
C
COMMON F1(6,6),G1(6,4),GAMMA(6,7),A(7,7),R(7,4),M1(1,1),M2(1,1),
1      H(1,1),O(1,1),C(4,6),PL(4,4),W(1,1),VU(1,1),V(1,1),
2      VY(1,1),S(1,1),FE(1,1),QE(1,1),PE(1,1),PED(1,1),
3      KG(1,1),FXHAT(1,1),PXHAT(1,1),PXHATD(1,1),PX(1,1),
4      CS(1,1)
REAL M1,M2,KG
C
C ***
C      R ARRAY SEGMENT 107 - MORE OPTIMAL CONTROLLER GAINS (NOISE RELATED)
C
COMMON DEUR, DEWR, DEVR, DEVD, DEVX, DEVZ, DIVD,
1      DIVR, DIVX, DIVY, DIVZ, DIVZD
C
C ***
C      R ARRAY SEGMENTS 108-119
C
COMMON TOEUR(6), TDEWR(6), TDEVX(6), TDEVXD(6), TDEVZ(6),
1      TDEVZD(6), TOTUR(6), TOTWR(6), TOTVX(6), TOTVXD(6),
2      TOTVZ(6), TOTVZD(6)
C
C ***
C      R ARRAY SEGMENTS 120-134 - LAT/DIR AERO DATA TABLES
C
COMMON TYV(6), TYP(6), TYR(6), TYDA(6), TYDR(6),
1      TLV(6), TLP(6), TLR(6), TLDA(6), TLD(6),
2      TNV(6), TNP(6), TNR(6), TNDA(6), TND(6)
C
C ***
C      R ARRAY SEGMENTS 135-139 - LONG. TERMS RECD FOR LAT/DIR CASE
C
COMMON TARUR(10),TABUR(10),TXAPP(10),TZAPP(10),TXSPI(10)
C
C ***
C      R ARRAY SEGMENTS 140-143 - TABLES OF NONLINEAR FUNCTIONS
C
COMMON TDAIN(4), TDAUT(4), TDRIN(4), TDRUT(4)
C *****
C ***
C      I ARRAY SEGMENT 1 - INTEGER VARIABLES.
C
COMMON/INTEGER/ICEES,NEOU,NSTATES,NPA,NOM,NGM,NPE,NPX,NOAW,NOINIT
C
C ***
C      I ARRAY SEGMENT 4 - DERIVATIVE INDICES.
C
COMMON/INTEGER/ INDX1(14)
C
C ***
C      I ARRAY SEGMENT 5 - STATE INDICES.
C
COMMON/INTEGER/ INDX2(14)
C
C ***
C      I ARRAY SEGMENT 6 - VARIOUS INDICES.
C
COMMON/INTEGER/ INDXPD,INDXP,INDXPED,INDXPE,INDXPXD,INDXPX
C *****
C ***
C      TEMPORARY INTEGRATION STORAGE.
C

```


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SUBROUTINE SETUP

```

*
* 1X***** WARNING **** WARNING **** WARNING *****
IF(AWFLG.NE.0.0) NOAW = 1
IF(AWFLG.NE.0.0) GO TO 10
C***** AIRWAKE MODEL PRELIMINARY CALCULATIONS *****C
C*****C
C *
C *** GENERATE AIRWAKE TABLES BASED ON VWO0 AND PSIS.
C *
C * CALL AIRWTL
C *
C *** SCALING RELATIONS.
C *
C * XDUM = 46.75/WM
C * LS = LP*XDUM
C * LTDS = LTGM*XDUM
C * WNSF = 1.6*XDUM*VWO0/59.15
C *
C * SHAPING TERMS.
C *
C * PSISS = SIN(PSIS)
C * PSISC = COS(PSIS)
C * PSIST = PSISS*PSISC
C * TS1 = PSISS*LTDS - PSISS*LS - 23.375*PSISC
C * TS2 = PSISS*LTDS + 23.375*PSISC
C * TS3 = PSISC*LTDS - PSISC*LS + 23.375*PSISS
C * TS4 = 23.375*PSISS
C * TS5 = 23.375*PSISC
C *
C * RANDOM COMPONENT TERM.
C *
C * TR1 = SORT(1.6*WNSF*WNSF*WNSF)
C***** GDF INITIALIZATION *****C
C*****C
C * TABRD SETS UP TABLES FOR DESCRIBING FUNCTION SUBROUTINE
C *
C * POLL CONTROL NONLINEARITY
C * CALL TABRDITDAIN,TDAOUT,4)
C * YAW CONTROL NONLINEARITY
C * CALL TABRDITDRIN,TDROUT,4)
C***** SET UP INTEGRATION *****C
C*****C
10 ICEES = 1
TIME = TG
XMASS = WEIGHT/G
YC = SUPFY0/XMASS
LO = (IZ*SUMLO+IXZ*SUMNO)/(IX*IZ-IXZ*IXZ)
NC = (IX*SUMNO+IXZ*SUMLO)/(IX*IZ-IXZ*IXZ)
UBASO = UBAS
VBRASO = VBRAS
PC = PR
RC = RB
CALL DFOU

```



```

345      XDUM = WNSF*WNSF
          P(7,7) = 1.C
          P(8,8) = SIGMAVX*SIGMAVX
          P(9,9) = XDUM*P(8,8)
          P(10,10) = SIGMAVY*SIGMAVY
          P(11,11) = XDUM*P(10,10)
          P(12,12) = SIGMAVZ*SIGMAVZ
          P(13,13) = XDUM*P(12,12)
          CALL PROP
          ICEES = 2
          IF(INT.LT.3) GO TO 40
          C *** ADAMS INTEGRATION ONLY.
          C ***
          C *** ICEES = 0
          C *** STATES.
          DO 20 I=1,NSTATES
            RT(I) = R(INDY1(I))
          C ***
          C *** P.
          NL1 = NSTATES + 1
          NU1 = NSTATES + NPA*NPA
          I1 = INDXP0
          DO 30 I=NL1,NU1
            RT(I) = R(I1)
            I1 = I1 + 1
          C ***
          C *** CONTINUE
          C ***
          C *** PE.
          C ***
          NL2 = NU1 + 1
          NU2 = NU1 + NPE*NPE
          I1 = INDXPED
          DO 31 I=NL2,NU2
            RT(I) = R(I1)
            I1 = I1 + 1
          C ***
          C *** 31 CONTINUE
          C ***
          C *** PX.
          NL3 = NU2 + 1
          NEU = NU2 + NPX*NPX
          I1 = INDXPXD
          DO 32 I=NL3,NEU
            RT(I) = R(I1)
            I1 = I1 + 1
          C ***
          C *** 32 CONTINUE
          C ***
          C *** 40 RETURN
          C ***
          C *** END

```

APPENDIX D

DESCRIBING FUNCTIONS OF

GENERAL SINGLE-VALUED NONLINEARITIES REPRESENTABLE

BY STRAIGHT-LINE SEGMENTS

APPENDIX D
DESCRIBING FUNCTIONS OF
GENERAL SINGLE-VALUED NONLINEARITIES REPRESENTABLE BY STRAIGHT-LINE SEGMENTS

D.1 Decomposition Into Odd and Even Components

The general nonlinearity is represented by N straight-line segments. The number of segments in the odd component is also N , and there are also N segments in the even component.

Denoting the general nonlinearity by $y = f(x)$: then the odd and even components are respectively given by

$$y_O(x) = 1/2 y(x) - y(-x)$$

$$y_E(x) = 1/2 y(x) + y(-x)$$

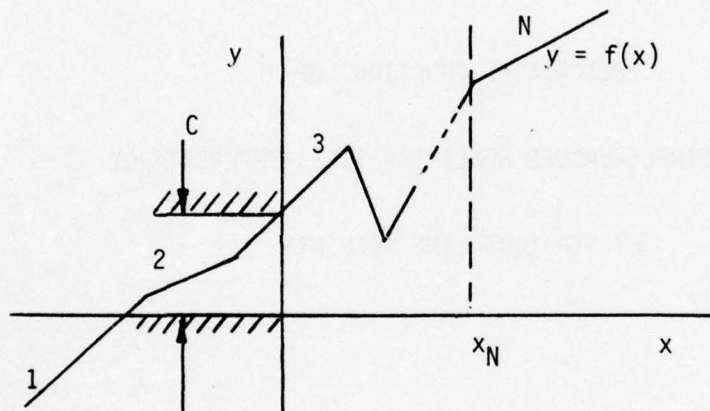


Figure D.1 General Nonlinearity Considered

Note that for $x = 0$ this gives $y_O(0) = 0$; $y_E(0) = y(0)$. It is convenient to separate out the offset C , as indicated by the following equations

$$y_O' = y_O(x) = f_O'(x)$$

$$y_E'(x) = y_E(x) - C = f_E'(x)$$

where $C = y(0)$, as shown in Figure D.1.

We split the nonlinear characteristic as indicated in Figure D.2.

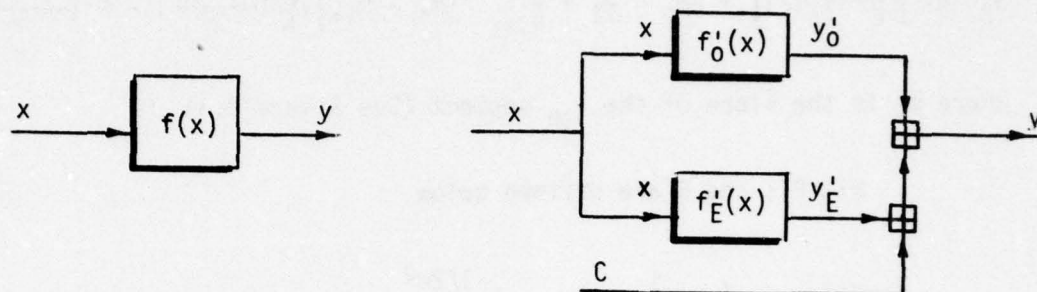


Figure D.2 Separation of the Nonlinearity Into Even, Odd, and Bias Components

D.2 Approximation to the Odd Component

The input is assumed to consist of a bias, B , plus a random Gaussian component of variance σ^2 , denoted by x_R . The general form of the odd component is shown in Figure A.5.3.

$$x(t) = B + x_R(t)$$

The best least-squares approximation to y'_0 is

$$y'_{0A} = N_B B + N_R x_R(t)$$

where N_B and N_R are given by the expressions overleaf (from p. 579 of Reference D.1).

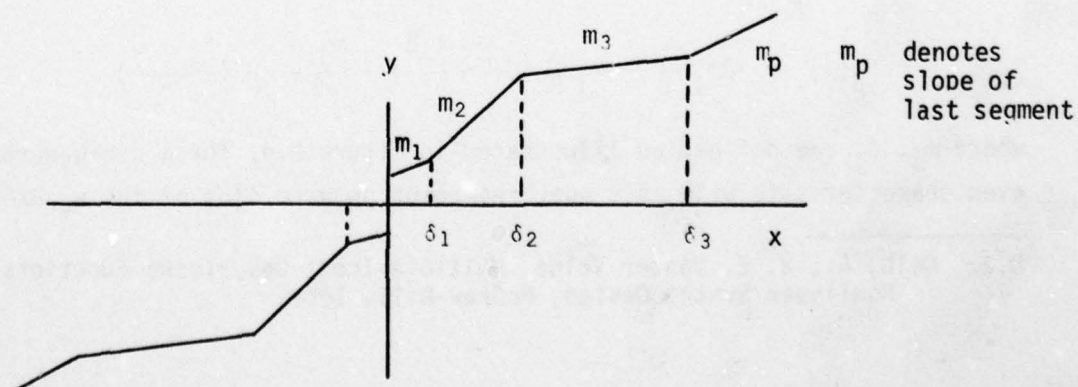


Figure D.3 General Piecewise-Linear Odd Memoryless Nonlinearity

$$N_R = 2\frac{D}{\sigma} PE(\frac{B}{\sigma}) + 2m_p - m_1 + \sum_{i=1}^{p-1} (m_i - m_{i+1}) \left[PI(\frac{\delta_i + B}{\sigma}) + PI(\frac{\delta_i - B}{\sigma}) \right]$$

$$N_B = \frac{D}{B} \left[2PI(\frac{B}{\sigma}) - 1 \right] + 2m_p - m_1 + \frac{\sigma}{B} \sum_{i=1}^{p-1} (m_i - m_{i+1}) \left[G(\frac{\delta_i + B}{\sigma}) - G(\frac{\delta_i - B}{\sigma}) \right]$$

where m_i is the slope of the i_{th} segment (See Figure D.3)

PF, PI; and G are defined below

$$PF(w) = \left(\frac{1}{2\pi} \right) \cdot e^{-1/2w^2}$$

$$PI(w) = \int_{-\infty}^w PF(\Omega) d\Omega$$

$$G(w) = wPI(w) + PF(w)$$

Note that $D = 0$, because we have separated out the bias C .

D.3 Approximation to the Even Component

The best least-squares approximation to y_E' is obtained by subtracting two describing functions given on p 585 and 586 of Reference D.1. The results of subtracting describing function No. 55 from describing function No. 52 reduce to:

$$N_R(j) = m_j PI\left(\frac{\delta_j + B}{\sigma}\right) - m_j PI\left(\frac{\delta_j - B}{\sigma}\right)$$

$$N_B(j) = -2m_j \frac{\delta_j}{B} + m_j \frac{\sigma}{B} G\left(\frac{\delta_j + B}{\sigma}\right) + \frac{m_j \sigma}{B} G\left(\frac{\delta_j - B}{\sigma}\right)$$

where m_j , δ_j are defined as illustrated in Figure D.4, for a non-general even characteristic with only one breakpoint on each side of the y_E axis.

D.1. Gelb, A., W. E. Vander Velde, Multiple-Input Describing Functions and Nonlinear System Design, McGraw-Hill, 1968.

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VOUGHT CORP DALLAS TEX

F/G 1/2

VOLAR: A DIGITAL COMPUTER PROGRAM FOR SIMULATING VSTOL AIRCRAFT--ETC(U)

DEC 78 J WOLKOVITCH, R B BRASSELL

N62269-77-R-0389

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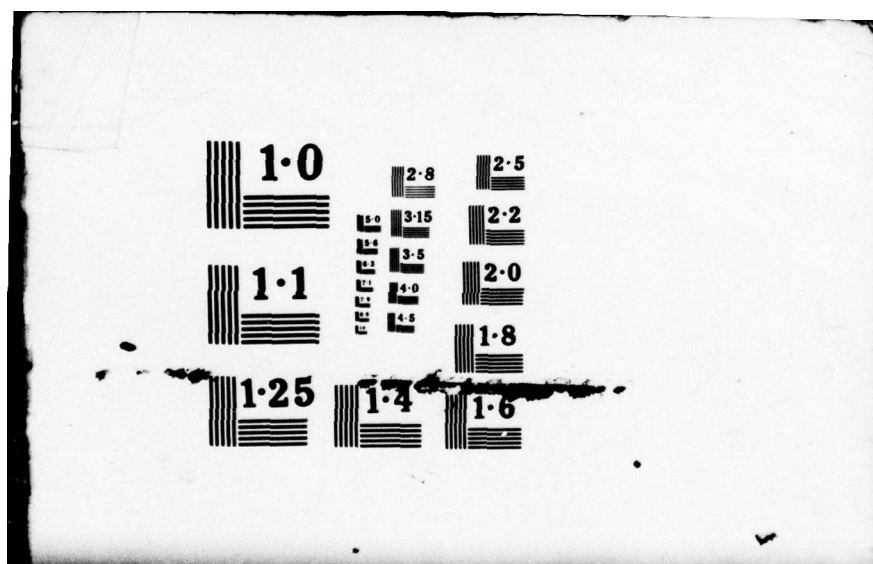
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NADC-77123-30-VOL-2

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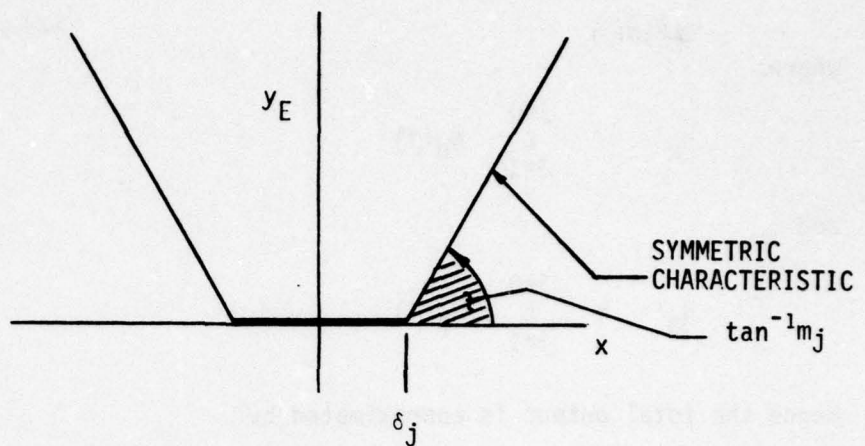


Figure D.4 Non-General Even Characteristic

In Figure D.4 δ_j is the only breakpoint. For the general even component there will be Q breakpoints as shown in Figure A.5, hence the overall approximation is:

$$y_{oA}' = N_B' \cdot B + N_R' \cdot x_R(t)$$

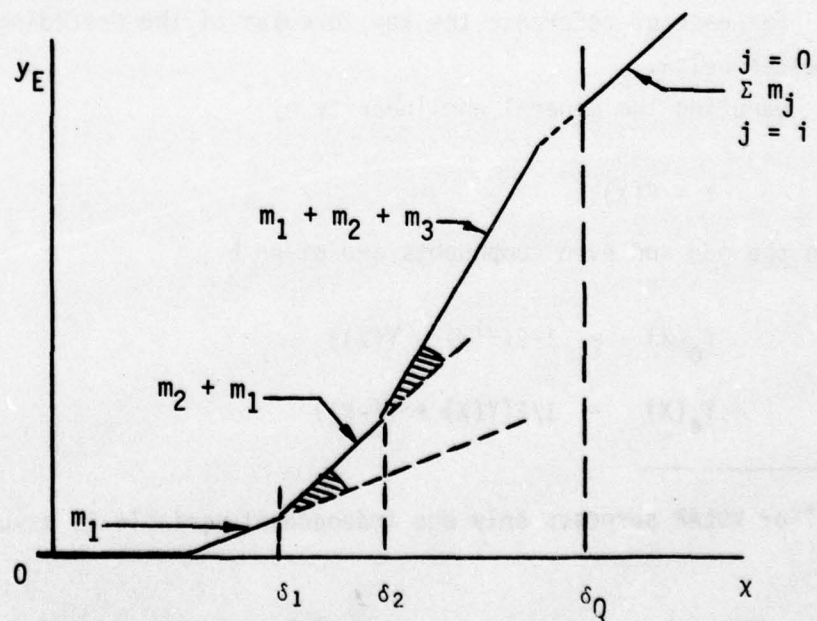


Figure D.5 General Even Characteristic with Zero Offset

where:

$$N_R' = \sum_{j=1}^{j=Q} N_R(j)$$

and

$$N_B' = \sum_{j=1}^{j=Q} N_B(j)$$

Hence the total output is approximated by:

$$y_A = B (N_B' + N_B) + x_R(t)(N_R' + N_R) + C$$

D.4 Routines for Computing Describing Functions of General Single-Valued Nonlinearities Represented by Straight-Line Segments

Three FORTRAN routines, TABRD, DESCRIB and ERF provide a capability for generating describing functions for general single-valued nonlinearities which can be expressed as functions of as many as three independent variables.* One COMMON block is required to transfer data between routines. The procedures for invoking the proper routines and initializing the COMMON block are described below.

Method

For ease of reference the key formulas of the preceding section are repeated below.

Denoting the general nonlinearity by

$$Y = F(X)$$

then the odd and even components are given by

$$Y_o(X) = 1/2(Y(X) - Y(-X))$$

$$Y_e(X) = 1/2(Y(X) + Y(-X))$$

*For VOLAR purposes only one independent variable is assumed.

for $X = 0$, this yields

$$Y_0(0) = 0$$

$$Y_e(0) = Y(0)$$

It is convenient to separate out the offset yielding

$$Y'_0(X) = Y_0(X)$$

$$Y'_0(X) = Y_e(X) - Y(0)$$

Assuming the input consists of a bias, B , and a random Gaussian component of variance σ^2 , denoted by X_r , the best linear least squares approximation to y'_0 is:

$$Y'_{0a} = N_b B + N_r X_r(t)$$

where:

$$N_b = 2M_p - M_1 + \frac{\sigma}{B} \sum_{i=1}^{P-1} (M_i - M_{i+1}) \left[G\left(\frac{\delta_i + B}{\sigma}\right) - G\left(\frac{\delta_i + B}{\sigma}\right) - G\left(\frac{\delta_i - B}{\sigma}\right) \right]$$

$$N_r = 2M_p - M_1 + \sum_{i=1}^{P-1} (M_i - M_{i+1}) \left[PI\left(\frac{\delta_i + B}{\sigma}\right) + PI\left(\frac{\delta_i - B}{\sigma}\right) \right]$$

M_i = Slope of the i th odd component segment

P = Index of last odd component linear segment

$$G(W) = WPI(W) + PF(W)$$

$$PI(W) = \int_{-\infty}^W PF(\Omega) d\Omega$$

$$PF(W) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}W^2}$$

δ_i = Max value of the first independent variable
associated with the i th odd component segment

NOTE: Only segments where $\delta_i > 0$ are considered.

The best linear least squares approximation to Y'_e is:

$$Y'_{ea} = N'_b B + N'_r X_r(t)$$

where:

$$N'_r = \sum_{i=1}^{P-1} (M_{i+1} - M_i) \left[PI\left(\frac{\delta_i + B}{\sigma}\right) - PI\left(\frac{\delta_i - B}{\sigma}\right) \right]$$

$$N'_b = \sum_{i=1}^{P-1} (M_{i+1} - M_i) \left[\frac{-2\delta_i}{B} + \frac{\sigma}{B} \left(G\left(\frac{\delta_i + B}{\sigma}\right) + G\left(\frac{\delta_i - B}{\sigma}\right) \right) \right]$$

M_i = Slope of the i th even component segment

P = Index of last even component linear segment

G , PI , PF as defined above

δ_i = Min value of the first independent variable
associated with the i th even component segment

NOTE: Only segments where $\delta_i \geq 0$ are considered.

The approximated output bias is given by

$$\bar{Y}_a = B(N_b + N'_b) + Y(0)$$

The approximated output variance is given by

$$\sigma_a^2 = \sigma^2 (N_r + N'_r)^2$$

D.5 Common Block Initialization

It can be seen from the discussion on methodology above that the data that must be preserved includes:

- (1) Values of the second and third independent variables for interpolation purposes.*
- (2) A subset of the first independent variable.
When generating the even and odd components of the nonlinearity, the x values are symmetrically disposed around $x = 0$. Once generated, only the disposed values of $x \geq 0$ need be kept.
- (3) Slopes of the even and odd components corresponding to the stored values of x .
- (4) The offset that was separated out of the even components.

The method of data storage within the COMMON block is discussed below.

COMMON/GDF/NTABLE,INDEX(m),TABLE(n)

NTABLE - Number of tables that were read.

INDEX - Array holding pointers into TABLE (must be dimensioned at least $3*NTABLE+1$).

INDEX($3*(I-1)+1$) - Index into TABLE where data for table I begins.

INDEX($3*(I-1)+2$) - Number of values of 2nd independent variables in table I.

INDEX($3*I$) - Number of saved values of x in table I.

*For VOLAR purposes only one independent variable is used. Zeros were input in the table for the second and third independent variables.

TABLE is arranged in the following manner:

DATA FOR TABLE 1
DATA FOR TABLE 2
•
DATA FOR TABLE N

x_3 VALUE (1 ENTRY)
x_2 VALUES (INDEX($3*(I-1)+2$) ENTRIES)
SAVED x_1 VALUES (INDEX($3*I$) ENTRIES)
OFFSET SEPARATED FROM EVEN COMPONENTS (INDEX($3*(I-1)+2$) ENTRIES)
ODD COMPONENT SLOPES FOR 1st Y VALUE (INDEX($3*I$)-1 ENTRIES)
EVEN COMPONENT SLOPES FOR 1st Y VALUE (INDEX($3*I$)-1 ENTRIES)
° °
ODD SLOPES FOR INDEX($3*(I-1)+2$) th Y VALUE (INDEX($3*I$)-1 ENTRIES)
EVEN SLOPES FOR INDEX($3*(I-1)+2$) th Y VALUE (INDEX($3*I$)-1 ENTRIES)

TABLE must be dimensioned large enough to hold required data generated from all input tables.

D.6 Routine Description

TABRD

This routine is responsible for calculating the even and odd components of the nonlinearity, calculating the component slopes and storing the data into the COMMON block. The calling statement is:

```
CALL TABRD(X,Y,NPTS)
```

where:

X - Array of independent variables.
Y - Array of dependent variables.
NPTS - Number of elements in the X and Y arrays.

DESCRIB

This routine is responsible for calculating elements of the describing function. The calling statement is:

```
CALL DESCRIB(ITAB,BIAS,SIGMA,ØBIAS,ØVAR,REPRØ)
```

where:

ITAB = Table number for which describing function
is to be generated.
BIAS = Input BIAS.
SIGMA = Input SIGMA.
ØBIAS = Output BIAS.
ØVAR = Output variance.
REPRØ = Gain on output sigma.

ERF

This is an internal FUNCTION subroutine to evaluate the error function associated with the normal curve. The calling sequence is:

$$X = \text{ERF}(Y)$$

where:

Y = Upper limit of integration for the error function.

EXAMPLE: AV-8A NONLINEARITY FROM REFERENCE D.2

For checkout purposes, a describing function was generated for the CM vs ALPHA nonlinearity with DH = 6 deg, VJ/VØ = 5.4 and a 15 deg. nozzle. The following data were considered.

NOZZLE = 0 deg

ALPHA (deg)	CM
-5	-.14
0	-.165
5	-.190
10	-.24
12	-.27
15	-.32
20	0.39

NOZZLE = 30 deg

ALPHA (DEG)	CM
-5	-.055
0	-.024
5	-.03
8	-.034
10	-.038
12	-.042
15	-.036
20	-.018

The input, ALPHA, consisted of a bias of 10 deg. and a variance of 1 deg. The describing function yielded a mean for the output, CM, of -.139988 and a variance of 0.000052097. An alternate method of inputting 1000 Gaussian-distributed random numbers with a mean of 10 and a variance of 1 was checked yielding an output mean for CM of -.14 and a variance of 0.00005279.

D.2. Nave, R. L., "Progress Toward a Computerized VSTOL/Small Platform Landing Dynamics Investigation Model," NADC Report 77024-30, 1977.

REFERENCES

- D.1. Gelb, A., and W. E. Vander Velde, Multiple-Input Describing Functions and Nonlinear System Design, McGraw-Hill, 1968.
- D.2. Nave, R. L., "Progress Toward a Computerized VSTOL/Small Platform Landing Dynamics Investigation Model," NADC Report 77024-30, 1977.

APPENDIX E

THE I AND R ARRAYS

E.1 The I Array

I ARRAY		VARIABLE	DESCRIPTION
SEGMENT	ELEMENT	NAME	
1	1	ICEES	An internal 'flag' to keep track of what stage the integration is in and to identify the very first pass through the program (ICEES = 1).
1	2	NEQU	Total number of differential equations to integrate.
1	3	NSTATES	Number of mean equations to integrate.
1	4	NPA	Order of the P matrix (NPA by NPA).
1	5	NQM	Order of the QM matrix (NQM by NQM).
1	6	NGM	Row dimension of GM matrix (NGM by NQM).
1	7	NPE	Order of the PE matrix (NPE by NPE).
1	8	NPX	Order of the PXHAT matrix (NPX by NPX).
1	9	NØAW	User specified control of airwake calculations. NØAW = 0, calculate airwake NØAW = 1, no airwake calculations desired
1	10	NØINIT	User specified control of program flow NØINIT = -1, fix means and integrate covariance matrices only NØINIT = 0, call SOLVR to calculate steady state value of P at the conditions defined by means NØINIT = 1, no special initialization calculations desired - run a normal time history

I ARRAY		VARIABLE	DESCRIPTION
SEGMENT	ELEMENT	NAME	
4	1-14	INDX1	R array locations of elements to be integrated. Setup by Option 6.
5	1-14	INDX2	R array locations of elements that are the outputs of integrators. Setup by Option 6.

I ARRAY		VARIABLE	DESCRIPTION
SEGMENT	ELEMENT	NAME	
6	1	INDXPD	R array location of the first element of the PDOT matrix. Setup by Option 6.
6	2	INDXP	R array location of the first element of the P matrix. Setup by Option 6.
6	3	INDXPED	R array location of the first element of the PED matrix. Setup by Option 6.
6	4	INDXPE	R array location of the first element of the PE matrix. Setup by Option 6.
6	5	INDXPXD	R array location of the first element of the PXHATD matrix. Setup by Option 6.
6	6	INDXPX	R array location of the first element of the PXHAT matrix. Setup by Option 6.

E.2 The R Array

R ARRAY		VARIABLE	UNITS	DESCRIPTION
SEGMENT	ELEMENT	NAME		
1	1	TIME	t	Time
1	2	T0	t	Initial time; time for which reference values are defined
1	3	DTIME	t	Integration interval
1	4	DTOUT	t	Output file written every DTOUT seconds
1	5	DTOUT2	t	Print interval for MISCAL output
1	6	TMAX	t	Upper integration limit

R ARRAY		VARIABLE NAME	UNITS	DESCRIPTION
SEGMENT	ELEMENT			
3	1	UB	1/t	Inertial speed along airplane X body axis
3	2	WB	1/t	Inertial speed along airplane Z body axis
3	3	QB	rad/t	Airplane pitch rate
3	4	THETA	rad	Airplane pitch attitude
3	5	XAPP	1	Airplane position, X earth axis
3	6	ZAPP	1	Airplane position, Z earth axis
3	7	DFRPM	rpm	Engine rpm
3	8	XSP	1	Ship position, X earth axis
3	9	THETAS	rad	Ship pitch attitude
3	10	VB	1/t	Inertial speed along airplane Y body axis
3	11	PB	rad/t	Airplane roll rate
3	12	RB	rad/t	Airplane yaw rate
3	13	YAPP	1	Airplane position, Y earth axis
3	14	PHI	rad	Airplane roll attitude
3	15	PSI	rad	Airplane heading
3	16	YSP	1	Ship position, Y earth axis

R ARRAY		VARIABLE NAME	UNITS	DESCRIPTION
SEGMENT	ELEMENT			
2	1	UDØT	1/t ²	Airplane acceleration along X body axis
2	2	WDØT	1/t ²	Airplane acceleration along Z body axis
2	3	QDØT	rad/t ²	Airplane pitch acceleration
2	4	TDØT	rad/t	Airplane pitch attitude rate-of-change
2	5	XAPPDØT	1/t	Airplane velocity along X earth axis
2	6	ZAPPDØT	1/t	Airplane velocity along Z earth axis
2	7	DFRPMØ	rpm/t	Engine rpm rate-of-change
2	8	XSPDØT	1/t	Ship velocity along X earth axis
2	9	ZSPDØT	1/t	Ship velocity along Z earth axis
2	10	TSPDØT	rad/t	Ship pitch attitude rate-of-change

R ARRAY		VARIABLE	UNITS	DESCRIPTION
SEGMENT	ELEMENT	NAME		
4	1	U0	1/t	Reference value of UB used for local linearization
4	2	W0	1/t	Reference value of WB used for local linearization
4	3	Q0	rad/t	Reference value of QB used for local linearization
4	4	THETA0	rad	Reference value of THETA used for local linearization
4	5	XAPP0	1	Reference value of XAPP used for local linearization
4	6	ZAPP0	1	Reference value of ZAPP used for local linearization
4	7	X0	1/t ²	$\Sigma F_x / \text{mass}$
4	8	Z0	1/t ²	$\Sigma F_z / \text{mass}$
4	9	M0	rad/t ²	$\Sigma M_y / I_y$
4	10	UBAS0	1/t	Reference value of UBAS
4	11	WBAS0	1/t	Reference value of WBAS
4	12	WASD0	1/t ²	Reference value of WASD
4	13	THETA00	rad	Reference value of THETA0
4	14	PSIA0	rad	Reference value of PSIA
4	15	PHIA0	rad	Reference value of PHIA
4	16	RCD0	1/t	Reference value of RCD
4	17	V0	1/t	Reference value of VB used for local linearization
4	18	P0	rad/t	Reference value of PB used for local linearization
4	19	R0	rad/t	Reference value of RB used for local linearization

Cont'd

R ARRAY		VARIABLE NAME	UNITS	DESCRIPTION
SEGMENT	ELEMENT			
4	20	YAPPO	1	Reference value of YAPP
4	21	PHIO	rad	Reference value of PHI
4	22	PSIO	rad	Reference value of PSI
4	23	YO	1/t ²	$\Sigma F_y/\text{mass}$
4	24	LO	rad/t ²	$\Sigma M'_x/I_x$
4	25	NO	rad/t ²	$\Sigma M'_z/I_z$
4	26	VBASO	1/t	Reference value of VBAS

SEGMENT	R ARRAY ELEMENT	VARIABLE NAME	UNITS	DESCRIPTION
5	1	SUMFX0	f	Initial summation of forces along the airplane body axis. Required input if means are propagated.
5	2	SUMFZ0	f	Initial summation of forces along the airplane body axis. Required input if means are propagated.
5	3	SUMMO	fl	Initial summation of moments about the airplane body axis. Required input if means are propagated.
5	4	SUMFX	1/t ²	Summation of 'forces' along airplane X body axis.
5	5	DFX	1/t ²	Incremental 'force' due to airplane departure from reference trajectory.
5	6	SUMFZ	1/t ²	Summation of 'forces' along airplane Z body axis.
5	7	DFZ	1/t ²	Incremental 'force' due to airplane departure from reference trajectory.
5	8	SUMM	rad/t ²	Summation of 'moments' about airplane Y body axis.
5	9	DM	rad/t ²	Incremental pitching 'moment' due to airplane departure from reference trajectory.
5	10	SUMFY0	f	Initial summation of forces along the airplane Y body axis. Required input if means are propagated.
5	11	SUMLO	fl	Initial summation of moments about the airplane X body axis. Required input if means are propagated.

Cont'd

SEGMENT	R ARRAY ELEMENT	VARIABLE NAME	UNITS	DESCRIPTION
5	12	SUMNO	f1	Initial summation of moments about the airplane Z body axis. Required input if means are propagated.
5	13	SUMFY	1/t ²	Summation of 'forces' along airplane Y body axis.
5	14	DFY	1/t ²	Incremental 'force' due to airplane departure from reference trajectory.
5	15	SUML	rad/t ²	Summation of 'moments' that produce angular acceleration only about the airplane X body axis.
5	16	DL	rad/t ²	Incremental 'moment' due to airplane departure from reference trajectory.
5	17	SUMN	rad/t ²	Summation of 'moments' that produce angular acceleration only about the airplane Z body axis.
5	18	DN	rad/t ²	Incremental 'moment' due to airplane departure from reference trajectory.

SEGMENT	R ARRAY ELEMENT	VARIABLE NAME	UNITS	DESCRIPTION
6	1	WEIGHT	ml/t^2	Airplane weight
6	2	G	$1/t^2$	Gravitational constant
6	3	IX	ml^2	Airplane body axis inertia component
6	4	IY	ml^2	Airplane body axis inertia component
6	5	IZ	ml^2	Airplane body axis inertia component
6	6	IXZ	ml^2	Product of inertia
6	7	LM	1	Overall length of ship
6	8	WM	1	Maximum beam of ship
6	9	LTDM	1	Distance from bow to landing pad center measured along ship centerline
6	10	LS	1	Scaled ship length
6	11	LTDS	1	A scaled LTDM

SEGMENT	R ARRAY ELEMENT	VARIABLE NAME	UNITS	DESCRIPTION
7	1	ØMEGAU	WHITE NOISE	DRYDEN TURBU- LENCE ALONG AIR- PLANE X BODY AXIS
7	2	ØMEGAU	WHITE NOISE	DRYDEN TURBU- LENCE ALONG AIR- PLANE X BODY AXIS
7	3	KU	WHITE NOISE	DRYDEN TURBU- LENCE ALONG AIR- PLANE Z BODY AXIS
7	4	KW	WHITE NOISE	DRYDEN TURBU- LENCE ALONG AIR- PLANE Z BODY AXIS
7	5	KFRPM		Gain on input to engine model
7	6	KCDN		Gain on input to nozzle actuator
7	7	TAUENG	t	Engine time constant
7	8	TAUCDN	t	Nozzle actuator time constant
7	9	TAUD	t	Nozzle actuator time constant
7	10	KDEU	1/1	Longitudinal optimal pilot feedback gains on states into pitch control
7	11	KDEW	1/1	
7	12	KDEQ	1/rad	
7	13	KDET	$\frac{1}{t \text{ rad}}$	
7	14	KDEX	$\frac{1}{t \text{ }^\circ}$	
7	15	KDEZ	$\frac{1}{t \text{ }^\circ}$	
7	16	KDEN	$\frac{1}{t \text{ rpm}}$	
7	17	KDEDE	$\frac{1}{t}$	
7	18	KDEDT	$\frac{1}{t}$	

Cont'd

SEGMENT	R ARRAY ELEMENT	VARIABLE NAME	UNITS	DESCRIPTION
7	19	KDTU	1/l	Longitudinal optimal pilot feedback gains on states into thrust control
7	20	KDTW	1/l	
7	21	KDTQ	1/rad	
7	22	KDTT	$\frac{1}{t \text{ rad}}$	
7	23	KDTX	$\frac{1}{t \text{ l}}$	
7	24	KDTZ	$\frac{1}{t \text{ l}}$	
7	25	KDTN	$\frac{1}{t \text{ rpm}}$	
7	26	KDTDE	$\frac{1}{t}$	
7	27	KDTDT	1/t	
7	28	ØMEGAV	WHITE NOISE	DRYDEN TURBU- LENCE ALONG AIR- PLANE Y BODY AXIS
7	29	KV		$\frac{KV}{S + \text{ØMEGAV}}$
7	30	TAUA	t	Actuator time constant
7	31	K1		ROLL CONTROL:
7	32	K2		
7	33	KY	ERPHI	
7	34	B1		YAW CONTROL:
7	35	B2		
7	36	TL1	ERPSI	
7	37	TL2		

ROLL CONTROL:

$$\frac{K1(TL1*S+B1)(-S+2/TAUD)}{(TAU*S+1)(S+2/TAUD)} \xrightarrow{\text{DAP}}$$

YAW CONTROL:

$$\frac{K2(TL2*S+B2)(-S+2/TAUD)}{(TAU*S+1)(S+2/TAUD)} \xrightarrow{\text{DRP}}$$

R ARRAY		VARIABLE NAME	UNITS	DESCRIPTION
SEGMENT	ELEMENT			
8	1	ALT	1	Altitude
8	2	VAIR	1/t	Airspeed
8	3	UBAS	1/t	Airplane X body axis component of airspeed
8	4	VBAS	1/t	Airplane Y body axis component of airspeed
8	5	WBAS	1/t	Airplane Z body axis component of airspeed
8	6	ALPHA	rad	Angle-of-attack
8	7	BETA	rad	Sideslip angle
8	8	DUM1		Dummy variable, this location unused
8	9	DUM2		Dummy variable, this location unused
8	10	V5	1/t	Ship speed
8	11	PSI5	rad	Ship heading
8	12	X1DWS	1/t	Earth axis component of ship's relative wind
8	13	Y1DWS	1/t	Earth axis component of ship's relative wind
8	14	VAMB	1/t	Ambient wind speed
8	15	PSIAMB	rad	Ambient wind heading
8	16	X1DWA	1/t	Earth axis component of ambient wind
8	17	Y1DWA	1/t	Earth axis component of ambient wind
8	18	Z1DWA	1/t	Earth axis component of ambient wind

Cont'd

SEGMENT	R ARRAY ELEMENT	VARIABLE NAME	UNITS	DESCRIPTION
8	19	VWØD	1/t	Wind-over-deck speed
8	20	PSIWØD	rad	Wind-over-deck heading
8	21	PSI3	rad	Orientation of ship wing axis; angle of rotation about the Z earth axis to point ship X wind axis into the wind-over-deck
8	22	PSISP	rad	= PSI3 - PSI5
8	23	PSIS	rad	= -PSIP; this is the angle ψ_{ss} in the airwake math model of Reference 12
8	24	DX45	1	Earth axis distance between airplane and ship
8	25	DY45	1	Earth axis distance between airplane and ship
8	26	DZ45	1	Earth axis distance between airplane and ship
8	27	XM	1	Airplane position in space with respect to the ship wind axis system (i.e., the airwake model reference point)
8	28	YM	1	
8	29	ZM	1	
8	30	PSIA	rad	Euler type angles relating the airplane to the ship wind axis system. It is assumed that the ship wind axis does not pitch and/or roll.
8	31	THETAA	rad	
8	32	PHIA	rad	
8	33	SIGMAVX	1/t	Standard deviations of the airwake in the ship wind axis system
8	34	SIGMAVY	1/t	
8	35	SIGMAVZ	1/t	
8	36	VXAW	1/t	Mean components of the ship airwake in the ship wind axis system
8	37	VYAW	1/t	
8	38	VZAW	1/t	

Cont'd

SEGMENT	R ARRAY ELEMENT	VARIABLE NAME	UNITS	DESCRIPTION
8	39	UWIND	1/t	Total wind component along airplane X body axis; UWIND = UMEAN + UAW
8	40	UMEAN	1/t	Ambient wind component along airplane X body axis
8	41	UR		Random wind component; unused
8	42	UAW	1/t	Mean component of airwake disturbance along airplane X body axis
8	43	VWIND	1/t	Total wind component along airplane Y body axis; VWIND = VMEAN + VAW
8	44	VMEAN	1/t	Ambient wind component along airplane Y body axis
8	45	VR		Random wind component; unused
8	46	VAW	1/t	Mean component of airwake disturbance along airplane Y body axis
8	47	WWIND	1/t	Total wind component along airplane Z body axis; WWIND = WMEAN + WAW
8	48	WMEAN	1/t	Ambient wind component along airplane Z body axis
8	49	WR		Random wind component; unused
8	50	WAW	1/t	Mean component of airwake disturbance along airplane Z body axis
8	51	WNSF	rad/t	Natural frequency of second order shaping filter used in airwake model
8	52	PSISS		sin (PSIS)

Cont'd

SEGMENT	R ARRAY ELEMENT	VARIABLE NAME	UNITS	DESCRIPTION
8	53	PSISC		cos (PSIS)
8	54	PSIST		tan (PSIS)
8	55	TS1	}	Temporary storage for preliminary calculations involving wind-over- deck and airwake shaping functions
8	56	TS2		
8	57	TS3		
8	58	TS4		
8	59	TS5		
8	60	TR1		
				Scale factor on SIGMAVX, SIGMAVY, and SIGMAVZ
8	61	DXM145		$= \cos (PSIP) * \cos (PSI5) - \sin (PSIP) * \sin (PSI5)$
8	62	DXM245		$= \cos (PSIP) * \sin (PSI5) + \sin (PSIP) * \cos (PSI5)$
8	63	DYM145		$= -\sin (PSIP) * \cos (PSI5) - \cos (PSIP) * \sin (PSI5)$
8	64	DYM245		$= \cos (PSIP) * \cos (PSI5) - \sin (PSIP) * \sin (PSI5)$
8	65	ZGSP	1	Commanded $Z_{A/p}$
8	66	ZBIASP	1	Bias term

R ARRAY		VARIABLE NAME	UNITS	DESCRIPTION
SEGMENT	ELEMENT			
9	1	THETAC	rad	Commanded airplane pitch attitude
9	2	DFRPMØL	rpm	Open loop rpm command
9	3	DCDNØL	rad	Open loop nozzle command
9	4	DEØL	units	Open loop pitch control command
9	5	GAMMAGS	deg	Commanded glide slope angle
9	6	RANGE	1	$\triangle X'_S - X'_{A/p}$
9	7	VAIRC	1/t	Commanded airspeed
9	8	DAØL	units	Open loop roll control command
9	9	DRØL	units	Open loop yaw control command

SEGMENT	R ARRAY ELEMENT	VARIABLE NAME	UNITS	DESCRIPTION
10	1	XU	1/t	Airplane longitudinal dimensional derivatives; results of table look up
10	2	XW	1/t	
10	3	XQ	1/t	
10	4	XFRPM	$\frac{1}{t^2 * rpm}$	
10	5	XCDN	$\frac{1}{t^2}$	
10	6	XPDIGV		
10	7	XDE	1/t ²	
10	8	ZU	1/t	
10	9	ZW	1/t	
10	10	ZQ	1/t	
10	11	ZFRPM	$\frac{1}{t^2 * rpm}$	
10	12	ZCDN	$\frac{1}{t^2}$	
10	13	ZPDIGV		
10	14	ZDE	1/t ²	
10	15	MU	$\frac{1}{1 t}$	
10	16	MW	$\frac{1}{1 t}$	
10	17	MWDOT	$\frac{1}{1}$	
10	18	MQ	$\frac{1}{t}$	
10	19	MFRPM	$\frac{1}{t^2 * rpm}$	
10	20	MCDN	$\frac{1}{t^2}$	

Cont'd


SEGMENT	R ARRAY ELEMENT	VARIABLE NAME	UNITS	DESCRIPTION
10	21	MPDIGV		Not used
10	22	MDE	$1/t^2$	<div style="text-align: center;">↓</div> Airplane lateral/directional dimensional derivatives; results of table look up
10	23	YV	$1/t$	
10	24	YP	$1/t$	
10	25	YR	$1/t$	
10	26	YCA	$1/t^2$	
10	27	YDR	$1/t$	
10	28	LV	$\frac{1}{1/t}$	
10	29	LP	$\frac{1}{t}$	
10	30	LR	$1/t$	
10	31	LDA	$\frac{\text{rad}}{t^2}$	
10	32	LDR	$\frac{\text{rad}}{t^2}$	
10	33	NV	$\frac{1}{1/t}$	
10	34	NP	$\frac{1}{t}$	
10	35	NR	$\frac{1}{t}$	
10	36	NDA	$\frac{\text{rad}}{t^2}$	
10	37	VDR	$\frac{\text{rad}}{t^2}$	


R ARRAY SEGMENT	ELEMENT	VARIABLE NAME	UNITS	DESCRIPTION
11	1	RC	1	Commanded range; range $\triangleq X_S^i - X_{A/P}^i$
11	2	RCD	1/t	Commanded range time rate-of- change
11	3	XAPCOM	1	Airplane commanded position along X earth axis
11	4	ERRX	1	$= X_{A/P}^i - XAPCOM$; longitudinal position error
11	5	ERRU	1/t	Airplane body axis component of error rate
11	6	ERRZ	1	$= Z_{A/P}^i - ZGSP$; vertical position error
11	7	ERRW	1/t	Airplane body axis component of error rate
11	8	ETHETA	rad	$= THETA - THETAC$; pitch altitude error
11	9	ERY	1	$= YCOM - Y_{A/P}^i$; lateral position error
11	10	ERPHI	rad	$= PHICOM - PHI$; roll altitude error
11	11	ERPSI	rad	$= PSICOM - PSI$; heading error
11	12	YCOM	1	Airplane commanded Y earth axis position
11	13	PHICOM	rad	Airplane roll altitude command
11	14	PSICOM	rad	Airplane heading command

SEGMENT	R ARRAY ELEMENT	VARIABLE NAME	UNITS	DESCRIPTION
12	1	DE	units	Pitch control displacement
12	2	DT	units	Thrust control displacement
12	3	DCDN	rad	Nozzle position
12	4	DED	1/t	Pitch control rate
12	5	DTD	1/t	Thrust control rate
12	6	DCDND	rad/t	Nozzle angle rate
12	7	DA	units	Roll control displacement limited output value
12	8	DR	units	Yaw control displacement limited output value
12	9	DAP	units	Roll control displacement, input to limiter
12	10	DRP	units	Yaw control displacement, input to limiter
12	11	DA1	units	Intermediate variable used in calculation of roll control
12	12	DA2	units	Intermediate variable used in calculation of roll control
12	13	DR1	units	Intermediate variable used in calculation of yaw control
12	14	DR2	units	Intermediate variable used in calculation of yaw control
12	15	DA1D	1/t	Intermediate rate variable used in calculation of roll control
12	16	DA2D	1/t	Intermediate rate variable used in calculation of roll control
12	17	DR1D	1/t	Intermediate rate variable used in calculation of yaw control
12	18	DR2D	1/t	Intermediate rate variable used in calculation of yaw control

R ARRAY		VARIABLE NAME	UNITS	DESCRIPTION
SEGMENT	ELEMENT			
13	1-6	TABV1	1/t	Independent variable table of airspeeds
14	1-10	TABV2	t	Independent variable table of time

R ARRAY		VARIABLE NAME	UNITS	DESCRIPTION
SEGMENT	ELEMENT			
16	1	SIGDAP	units	Standard deviation of roll control displacement at input to limiter
16	2	SIGDRP	units	Standard deviation of yaw control displacement at input to limiter
16	3	SIGDA	units	Standard deviation of roll control displacement after limiter
16	4	SIGDR	units	Standard deviation of yaw control displacement after limiter
16	5	GAINDA		Gain on random component of roll control, from describing function representation of limiter
16	6	GAINDR		Gain on random component of yaw control, from describing function representation of limiter


SEGMENT	R ARRAY ELEMENT	VARIABLE NAME	UNITS	DESCRIPTION
17	1	KXS	1	Gains, damping ratios, and natural frequency for the transfer functions which describe ship surge, heave, pitch, sway, roll, and yaw perturbations
17	2	ZETAXS		
17	3	WNXS	rad/t	
17	4	KZS	1	
17	5	ZETAZS		
17	6	WNZS	rad/t	
17	7	KTS	rad	
17	8	ZETATS		
17	9	WNTS	rad/t	
17	10	KYS	1	
17	11	ZETAYS		
17	12	WNYS	rad/t	
17	13	KRS	rad	
17	14	ZETARS		
17	15	WNRS	rad/t	
17	16	KPS	rad	
17	17	ZETAPS		
17	18	WNPS	rad/t	
17	19	TAUPRT	t	
				Time constant of first order lag. Output of this filter modifies pilots altitude command.

SEGMENT	R ARRAY ELEMENT	VARIABLE NAME	UNITS	DESCRIPTION
18	None	N/A	N/A	Open segment
19	None	N/A	N/A	Open segment
20	1-10	TABTC	rad	Dependent variable table of pitch altitude commands
21	1-10	TRPMØL	rpm	Dependent variable table of rpm open loop inputs
22	1-10	TCDNØL	deg	Dependent variable table of nozzle position open loop inputs
23	1-10	TDEØL	units	Dependent variable table of pitch control open loop inputs
24	1-10	TABR		Dependent variable table of range commands; not currently in use
25	1-10	TABRDØT		Dependent variable table of rate-of-closure; not currently in use
27	1-6	TXU		Dependent variable tables of longitudinal dimensional derivatives. Units are consistent with output values
28	1-6	TXW		
29	1-6	TXQ		
30	1-6	TXROM		
31	1-6	TXCDN		
32	1-6	TXPIGV		
33	1-6	TXDE		
34	1-6	TZU		
35	1-6	TZW		

Cont'd

SEGMENT	R ARRAY		VARIABLE NAME	UNITS	DESCRIPTION
	ELEMENT				
36	1-6		TZQ		
37	1-6		TZRPM		
38	1-6		TZCDN		
39	1-6		TZPIGV		
40	1-6		TZDE		
41	1-6		TMU		
42	1-6		TMW		
43	1-6		TMWD		
44	1-6		TMQ		
45	1-6		TMRPM		
46	1-6		TMCON		
47	1-6		TMPIGV		
48	1-6		TMDE		
49	Ncne		None	N/A	Open segment

SEGMENT	R ARRAY ELEMENT	VARIABLE NAME	UNITS	DESCRIPTION
50	varies	F		Overall system matrix
51	varies	P		Covariance matrix
52	varies	PDOT		Covariance matrix time rate-of-change; $PDOT = F \cdot P + P \cdot F^T + GM \cdot QM \cdot GM^T$
53	varies	GM		Matrix relating external white noise disturbances to state equations
54	varies	QM		Covariance matrix of external white noise sources
55	1-50	SIGMA	varies	Array of standard deviations
56	1-50	SIGMAXY	varies	Array of cross correlations with a given element (used when plotting ellipses); see subroutine MISCAL
57	1-75	VXX	1/t	Table of mean components of airwake along x ship wind axis
58	1-75	VYY	1/t	Table of mean components of airwake along y ship wind axis
59	1-75	VZZ	1/t	Table of mean component of airwake along z ship wind axis
60	1-75	SVXX	1/t	Table of standard deviation components of airwake along X ship wind axis
61	1-75	SVYY	1/t	Table of standard deviation components of airwake along Y ship wind axis
62	1-75	SVZZ	1/t	Table of standard deviation components along Z ship wind axis

SEGMENT	R ARRAY ELEMENT	VARIABLE NAME	UNITS	DESCRIPTION
63	1-6	TKDEU		Dependent variable tables of pilot feedback gains. Units are consistent with previously defined output values.
64	1-6	TKDEW		<hr/> 
65	1-6	TKDEQ		
66	1-6	TKDET		
67	1-6	TKDEX		
68	1-6	TKDEZ		
69	1-6	TKDEN		
70	1-6	TKDEDE		
71	1-6	TKDEDT		
72	1-6	TKDTU		
73	1-6	TKDTW		
74	1-6	TKDTQ		
75	1-6	TKDTT		
76	1-6	TKDTX		
77	1-6	TKDTZ		
78	1-6	TKDTN		
79	1-6	TKDTDE		
80	1-6	TKDTDT		
81	varies	F1		Aircraft system matrix
82	varies	G1		Aircraft control matrix
83	varies	GAMMA		Matrix relating colored noise inputs to aircraft



Cont'd

SEGMENT	R ARRAY ELEMENT	VARIABLE NAME	UNITS	DESCRIPTION
84	varies	A		Colored noise shaping matrix
85	varies	B		Matrix relating white noise inputs to shaping filters
86	varies	M1		Not currently used
87	varies	M2		Not currently used
88	varies	H		Not currently used
89	varies	D		Measurement matrix
90	varies	C		Feedback matrix operating on states in control rate equation
91	varies	RL		Feedback matrix operating on controls in control rate equation
92	varies	W		Covariance matrix of white noise external disturbances
93	varies	VU		Covariance matrix of white neuromuscular noise
94	varies	VY		Covariance matrix of white measurement noise
95	varies	VYI		Inverse of matrix VY
96	varies	S		Ship motion system matrix
97	varies	FE		System matrix for estimator covariance calculation
98	varies	QE		Covariance matrix for driving estimator covariance calculation
99	varies	PE		Covariance matrix for estimator error
100	varies	PED		Time rate-of-change of estimator error covariance matrix
101	varies	KG		Kalman gain matrix



Cont'd

SEGMENT	R ARRAY ELEMENT	VARIABLE NAME	UNITS	DESCRIPTION
102	varies	FXHAT		System matrix for estimated state covariance calculations
103	varies	PXHAT		Estimated states covariance matrix
104	varies	PXHATD		Time rate-of-change of estimated states covariance matrix
105	varies	PX		State covariance matrix
106	varies	CS		A sub matrix in F related to the modified pilot altitude command due to ship motion

SEGMENT	R ARRAY ELEMENT	VARIABLE NAME	UNITS	DESCRIPTION
107	1	DEUR	$\frac{1}{T}$	These additional feedback gains in the optimal pilot model operate on the estimated colored noise disturbances; results of table look-up
107	2	DEWR	$\frac{1}{T}$	
107	3	DEVX	$\frac{1}{T}$	
107	4	DEVXD	$\frac{t}{T}$	
107	5	DEVZ	$\frac{1}{T}$	
107	6	DEVZD	$\frac{t}{T}$	
107	7	DTUR	$\frac{1}{T}$	
107	8	DTWR	$\frac{1}{T}$	
107	9	DTVX	$\frac{1}{T}$	
107	10	DTVXD	$\frac{t}{T}$	
107	11	DTVZ	$\frac{1}{T}$	
107	12	DTVZD	$\frac{t}{T}$	

SEGMENT	R ARRAY ELEMENT	VARIABLE NAME	UNITS	DESCRIPTION
108	1-6	TDEUR		Dependent variable tables for pilot feedback gains. Units are consistent with the output values.
109	1-6	TDEWR		<hr/> 
110	1-6	TDEVX		
111	1-6	TDEVXD		
112	1-6	TDEVZ		
113	1-6	TDEVZD		
114	1-6	TDTUR		
115	1-6	TDTWR		
116	1-6	TDTVX		
117	1-6	TDTVXD		
118	1-6	TDTVZ		
119	1-6	TDTVZD		
120	1-6	TYV		Dependent variable tables for lateral/directional dimensional derivatives. Units are consistent with output values.
121	1-6	TYP		<hr/> 
122	1-6	TYR		
123	1-6	TYDA		
124	1-6	TYDR		
125	1-6	TLV		
126	1-6	TLP		
127	1-6	TLR		

Cont'd

SEGMENT	R ARRAY ELEMENT	VARIABLE NAME	UNITS	DESCRIPTION
128	1-6	TLDA		
129	1-6	TLDR		
130	1-6	TNV		
131	1-6	TNP		
132	1-6	TNR		
133	1-6	TNDA		
134	1-6	TNDR		
135	1-10	TABUB	1/t	Dependent variable tables of longitudinal parameters required in a lateral/directional run.
136	1-10	TABWB	1/t	
137	1-10	TXAPP	1	
138	1-10	TZAPP	1	
139	1-10	TXSP	1	
140	1-4	TDAIN	units	
141	1-4	TDAOUT	units	
142	1-4	TDRIN	units	
143	1-4	TDROUT	units	Dependent variable table for defining yaw control limiter.

APPENDIX F

LIST OF SYMBOLS

F.0 LIST OF SYMBOLS

Throughout the text several equations appear in vector-matrix format. In these equations lower case letters represent vectors and upper case letters are matrices. For scalar quantities, upper case letters are nominal or mean values and lower case letters represent perturbation values. The text clearly distinguishes between variables, as to whether they are matrices, vectors, or scalars, when they are used.

Symbols

C_i	Dimensional stability derivative (includes mass or inertia); $C = X, Y, Z, L, M, \text{ and } N$; $i = u, v, w, p, q, r, \text{ and } \delta_j$.
$E \{ \}$	Expected value operator.
g	Gravitational constant.
s	Laplace transform variable.
$X'_{A/P}, Y'_{A/P}, Z'_{A/P}$	Earth axis coordinates of the airplane.
X'_S, Y'_S, Z'_S	Earth axis coordinates of the ship.
W.O.D.	Wind over deck
T/W	Thrust to weight ratio
δ_j	Deflection of j^{th} controller.
δ_{ES}	AV-8 pitch control position.
δ_T	AV-8 throttle position.
δ_j	AV-8 nozzle angle.
δ_{as}	AV-8 roll control position
δ_{RP}	AV-8 yaw control position

σ

Standard deviation.

ψ, Θ, ϕ

Euler angles.

$(\dot{})$

Time derivative of ().

$(\bar{})$

Mean value of ().

$(\hat{})$

Expected value of ().

Subscripts

o

Denotes reference value or condition.

g

Gust.

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